The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

THE PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, as the week proceeds with so much more left to do, we pray Your divine presence in every debate, every hearing, every meeting, every conversation, and not the least, in every vote.

Given the sheer exhaustion, frenetic schedule, inadequate nourishment of body and soul through which these Members dutifully toil, without Your divine guidance, who is able to govern Your people?

Even as You answered King Solomon’s prayer, grant these Your servants discerning hearts in the governance of this country. May they be able to parse out the necessary from the convenient. May they divide Your purpose from their prejudice. Simply, may they be able to distinguish right from wrong.

Unto Your care we commend then today’s proceedings that they would prove worthy in Your sight.

We offer this prayer in the strength of Your name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day’s proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. BOEBERT 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.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of a western Colorado legend and my dear friend, Harry Talbott of Palisade.

At his 2018 induction into the Colorado Agriculture Hall of Fame, Harry remarked:

The world may little remember nor long note what we have done here tonight, but our contributions to Colorado agriculture will live long after we are gone and make it easier for those who come after us.

I am honored and blessed to have known Harry, as is western Colorado.

As the founder of one of Colorado’s largest and oldest orchards, Talbott Farms, his contributions to agriculture in Colorado cannot be overstated.

Grown with snowmelt from the Grand Mesa, the Talbott name is synonymous with the best peaches many will ever have the pleasure of experiencing.

Along the way, he employed and mentored countless Coloradans, many of whom remain in agriculture today with farms of their own.

Without Harry and his grandiose vision for Palisade, the Western Slope wouldn’t be the place that it is today.

He is the giant whose shoulders the community now stands upon.

However, I would be remiss to confine any tribute merely to Harry’s business endeavors because they are but a small piece of the man he was.

Harry was the quintessential renaissance man. Harry was a veteran, having served honorably in the United States Army. Harry was a science teacher who invested in the hearts and minds of the children in our communities.

Harry was a pioneer and an icon of Colorado’s Third District, a man whose character has been integral to that of the Western Slope.

Harry leaves behind his wife, Bonnie; his children, Bruce, Nathan, Charlie, Dave, and Kathy; as well as numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.
I extend to them my heartfelt condolences and pray that God’s holy spirit will comfort them and mend their broken hearts. Today, we honor a life of service.

Harry, we love you.

HONORING KEVIN VALENCIA

(Mrs. DEMINGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Orlando Police Officer Kevin Valencia.

As a former chief in Orlando, I join my brothers and sisters at OPD and Kevin’s wife, Meghan, and their two sons in expressing gratitude for his service and in mourning his passing.

In 2018, Officer Valencia responded to a domestic violence call involving a convicted felon armed with a firearm who was holding four children hostage. Upon trying to gain entry and save the children, Kevin was shot and critically wounded. The subject later took the lives of those children.

Kevin fought hard to survive but succumbed to his injuries on March 15 of this year.

We use the word “hero” often, and sometimes I think we forget the many heroic actions our men and women in blue perform every day. But Officer Kevin Valencia was a hero in every sense of the word.

On March 15, a part of America died. We are grateful for a life well lived. Courage, pride, and commitment.

RECOGNIZING FRANK BECKMANN

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the upcoming retirement of a legend in Michigan broadcasting, Frank Beckmann.

For the past 48 years, Frank has been a pillar of the WJR airwaves. Frank has been inducted into the Michigan Sports Hall of Fame and Michigan Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame, and he has a list of professional accolades longer than the time we have today.

The Maize and Blue faithful know him as the voice of Michigan football for over three decades. His weekly listeners, the best informed in all of talk radio, know him as a clear and compelling proponent of common sense values.

Nonprofits and charities across the State know his generosity in using his microphone to support many worthy causes. I am blessed to know him as a friend.

Congratulations, Frank, on a long and storied career.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Frank Beckmann a wonderful retirement filled with family, lots of golf, and coolers full of fresh Lake Erie walleye.

RESTORING NORMAL RELATIONS WITH CUBA

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge President Biden to move quickly and comprehensively to restore U.S.-Cuban relations.

The last 2 years of the Obama administration saw an explosion of positive change in Cuba. The fledgling Cuban private sector flourished. Innovation, the internet, and political space expanded. And exchanges between our two peoples multiplied.

Official cooperation advanced significantly on law enforcement, antinarcotics, migration, human trafficking, and the environment. Dialogues began on tough topics like economic reform and human rights.

Tragically, these advances were wiped out by President Trump. Today, we need strong, levelheaded leadership capable of rebuilding trust, navigating a return to normal relations, and advancing U.S. interests.

We need to immediately end restrictions on travel; remittances; financial transactions; and educational, scientific, environmental, and cultural exchange.

We must remove Cuba again from the state sponsors of terrorism list and rescind any sanction that impedes the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Let’s not make the mistake of moving slowly and incrementally. We need to act now. I call on the Biden administration to make this a priority.

SECURE THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(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, there is an undeniable crisis along our southern border, and the most recent numbers we have received are alarming.

Last month, there were over 100,000 illegal immigrants encountered at our border. That is a 173 percent increase from the same time last year and the highest number of encounters in 7 years.

From January to February of this year, we saw a 163 percent increase of family unit encounters, a 61 percent increase in unaccompanied minors, and a 28 percent increase in encounters overall.

This surge is a direct result of the Biden administration’s failure to secure our border and enforce our immigration laws.

Now we face a humanitarian crisis. While the President refuses to acknowledge this dire situation, my Democratic colleagues are turning a deaf ear by advancing two bills this week to grant blanket amnesty to millions of illegals. Are you kidding me?

This sends the wrong message that our borders are open and that our laws don’t matter, which will only incentivize more illegal immigration. It is time to build a wall, end policies like catch and release, and oppose mass amnesty. We must secure our border.

DREAMERS MUST BE SUPPORTED

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago, my father was born in a small medieval village in the mountain tops of southern Italy.

He came to America as a young boy, and in his St. Dominic’s High School senior yearbook, he wrote that his goal in life was “to become a real American.”

Twenty-seven years ago, I served as the young mayor of my hometown of Glen Cove. I addressed the issue of a growing population of new immigrants from Central and South America who gathered on street corners looking for daywork by creating the first day-worker site anywhere on the East Coast of the United States of America.

Today, those same men who gathered on street corners have their own businesses, own their own homes, and their children went to school with my children.

One Dreamer from El Salvador, who graduated high school with my daughter, went on to graduate from college with a degree in biomedical engineering, got a master’s in biomedical engineering, and is now pursuing a doctorate in the same subject.

Today, I will support the American Dream and Promise Act, for Mario, for Nelson, and for all the other Dreamers whose goal is, like my father’s, to become a real American.

DREAMERS MUST BE SUPPORTED

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, Frank Cagle, my close friend and a good Libertarian conservative, passed away after a battle with cancer.

Frank was a brave American who served with the 82nd Airborne during the Vietnam war. Following his service, he attended college and worked for newspapers across the South.

In 1982, Frank came to Tennessee to work at the Knoxville News Sentinel as a copy editor. His passion was reporting on State and local politics. Frank put his commentary into action, serving as deputy to Knoxville Mayor, Victor Ashe, and working as campaign manager on Congressman Van Hilley’s 2002 bid for Governor.

His work in journalism, writing columns and analyzing policy for Knox TN Today, WATE, and back at the Knoxville News Sentinel. Frank
focused his career on delivering unbiased political reporting, and his contributions will leave a long-lasting impression on all of us in east Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to celebrate Frank’s life and recognize his dedication to our community on the House floor.

Rest in peace, my good friend.

FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, federally qualified health centers are located in neighborhoods, connecting people where they live and where families today are struggling.

Health centers in my western New York community—Neighborhood Health Center, Community Health Center of Batavia and Niagara Falls, junco Road Health Center, and Evergreen Health Services—are on the front lines in the fight against COVID-19 and the ongoing battle to end health disparities.

This week, I met with several of these health centers, hearing firsthand about the role that telehealth, primary care, outreach, education have in providing better health outcomes.

Today, I am pleased to announce over $3.5 million in resources to help Federal Health Centers in western New York continue to battle the pandemic and protect our neighborhoods. This funding, provided through the American Rescue Plan, will help support the health center workforce and deliver testing, treatment, and vaccines to help our communities and keep them safe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AGUILAR). Members are reminded to observe decorum when speaking before the House.

INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have grave concerns about the current composition of the Intelligence Committee. The Intel Committee handles our Nation’s highest secrets. It has access to information that most Members do not see. And unlike standing committees, Members of the majority are appointed by the Speaker only.

That is why Members who are appointed to this important committee must possess the highest level of credibility and character, and it is why no Member should be compromised in any way.

Unfortunately, information that I have seen and that others have seen suggests that not all Members meet this high standard. So earlier this week, I introduced a resolution to restore confidence in the Intel Committee’s ability to safeguard our Nation’s secrets.

Now, I do not take this action lightly or for political reasons. Frankly, I am surprised that it had to come to this. The Speaker and I received the same classified briefing from the FBI. The details were deeply disturbing. Yet, so far, the allegations, which have not been denied, have gone unaddressed.

As the House considers this question, I hope all Members will reflect on the purpose and responsibilities of the select panel. I want all Members to ask this one question:

Should a Member who can’t get a security clearance in the private sector sit on the House Intelligence Committee?

Think about that for one moment. Should a Member who cannot get a security clearance in the private sector sit on the House Intelligence Committee?

The American people deserve to know that their government is not vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, by adopting my resolution, we will show that we have our priorities straight. I urge my colleagues to support it.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, this week, I was so proud to welcome President Biden to our district to see firsthand the impact the American Rescue Plan will have on our community and small businesses in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and to see the enthusiasm with which his visit was welcomed.

Together, we visited Smith Flooring, a successful, minority-owned small business in Chester that provides good union jobs and is an economic driver in an area that has struggled. The President and I spoke with founders Kristin and James Smith about how the COVID pandemic has impacted their business. The struggling economy has meant leaner times, but they are trying to do right by their employees until things get moving again.

The American Rescue Plan has over $50 billion in aid for small businesses, including over $7 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. These funds will help small businesses, like Smith Flooring, keep up their payroll, protect jobs, and keep going until the economy is fully open again.

I wanted President Biden to see up close one of the Delco businesses that is the backbone of our economy. Thank you to Smith Flooring for talking with President Biden and me. And equally important and important, to thank Congress and President Biden for bringing renewed help and hope to our community with the American Rescue Plan.

NATIONAL RED CROSS MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize March as National Red Cross Month.

While Red Cross Month has been celebrated since 1943, the Red Cross itself has been making an impact on community health since 1881.

In 1889, Clara Barton led one of the first mobilizations to a national disaster following the Johnstown Flood. This site is in the process of being preserved today and is known as the Clara Barton House.

Perhaps the organization’s best-known program, the American Red Cross, established the first nationwide civilian blood donation program in the 1940s.

According to the organization, someone in the United States needs blood every 2 seconds. Less than 36 percent of the U.S. population is eligible to give blood, and only 3 percent of those individuals donate annually. The critical need for blood and the lifesaving potential that comes with a donation cannot be overstated.

The American Red Cross has always been a leader in this effort, and, today, they still provide more than 40 percent of the blood products in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage all healthy Americans to donate blood and plasma. In the wake of the pandemic, it is needed now more than ever.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, this week, House Democrats are building on the progress made under the Biden-Harris administration to reverse the Trump damage and reform our failing system by passing two historic and important bills:

H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act to protect Dreamers, TPS, and DED recipients; and the Farm Workforce Modernization Act to uphold the dignity of workers who feed America.

Americans want solutions on immigration. Voters overwhelmingly support a path to citizenship, reforms to our legal immigration system, smart management of our borders. Just like with the American Rescue Plan, there is strong bipartisan support for immigration reform across the country, just not within this body.

For too long, we have kept our arms closed to people who, under similar circumstances 100 years ago, 30 years ago, would have been given a path to citizenship. But now the doors are closed.

Mr. Speaker, 55,000 Haitians came to this country after the earthquakes.
They are in limbo. Congress must act, and these two overwhelmingly popular, commonsense bills would ensure that immigrants who make America more American can continue to strengthen, enrich, and contribute to our country.

RECOGNIZING REGAN CAPONE
(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, I am here today to recognize an outstanding 10-year-old girl from Sea Isle City in south Jersey.

Regan Capone is already an engaged member of her community and frequently raises funds for local charities. Last year, Regan raised over $6,000 for the Love of Linda Cancer Benefit Horse Show. Regan is now raising money for her Uncle Mike’s Seafood Polar Bear Run/Walk For Autism.

Aside from fundraising, Regan is a competitive equestrian and competes in the English Circuit of South Jersey. She even made it to the regionals this year. Regan is a dedicated individual who impacts the South Jersey community every day with her selflessness and her desire to raise awareness for the causes that are so close to her heart.

Thank you, Regan. You are truly an American hero for all that you do. God bless you and God bless America.

IMMIGRATION DIVERSITY AND UNITY
(Mr. TRONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, after spending most of my life in the business world, I have seen firsthand how immigrants bring immense contributions to American business. Whether it is a CEO of a Fortune 500 company or the frontline worker who has kept our workers safe during the COVID–19 pandemic, immigrant workers, entrepreneurs, and leaders drive our economy.

Immigrants bring revolutionary new ideas to our country. Immigrants create jobs. Immigrants inspire innovation that pushes us forward as a country, keeping us on the cutting edge of technology and medical advances.

As the Speaker often says, “diversity is our strength, unity is our power.” Immigrants bring their diverse experiences and ideas to our country, to our economy, and make it better. Our Nation would be foolish to take them for granted.

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

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the farm broadcaster, Gary Truitt.

Gary was inducted into the National Association of Farm Broadcasting Hall of Fame for his outstanding work and commitment to delivering informative and insightful news to our Nation’s farmers.

I offer my congratulations to Gary for this remarkable achievement and to celebrate his dedicated career. Gary began his farm broadcasting career in 1981, bringing a fresh perspective to the industry. And in only a few years, he began his own news broadcast, which soon dominated Indiana radio.

In 2006, he did it all over again after a corporate sale of his first network, and created Hoosier Ag Today. For more than 33 years, Hoosier farmers have relied on Hoosier Ag Today for the latest news about the condition of the agricultural industry and markets.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to find someone who puts his whole heart into everything that they do. Gary is one of them. I wish Gary many more years of success.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I have rarely heard such pernicious nonsense as we heard from the minority leader a few minutes ago. He accused Mr. SWALWELL of having a Chinese spy or Chinese agent in his campaign. I understand he has introduced a resolution to remove Mr. SWALWELL from his committee for that purpose.

The fact is we have hundreds of people in our campaigns—hundreds of people. Can we vouch for any of them? Do we know everybody’s associations? Do we know whether someone in the campaign is a spy or a thief, or whatever? Do we do a police investigation, an FBI investigation of every member of our campaigns?

That is absurd. And I think Mr. McCARTHY ought to be ashamed because he is an experienced campaigner—he knows this—for raising these spurious allegations.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF LYCUROUS LOWRY, PAUL BROOKS, SR., AND MR. WYVIS OXENDINE
(Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to observe the recent, almost simultaneous, passing of three prominent members of the Lumbee Tribe and the citizens of Robeson County, North Carolina: Mr. Lycurous Lowry, Mr. Paul Brooks, Sr., and Mr. Wyvis Oxendine.

These men displayed great fidelity to this important community and our Ninth District of North Carolina throughout their lives.

Mr. Lycurous Lowry dedicated 50 years of his life to Robeson County, serving 47 years as the president of the Robeson County Farm Bureau.

Mr. Paul Brooks, Sr. spent many years as a public servant to Robeson County, including being elected as the fourth chairman of the Lumbee Tribe.

Mr. Wyvis Oxendine leaves behind over 40 years of devotion to his community, which includes stints as a county commissioner, a magistrate, and an educator.

Mr. Speaker, these three men take their leave from us at almost the same time and leave behind an indelible impact on our community. I honor them for all they have done.

□ 1230

RECOGNIZING BRYCE SINCLAIR
(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bryce Sinclair, a senior at Maine-Endwell High School in New York’s 22nd Congressional District. I am honored to announce that Bryce accepted his appointment to join the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Bryce was selected among a highly competitive pool of applicants from around the country. Bryce’s decision to attend West Point comes as no surprise to those who know him well. He is a young leader with exceptional talent and potential and is already a dedicated member of our community.

I wish to congratulate Bryce on this tremendous honor. I wish him the best as he takes on this venerable challenge to serve our community and our Nation in line with the Army’s core values: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, and personal courage.

As the mother of a Naval Academy graduate, the service academies hold a special place in my heart, especially the friendly annual rivalry at the Army/Navy game.

Mr. Speaker, we wish Bryce all the best as he moves closer to his next incredible step in joining the corps of cadets. Good luck, Bryce. And go Army and go Navy.

RECOGNIZING THE PELLA HIGH SCHOOL DUTCH BASKETBALL TEAM
(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask for 1 minute yesterday, given that it was St. Patrick’s Day and Pella High School Dutch’s
color is green, but they are the Pella Dutch, not the Pella Irish.

Last Friday, the Pella High School Dutch of Marion County, Iowa, successfully completed their playoff run by winning the 3A Iowa boys basketball championship.

Capping off a terrific 26-2 season with a 15-1 conference record, the Dutch brought home the State championship for the first time in 18 years.

The achievement of winning a State title itself is something of which the Dutch team and the Pella community should be proud, but these players and their families should be even more proud of their commitment to the game, perseverance, sportsmanship and teamwork that guided them through this incredible season.

For the seniors, I hope you continue to follow your passions, in basketball and elsewhere beyond high school. For the juniors and underclassmen, I wish you the best of luck in the coming years, both on and off the court.

Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled for this team, the coaching staff, fans, and the entire Pella community, and I am honored to represent them in Congress, and speak about them on the House floor.

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

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
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 March 18, 2021, at 11:08 a.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 1276.

With best wishes, I am, Sincerely,
Cheryl L. Johnson,
Clerk.

AMERICAN DREAM AND PROMISE ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 233, 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 233, the amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-4 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “American Dream and Promise Act of 2021.”

(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 OF 2021

Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Permanent resident status on a conditional basis for certain long-term residents who entered the United States as children.
Sec. 103. Terms of permanent resident status on a conditional basis.
Sec. 104. Removal of conditional basis of permanent resident status.
Sec. 105. Restoring the State option to determine residency for purposes of higher education benefits.

TITLE II—AMERICAN PROMISE ACT OF 2021

Sec. 201. Short title.
Sec. 202. Adjustment of status for certain nationals of certain countries designated for temporary protected status or deferred enforced departure.

Sec. 203. Clarification.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Definitions.
Sec. 302. Submission of biometric and biographical data and biographical data; background checks.
Sec. 303. Limitation on removal; application and fee exemption; and other conditions on eligible individuals.
Sec. 304. Determination of continuous presence and residence.
Sec. 305. Exemption from numerical limitations.
Sec. 306. Availability of administrative and judicial review.
Sec. 307. Documentation requirements.
Sec. 308. Rule making.
Sec. 309. Confidentiality of information.
Sec. 310. Grant program to assist eligible applicants.
Sec. 311. Provisions affecting eligibility for adjustment of status.
Sec. 312. Supplementary surcharge for appointed counsel.
Sec. 313. Annual report on provisional denial authority.

TITLE I—DREAM ACT OF 2021

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Dream Act of 2021.”

SEC. 102. 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 104(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 adjust the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(c)(2), an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States, is subject to a grant of Deferred Enforced Departure, has temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), or is the son or daughter of a parent who is a lawful permanent resident on a non-temporary basis pursuant to the adjustment of status or a non-temporary basis under paragraphs (E)(i), (E)(ii), (H)(i)(b), or (L) of section 211(a)(15) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15))—

(A) the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since January 1, 2021;

(B) the alien was 18 years of age or younger 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 paragraph (2), is not inadmissible under paragraph (1), (6)(E), (6)(G), or (8), or of section 212(a)(21) 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, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(iii) is not barred from adjustment of status under the title based on 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 equivalency diploma examination, or other similar State-authorized examination;

(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) WAIVER OF GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY.—With respect to any benefit under this title, and in addition to the waivers under subsection (c)(2), the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (1), (6)(E), (6)(G), and (8) of section 212(a)(21) 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.

(3) APPLICATION FEE.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, subject to an exemption under section 303(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 PROCEDURES 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 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 104(c)(2). Such procedure shall not include a requirement that the applicant pay the fee, except that the Secretary may require an applicant who meets the requirements for lawful permanent resident without the conditional basis under section 104(c)(2) to pay a fee that is consistent with the cost of processing the application, subject to the exemption under section 303(c).

(4) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary may not grant an alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section until the requirements of section 302 are satisfied.
(5) **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 104(c)(2) if the alien has been convicted of any offense in

(A) an 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) three 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 victim of domestic violence, unless the alien demonstrates that such crime was not a result of the alien having been—

(A) a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, child abuse or neglect, abuse or neglect in later life, or human trafficking;

(B) battered or subjected to extreme cruelty; or

(C) a victim of criminal activity described in section 1611(h)(1)(B)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(C)(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) of section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2));

(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 10-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.—Notewithstanding an alien's eligibility for adjustment of status under this title, and subject to the procedures described in this paragraph, the Secretary 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 104(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 or any arrest or other criminal prosecution in a 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 (not occurring on the same date, and not arising out of the same act, omission, or scheme of misconduct) if—

(aa) the alien poses a significant and continuing threat to public safety related to such conviction or adjudication;

(bb) the nature and seriousness of the conviction or adjudication, including the circumstances, seriousness, and probability of 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.

(II) batteries or subjected to extreme cruelty; or

(III) a victim of criminal activity described in section 1611(h)(1)(B)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(C)(iii)).

(ii) up to two misdemeanor offenses if the alien has, within the 10-year period preceding the date of the application, knowingly, willfully, and voluntarily participated in offenses committed by a criminal street gang (as described in section 1611(h)(1)(B)(ii));

(iii) any of the following apply:

(A) The alien is inadmissible under paragraph (5)(A).

(B) for purposes of clauses (ii) and (iii) of section 1611(h)(1)(B)(ii), the term ''felony offense'' means an offense involving civil disobedience without violence, and any offense involving the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a deadly weapon, that is—

(I) described in subparagraph (B) or (D);

(II) has been adjudicated delinquent in a State or Federal in-house or local database, or a network of data bases used for the purpose of recording and sharing law enforcement information obtained from a State or Federal in-house or local database, or a network of databases used for the purpose of recording and sharing law enforcement information 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 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—

(A) provide the alien with not less than 90 days to respond.

(ii) Subsequent notice.—Not more than 5 days but not more than 1 year after the issuance of the notice under clause (i), the Secretary 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 the notice under this subparagraph, the Secretary 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 OF A PROVISIONAL DENIAL.**—

(i) In general.—Notewithstanding any other provision of law, if, after notice and the opportunity to respond under subparagraph (F), the Secretary provisionally denies an application for adjustment of status under this Act, 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.

(ii) **SCOPE OF REVIEW AND DECISION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, review under this section is limited to the findings and conclusions, if any, contained in 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 afford to the applicant all necessary rights and opportunities, including the right to be represented by counsel, to present such evidence as it deems necessary, to have such evidence reviewed, if necessary, and to file and present written arguments in support of the position taken by the party filing the application. The court shall also be bound by the evidence and arguments submitted by the parties in the administrative record and in the court's proceedings.

(H) **APPOINTED COUNSEL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an applicant seeking judicial review under clause (i) 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 the funds furnished under section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act Account under section 312.

(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; and

(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 a person with whom the person has 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 United States or any State, Indian Tribal government, or unit of local government.

(5) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF CERTAIN ALIEN MINORS.**—An alien who is 18 years of age or younger 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 removal proceedings against such an alien.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION.**—The Secretary 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. 103. TERMS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS. (a) **PERIOD OF STATUS.**—Permanent resident status on a conditional basis is—

(A) valid for a period of 10 years, unless such period is extended by the Secretary; and

(B) 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 terminated.

(c) **REVOCATION OF STATUS.**—The Secretary may revoke the permanent resident status on a conditional basis of an alien only if the Secretary—

(I) determines that the alien ceases to meet the requirements under section 102(b)(1)(C); and

(II) prior to the revocation, provides the alien—

(A) notice of the proposed revocation; and
307, not later than 3 years after the date of the original enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility 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 for Deferred Enforced Departure.

(3) WAIVER OF GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY.—

(a) 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 (A) through (D) of paragraph (6), or paragraph (10)(D) of section 102(b) 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.

(b) WRITTEN APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall, subject to an exemption under section 303(c), require an alien applying for adjustment of status under this section to pay a reasonable fee 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 302(c) 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. Withholding of the decision in an alien 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.).

302. CLARIFICATION.

Section 244(c)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a)(c)(4)) is amended by inserting after “considered the following:” the following:

‘‘as having been inspected and admitted into the United States, and’’.

303. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act:

(1) ‘‘Alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence’’ (as used in the immigration laws) shall have the
alien may not be adjusted, on either a conditional or permanent basis, unless
the alien submits biometric and biographic data, (2) and (3), an alien shall be considered
ineligible for adjustment of status under this Act and ending on the date on which the Secretary makes a final decision regarding such application, the alien shall be granted an employment authorization document.

 SEC. 304. 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 Act (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 194(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 if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 180 days; and

(B) continuous residence in the United States under this Act 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 that the alien did not in fact abandon residence in the United States during such period.

(b) 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 Act. Such removal shall not affect the alien’s right to judicial review under this Act. The Secretary shall promptly notify the alien if a decision to deny an application for adjustment of status under this Act, or to revoke such status, is reversed.

(b) 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 Act. Such removal shall not affect the alien’s right to judicial review under this Act. The Secretary shall promptly notify the alien if a decision to deny an application for adjustment of status under this Act, or to revoke such status, is reversed.

(b) 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 Act. Such removal shall not affect the alien’s right to judicial review under this Act. The Secretary shall promptly notify the alien if a decision to deny an application for adjustment of status under this Act, or to revoke such status, is reversed.

(b) 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 Act. Such removal shall not affect the alien’s right to judicial review under this Act. The Secretary shall promptly notify the alien if a decision to deny an application for adjustment of status under this Act, or to revoke such status, is reversed.
or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(c)(2)) may include, as evidence of identity, the following:

(a) 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.

(b) The alien’s birth certificate and an identity card that includes the alien’s name and photograph.

(c) 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.

(d) A Uniformed Services identification card issued by the Department of Defense.

(e) Any immigration or other document issued by the United States Government bearing the alien’s name and photograph.

(f) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(g) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENTRY, CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE, LACK OF ABANDONMENT OF RESIDENCE.—To establish that an alien was 18 years of age or younger 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 102(b)(1)(B), that an alien has been continuously physically present in the United States, as required under section 102(b)(1)(A) or 202(a)(2), or that an alien has not abandoned residence in the United States, as required under section 104(a)(2), 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, 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 returns.

(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 contains—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affidavit; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affidavit and the alien.

(18) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(h) 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—

(i) has been admitted to the institution; or

(ii) is currently enrolled in the institution as a student.

(i) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF A DEGREE FROM AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION WHERE THE ALIEN SATISFIES ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A COMPLETION, AGRADUATE ALTERNATIVE AWARD, OR A RECOGNIZED EQUIVALENT.—To establish that in the United States an alien has earned a high school diploma or other certificate recognized under State law, 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 alternative award.

(5) Evidence that the alien obtained a recognized postsecondary credential.

(j) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(k) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENROLLMENT IN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.—To establish that an alien is enrolled in an educational program, such as a certification, certificate, or alternative award, the alien may submit to the Secretary—

(1) Passport entries, including admission stamps on the alien’s passport.

(2) Documents 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, 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 returns.

(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 contains—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affidavit; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affidavit and the alien.

(18) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(l) 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 of each service from the appropriate Uniformed Service; or

(4) Health records from the appropriate Uniformed Service.

(m) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EARNED INCOME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien may satisfy the earned income requirement under section 104(a)(1)(C)(ii) 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 two 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 affidavit; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affidavit and the alien;

(F) remittance records; or

(G) any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(n) 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 Act is conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(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. 308. 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 Act, which shall allow eligible individuals to immediately apply for relief under this Act. Notwithstanding section 669 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) REQUIREMENTS IN IMMIGRATION 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 implementing this Act.

SEC. 309. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) In General.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information (including information provided pursuant to administrative or judicial review) provided in applications filed under this Act or in requests for DACA for the purpose of immigration enforcement.

(b) PUBLICITY PROHIBITED.—The Secretary, based solely on information provided in an application for adjustment of status under this Act (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 Act with respect to an individual with Federal security and law enforcement agencies—

(1) for assistance in the consideration of an application for adjustment of status under this Act;

(2) to identify or prevent fraudulent claims; or

(3) for national security purposes; or

(4) on conviction 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. 310. GRANT PROGRAM TO ASSIST ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary 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 Act 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 Act or in requests for DACA for the purpose of immigration enforcement;

(2) assistance, within the scope of authorized practice of immigration law, to individuals submitting applications for adjustment of status under this Act (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(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 Act (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(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 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 311. POLICIES AFFECTING ELIGIBILITY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

An alien’s eligibility to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this Act (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(c)(2)) shall not preclude the alien from seeking any status under any other provision of law for which the alien is otherwise eligible.

SEC. 312. SUPPLEMENTARY SURCHARGE FOR APPOINTED COUNSEL.

(a) In General.—Except as provided in section 302 and in cases where the applicant is exempt from paying a fee under section 303(c), in any case in which a fee is charged pursuant to this Act, 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 this Act.

(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 Act.

(c) REPORT.—At the end of each 2-year period, beginning with the establishment of this account, the Attorney General of the United States 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 Act.

SEC. 313. ANNUAL REPORT ON PROVISIONAL DEPENDENCY 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 applications that receive—

(1) a provisional approval under this Act;

(2) a final denial under this Act without seeking judicial review;

(3) a final denial under this Act after seeking judicial review; and

(4) an approval under this Act after seeking judicial review.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENRAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to review and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter 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. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2021, is vital legislation that establishes a path to lawful permanent resident status for two critically important populations that are in dire need of protection. The American Dream and Promise Act creates an earned pathway to lawful permanent resident status for individuals who entered the United States in their youth and who have lived here for most of their lives. Dreamers are part of the fabric of our Nation, aptly demonstrated by their commitment to bettering our country through the pursuit of education, military service, and employment.

It is undeniable that Dreamers enrich our Nation. They are our neighbors and coworkers, they are classmates with our children, and they serve in our military with distinction. They are an integral part of our communities, where they contribute to our thriving economy and make America a stronger, more united, and more diverse Nation.

Similarly, the American Dream and Promise Act provides a path to lawful permanent resident status for individuals who either held, or were eligible for temporary protective status, TPS, as of January 1, 2017; or deferred enforcement, DED, as of January 20, 2017.

TPS is a form of humanitarian relief provided to individuals from countries experiencing dangerous conditions and crises. DED is like TPS, but it is derived solely from the President’s constitutional powers to conduct foreign relations.

Like Dreamers, TPS and DED recipients are essential to our communities. Many of them have lived in the United States for decades. They make up a significant portion of the workforce in key industries, including construction, food service, and home healthcare. They contribute to the U.S. economy, not only through their work, but also through consumer spending and tax revenue, and they have been particularly essential in serving our country during the COVID-19 pandemic.

I have no doubt that some of my Republican colleagues will stand before us today and use what they claim is a crisis at the border as an excuse not to support this bill. But let’s get one thing straight, this legislation is not about the border, this legislation is about finally delivering on our promise to America’s Dreamers and others who are equally deserving of our protection.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, and YVETTE CLARKE, for their commitment to this important legislation, and to the millions of people this legislation will protect.

I hope that all my colleagues will stand up for them when it really counts and will support H.R. 6 today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there is a crisis at the border. There has been a crisis at the border for weeks. And instead of addressing the crisis, instead of having a hearing in the committee. Democrats have passed bills that defund the police, restrict Americans’ Second Amendment liberties, and federalize election law. And not one of those bills—by the way, not one of those bills went through committee.

In the Judiciary Committee—74 days of this Congress, the full Judiciary Committee has yet to have a hearing on anything. We have asked to have a hearing on the border crisis, the real crisis. We asked to have a hearing on cancel culture, the attack on peoples’ First Amendment liberties. We asked to have a hearing on conservatorships. No full committee hearing this entire Congress, but they can pass bills to defund the police, restrict Amendment liberties, Federalize election law. And now, while there is a crisis on the border, they bring a bill to the floor that gives amnesty to 3 million illegal aliens.

Seventy-four days of the 117th Congress, the Democrats have taken away the Republicans’ right to offer a motion to recommit; they have kicked MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE off a committee; two Democrats wrote a letter trying to “Fox News,” “Newsmax,” and “One America News.” The Democratic chair of the House Administration Committee compiled a dossier on Republican Members, and they are preparing to steal an election from Republican Congresswoman MILLER-MEeks.

And today, they are going to pass a bill—try to pass a bill which, as I said before, gives amnesty to 3 million illegal immigrants. We have got gang members on the border. We have got people whose name is on the terrorist watch list crossing the border. We have got COVID positive illegals crossing the border.

We have had 100,000 encounters with foreigners on the border in February alone. Housing illegal immigrants in the Dallas Convention Center; the administration sending FEMA in to help. Even though they refuse to call the crisis a crisis, they are sending in the disaster agency to help with the situation. That is a crisis, frankly, I don’t know what one is.

A crisis that President Trump, 2 months ago, told us was coming. I want to read what President Trump said in January. Two months ago, this is what President Trump said: “If our border security measures are reversed, it will trigger a tidal wave of illegal immigration, a wave like you’ve never seen before.” Boy was that accurate.

If our border security measures are reversed, what has the Biden administration done? They placed a moratorium on deportation, they ended the Remain in Mexico program, and they have stopped building the wall. I think that is a reversal. I think that is a reversal of the measures that were put in place. What did it trigger? A tidal wave of illegal immigration, a wave like you have never seen before. It sure did. The tidal wave is here, and the Democrats’ answer? “Let them stay.” Such a deal for the American people. Such a deal for the American taxpayer.

Democrats answer: Defund the police, attack Second Amendment liberties of Americans, federalize election law, try to defund our military. “One America News,” compile a dossier on Republicans, kick one congresswoman off of her committees, and try to take an election from another, all while they are creating a crisis on the border, and then respond to it all with, what? A bill that gives amnesty to 3 million illegal immigrants. That is what this legislation does today.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we vote “no.” I hope we can stop this legislation. This is not what the American people have gained for. This is not common sense, and I hope we defeat this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as a co-author of H.R. 6, I rise in strong support of the American Dream and Promise Act.

I thank Speaker PELOSI for making the American Dream and Promise Act one of the top 10 Democratic priorities in the 117th Congress. I also thank Congresswoman LOFGREN and the Judiciary Immigration Sub-Committee for their invaluable hard work on this bill.

Today this House has another opportunity to pass H.R. 6 and, once and for all, end the fear and uncertainty that has plagued the lives of our nation’s Dreamers, who have become an integral part of the fabric of our American society.

According to the Center for American Progress, each year Dreamers contribute over $17.3 billion in Federal taxes, nearly $9.7 billion in state and local taxes, and their households have $75 billion in buying power. During this health emergency they also demonstrated the vital role they play in American society.

Over the course of this deadly Corona pandemic, an estimated 202,500 DACA recipients have risked their lives to protect the health and safety of Americans.

Dreamers are amongst the essential workers helping to package and stock our food, the teachers of our children, and the doctors, nurses, and caregivers who daily have sacrificed their lives to save the lives of others. Yet inspite of the critical role they play in our society, over 2.1 million Dreamers live in a state of limbo, doubt, and anxiety of being deported to a country most do not know. H.R. 6 eliminates the ambiguity in their lives and recognizes the talents and indispensable contributions Dreamers make to our country.

I have the privilege of representing the 40th Congressional district, home to 24,000 Dreamers—the largest number in any congressional district. Since I co-authored the original Dream Act twenty years ago, known then as the Student Adjustment Act, I have met many of them and hundreds more, from all over the country, who have traveled to our nation’s capital to tell their personal stories of hope, fear, exclusion, and heartbreak.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the American Dream and Promise Act today.

I thank Speaker PELOSI for making the American Dream and Promise Act one of the top 10 Democratic priorities in the 117th Congress. I also thank Congresswoman LOFGREN and the Judiciary Immigration sub-Committee for their invaluable hard work on this bill.

During the last Congress a similar version of the Dream Act passed the House with bipartisan support. But unfortunately, the Senate failed to take up the bill.

Today this House has another opportunity to pass H.R. 6, and once and for all end the fear and uncertainty that has plagued the lives of our nation’s Dreamers, who have become an integral part of the fabric of our American society.
While their individual stories may vary, they share the common denominator of embracing and exemplifying American values and love for this country, the only country they call home.

They are American in every way, except on paper.

They are Dreamers like Gabriela Cortes who was brought here at age two and will graduate in May with a Bachelor of Science degree. She says the Dream Act gives her hope because quote, “This is the only way I can fully contribute to my country, the only home I know.”

They are Dreamers like Sheila Salinas Navarro who is a first year PhD student at USC Leonard School of Gerontology. She says, quote, “We need permanent solutions so that folks like me can contribute to this nation. All I ask is an opportunity to do so.”

And they are Dreamers like Marvin Perez, brought to this country at age five and now attending Glendale Community college. He says he wants the opportunity to continue working on becoming a physician.

H.R. 6 will give them and all our Dreamers the opportunity to reach their full potential, contribute to their community, and help ensure America remains the strongest and greatest nation in the world.

The Dream and Promise Act has the support of Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, as well as businesses, organized labor, faith groups, educators, health professionals, former Cabinet officials, and majority of the American public.

This unprecedented coalition of support highlights that protecting our Dreamers and providing them with a path to citizenship is not a partisan issue.

It is an issue about who we are as Americans and what is in the best interest of our country.

By passing the Dream and Promise Act, we will live up to our American values of fairness, justice, and compassion. And these incredible young Dreamers like generations of immigrants before them, can continue to play their vital role in the well-being of our nation.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the Dream and Promise Act today.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McClintock), who is the ranking member on the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee.

Mr. McClintock. Mr. Speaker, last year, we finally achieved operational control of our southern border for the first time in decades. The Trump administration had made it clear that our border would be enforced, and illegal immigration dropped dramatically.

That all ended on January 20, when Joe Biden issued executive orders to stop deporting illegal immigrants, abandon the border wall, admit anyone claiming to be under 18, and rescinding the Remain in Mexico policy for asylum claims. That message has been heard loud and clear.

The Border Patrol reported more than 10,000 encounters in February alone. Think about that. That is the entire population of South Bend, Indiana, or Green Bay, Wisconsin, in a single month, and it is getting worse.

We are way beyond the debate over whether this is a border crisis. The question now is whether we have a border at all.

What is the Democrats’ response? This bill promises a path to citizenship not only for 700,000 DACA recipients but millions more who illegally arrived prior to January 1, were under 19 when they arrived, and have only committed two misdemeanors.

How do they prove they qualify, Mr. Speaker? Under this bill, it means having a friend vouch for you.

Now, we all sympathize with those illegally brought here as young children years ago, and more than 200 Republicans supported legislation in the 115th Congress to give them legal status. But it included measures that secured our border and enforced our laws to discourage another generation of young people being brought here exactly as we are seeing unfold today.

Why are so many children being placed in the hands of Mexican criminal cartels and forced to suffer the 2,000-mile trail of terror to our border? Because it works.

Mr. Speaker, this bill proves the Mexican crime cartels are right: You will have amnesty and need only wait for the next amnesty.

Mr. Nadler. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. Lofgren).

Ms. Lofgren. Mr. Speaker, imagine this: You arrive, you have worked hard, and you are the valedictorian of your high school class, the quarterback on the football team. You go down to apply for your driver’s license, and you find out for the first time that you were actually not born in the United States and that you are undocumented.

There is no possibility for you to get right with the law, but you did nothing wrong. You don’t even remember the place that you were born.

That is the circumstance that tens of thousands of young people find themselves in, and this bill allows those young people to get right with the law—they have done nothing wrong—and go on to become the full Americans that they are except for their paperwork.

It does something else that is important, which is it recognizes that there is a group of people who are here under the auspices of DHS who have messed up—that is a term of art—the per country cap bill that this House passed by 365 votes in the last Congress, there is a huge backlog from large countries so long that the dependents of lawful temporary visa holders age out. They have no reentry, just as the other Dreamers. They can’t go back to the country they were born in because their parents are legally here. They have no capacity to become the full Americans that they are. This also resolves that problem.

It is different than the rhetoric about the border. In fact, the uptick at the southern border began last April, and it relates to hurricanes and disasters.

The Border Patrol reported more than 10,000 encounters in February alone. Think about that. That is the entire population of South Bend, Indiana, or Green Bay, Wisconsin, in a single month, and it is getting worse.

We need to pay attention to what is going on in those three countries, and that is something the Biden administration is taking steps to do to solve that problem where it starts. I will just note that problem is from Costa Rica. It is the disorder in three countries that needs to be resolved.

Mr. Speaker, vote “yes” on this bill.

Mr. Jordan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. Biggs).

Mr. Biggs. Mr. Speaker, as we see the ongoing impacts of Biden’s inhumane border crisis, I rise in opposition to H.R. 6.

Mr. Speaker, it is irresponsible to be considering this bill today. This bill provides amnesty to millions of those who are illegally in this country. This promise of amnesty is a magnet for aliens attempting to enter the United States today. For at least 35 years, we have seen a direct correlation between promises of amnesty and an increase in illegal border crossing.

The ongoing Biden inhumane border crisis is a direct result of then-candidate and now-President Biden’s flawed border policies, including amnesty. That is why I reintroduced the Fund and Complete the Border Wall Act earlier this year and introduced the Stopping Border Surges Act earlier this week.

These bills include real reforms that will have real impacts. Specifically, the Stopping Border Surges Act fixes problems caused by the Flores settlement agreement that prevent DHS from detaining family units for more than 20 days, ensures that unaccompanied alien children are quickly and safely returned to their homes, and promotes increased integrity in the asylum system.

H.R. 6 will cause more problems than it will solve. It has serious flaws that lead to fraud and abuse.

This bill gives the Secretary broad authority to waive grounds of inadmissibility for humanitarian purposes, family unity, or because the waiver is otherwise in the public interest. That means that, under this bill, even convicted criminals will be eligible for amnesty.

If that is not bad enough, under this bill, aliens who were removed from the United States by DHS may apply for return and get amnesty. Let me repeat that: Aliens who were ordered removed by an immigration judge after receiving due process and were actually removed will be allowed to return and get amnesty.

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

Mr. Speaker, a couple of nights ago, I was in Laredo, Texas, doing an interview while overlooking the Rio Grande. My interview was interrupted by a stream of human smugglers and people shouting “run for the ladders, run for the fences” coming from the water. Then, some went back across the river. I was over to a facility where children are being housed right now. They are the people being smuggled by cartels for profit. That is happening right now today. While we sit in here and debate this bill, it is happening right now.

A child is being abused right now by cartels. And this body, the “people’s House,” is doing nothing—nothing—to address cartels that have ownership of our borders right now.

We are not doing our job. A secure border is pro-immigrant. Instead, what we are doing today is we are going to pass legislation that is a magnet for more trafficking of children. We are going to pass legislation today that empowers cartels. We are going to pass legislation today that is a Band-Aid on a broken system because this body refuses to do its constitutional duty to secure the borders of the United States. That is what we are going to do today.

Meanwhile, nothing is going to improve the life of the little girl sitting in Nuevo Laredo right now being abused under the hands of CDI for the $3,000 or $7,000 to move that little girl from her mother. Border Patrol doesn’t have the resources to secure the border.

I was down on the river with the guy who is on a 3-mile stretch of the border—one guy—and he can do nothing about that flow while narcotics and fentanyl come across our border.

So, put ourselves on the back today. Mr. Speaker, for a bill that is going to get passed and headline speeches given about how all this is so great for immigration. Meanwhile, immigrants today are getting raped, abused, beaten, sold into indentured slavery, and put into human sex trafficking because we refuse to secure the border of the United States. And we will never get a chance to offer an amendment on the floor of this body to do anything about it.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

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

Mr. Speaker, let us remember that the United States Senate in 2013, with 14 Republicans and the balance of Democrats, well over 60 people, voted for comprehensive immigration reform, as I recall, and, perhaps the chairman can correct me. I believe $47 billion for security. Maybe the staff can shake their head if that was the right number. It was a very substantial number; it might be a smaller number.

On this side of the aisle, we pleaded with the majority to bring a comprehensive immigration bill to the floor. They were in charge. They could have brought whatever security that they wanted. They could have brought comprehensive immigration reform to the floor.

The bills that were brought to the floor bore no relationship, with all due respect, to the Senate-passed bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform. There was no conference; there was no back-and-forth; and there was no response to that bipartisan bill.

So, I tell my friend from Texas, yes, there is a problem. There is a problem in trafficking, and we need to deal with it.

But I also tell this House that what it ought to know is that the immigration system is broken. I wait for some body to arise and say: No, it is fine. Nobody believes it is fine. Mr. Speaker.

These bills are not comprehensive immigration reform, but they are supported by the American people because they know that Dreamers, TPS, and DED are adding to this country’s value.

Mr. Speaker, for 135 years, America’s bright beacon to the world has been what that statue stands that stands in New York Harbor. It lifts her lamp beside the golden door for those who are yearning to breathe free.

My father came through that door. He was 32 years of age in 1934. He came from Denmark. He came for the reason most come, not fleeing, however, from a dangerous land, as some are now doing, but looking for opportunity and a better life. They have come throughout our history from every corner of the world, braving hardship and seeking opportunity, arriving here to build businesses, raise families, and contribute to strengthening communities.

Dreamers have done that. They did not come at their insistence. They came at their parents’ insistence or somebody else’s insistence, but they are here, and they know America as their home.

Immigrants are a reason why America became the world’s most powerful and most prosperous country. For now, however, our immigration and visa system has been terribly broken, so much so that millions in this country live in fear, holding their breath every day that they could be deported to faraway lands that are not their homes because America is their home.

For Dreamers, it has been their home since their earliest days. And, today, this House is going to take action, as we did last Congress, to help them breathe easier.

The minority leader and I were meeting at the White House some years ago, and then-President Trump said: If you send me a Dreamers bill, I will sign it.

Well, we never sent it. The minority leader and I negotiated, along with others—the administration and Senator CORNYN, the former, our leader, and Senator CORNYN. We didn’t get there, sadly.

This bill will correct a wrong that has brought fear and uncertainty to so many Americans. Yes, Americans. America is their home and their country. We are talking about patriotic and law-abiding residents, many of whom have been here for decades and are working to build a strong community and serving on the front lines of this pandemic as healthcare professionals, first responders, and essential workers.

We owe them the chance to live without fear of deportation and family separation. There are other problems we ought to talk about and we have talked about. But, certainly, those Dreamers and those with TPS who have been here for a long period of time, and DED, this bill is just for them.

When I say “just,” I don’t mean solely. I mean justice.
I want to thank Representative ROYBAL-ALLARD for her leadership on H.R. 6, and all of those in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and yourself, Mr. Speaker, for the extraordinary work you have done.

We are also voting, of course, today on another immigration bill this week. H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act. I rise in support of that as well.

This legislation, offered by Chairwoman LOFGREN, provides a pathway to permanent legal residency to undocumented agricultural workers and their families who are living here and filling a critical economic need from which we benefit, every one of us, every day; and that is the food on our table.

Without that change, workers and their employers will continue to operate under a cloud of uncertainty and instability. These reforms are long overdue, and I want to thank Chairwoman LOFGREN for her work to bring them to the floor.

I have, as part of broader immigration reform efforts, that we can address the status of seasonal non-agricultural workers on H-2B, who contribute so much to our economy and communities working in landscaping, hospitality, and, in my own State of Maryland, the crab industry.

After the House passes this legislation and H.R. 6, I hope the Senate will move quickly to send them to President Biden for signature.

The Dream and Promise Act, some 75 percent of Americans are for that. We have been passing legislation that an overwhelming majority of Americans are for, and somehow, the Senate didn’t get it or didn’t care. Hopefully, this year they will.

If enacted, these two bills would provide a pathway to permanent legal status for some 3 million to 4 million people. They are among us. They help us. They work with us. They pay taxes. Let’s bring them out from under the cloud of being kicked out.

This legislation today is a major achievement bill that has hastened the moment when 3 million to 4 million immigrants and their families can breathe a little easier, a little freer, knowing they are welcomed and valued here in America, that they are truly a part of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both of these pieces of legislation.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I would just point out that the majority leader is not accurate in what he said. Republicans, 2 years ago, had bills that were much more comprehensive than what the Democrats are bringing to the floor this week. We had a bill that dealt with merit-based immigration, E-Verify, added workers to enforcement border security. It is just not accurate to say our plan was not comprehensive. We had two bills, as the Republican leader mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Republican leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican leader of the Judiciary for yielding. He is correct that when the Republicans were in the majority, they brought two bills to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the gentleman and others, and even the majority leader, that not one Democrat voted for either of those bills. Not one Democrat voted for a bill to move to the Senate. The actually denied the bill from going to the Senate, even if they wanted to become law. That is just a little truth in history.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to say something that President Biden refuses to say. There is a crisis on our southern border. It is a humanitarian crisis. It is a public health crisis, a national security crisis. It is a Biden border crisis, and it is spiraling out of control with no signs of ending.

When candidate Biden told migrants in June to immediately surge to the border, I knew his immigration policies would be bad. But I did not think it would be this bad. I did not think that would mean 13,000 unaccompanied minors in U.S. custody.

I did not think that would mean moving them from border facilities across the country: 1,000 of them went to Midland Texas; 3,000 to Dallas; and, likely, to more cities tomorrow.

I did not think the Biden administration would mean that we are on pace to encounter more individuals on the southwest border than we have in the last 20 years.” Mr. Speaker.

I did not think I would hear the President of Mexico refer to our President Joe Biden as the “migrant President.”

And I did not think it would only take 2 months to create the worst border crisis in the history of America.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what happened. When I visited the border on Monday, one thing was abundantly clear: This crisis started at midnight on January 20.

Mr. Speaker, it started when President Biden stopped building the wall, even though there are only a few miles left to complete. When he made his decision he withheld money to the contractors to break the contract.

It started when he promised to make all 11 million illegal immigrants citizens.

Now, my colleague from Florida (Mr. GIMÉNEZ) spoke with a family from Honduras about their journey to the border. He asked them how long the trek was. They said it was 22 days. The story of this family is a story we have heard from many and it is not unique.

You see, thousands decided to cross the border now because of President Biden’s promises and policies. They listened to him in June when he said: You need to surge the border.

As one migrant family recently told FOX News: Yes, I listened to the news that they were letting people in.

When I was there Monday, I was speaking to the border agents, the American citizens, and the migrants. The number one thing was clear: the crisis at the border is the worst they have ever seen.

When we went to El Paso, we toured the new processing facility. We built it during the last administration. It is huge, 98,000 square feet. And when I asked the chief patrol agent, Chief Chavez said: We built it so large with capacity, we didn’t believe it could ever meet capacity.

But that day we marked history. That day they hit capacity: 1,040 people, mostly children unaccompanied.

You know what it meant when you hit capacity?

This legislation, offered by Chairwoman LOFGREN for her leadership on H.R. 6, I hope the Senate will pass, and I want to thank Senate Majority Leader CHENET for yielding. He is correct that there were not enough tests.

We also saw overcrowded Border Patrol agents in the El Paso facility. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank them. What they are doing is extraordinary. The pressure on them, the pressure from the administration not to allow press to see what is happening; the pressure of being over capacity with the number of people there; the pressure to do it under a pandemic. That is what a crisis looks like.

When we sat and talked to the doctor from the medical unit, the most alarming, Mr. Speaker, is the expressed concern the medical director and special operations—and intelligence and special operations—and

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both of these pieces of legislation.

And, as many of you know here, you could be tested and you are positive, but the person you have been standing in line with people on the terrorist watch list. We found people from other nations, just people on the terrorist watch list. I was alarmed. I questioned further. It is not what it was. I was alarmed. I questioned further. It is not just people on the terrorist watch list. We found people from other nations, from Iran, from Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, when I went to the press conference right after that, I said: Mr. Speaker, you believe this, too.

But Congressman GALLEGOS, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations—and
We saw that the Biden administration told migrants: We aren’t saying don’t come; just don’t come now. You see, that was from the Secretary. Those are really strong words.

But, Mr. Speaker, what moved me the most was speaking to border agents, one who was a mother, and one that was a mother, talking about the unaccompanied children. He told me a story of coming upon children, a one-year-old, a three-year-old, and a five-year-old all holding hands. No one in sight for miles away. It is remarkable that they got there.

But the question is: How many didn’t make it? How many lives have been lost or abused, simply because they heard a message, or you stopped the FAC, you’re forced to come from “remain in Mexico,” or you stopped finishing the wall that was almost complete?

Mr. Speaker, those who defend the border told me that they have never seen so much fentanyl as they have in the last month. They have never seen the tactics that were used of storming the wall all at once. Just in this one small section, if you looked—it would just go a number of blocks—100 to 200 people a night are apprehended.

We saw last week, with the Democrat’s so-called COVID relief bill, $22 billion in healthcare subsidies that illegal immigrants are eligible for, another clear message. But zero dollars are dedicated to helping the men and women patrolling the border.

Mr. Speaker, they need the help. They are stretched so thin. They are stretched so thin, in the middle of COVID, where they are dealing with something where they are not even testing for COVID but they have to interact.

This new facility, 98,000 square feet, is a beautiful facility. It has already met capacity for the first time in history with the new administration. But if you look across into the parking lot, the dirt parking lot, where the border agents have to park, they were moving their cars. They had to put up tents, because the surge is so great. You see, they listened to the words of candidate Biden and they watched the actions of President Biden.

But there is no new money. I know that COVID bill was the—well, we shouldn’t say it is less than 9 percent for COVID. But, Mr. Speaker, do you realize in that bill, prisoners will get more money than the Border Patrol? Do you realize that they are going to have to use their own operation money that is stretched so thin? So not only can the Border Patrol not be on the border, now they are taking any money for the future to deal with the surge today.

The American people deserve leaders who will work with the seriousness of purpose, what this crisis requires. That is why I wrote a letter to President Biden 2 weeks ago asking to meet about the crisis. Since then, the crisis has only gotten worse, but, unfortunately, the President still hasn’t responded. Today, I sent President Biden a second letter offering to relay what we learned at the border, since he refuses to go there. But I believe he would behave him to hear from the people who are there.

I also introduced five solutions based on the information from our trip. All of them are rooted in the basic idea that we are both a Nation of immigrants and a Nation of laws.

Mr. Speaker, I know you are proud of your heritage, and I am proud of mine, like every single American. I know how many of us come from immigrant families. I know when you walk into my office, where you have been, Mr. Speaker, you look on my wall and you will see the documents from Ellis Island.

April 23 of this year will mark the 100th anniversary of my grandfather, Guido Padino, coming from Italy as a young child, boarding a ship to come here for a better life.

You see, America believes in immigration, but there is no time to break the law and come illegally. There is a process to come here.

If we implement now these commonsense solutions, it will help to stop the border crisis.

Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, the Biden border crisis is a humanitarian, health, and national security crisis, and it is deteriorating quickly.

To protect our citizens from further harm, our Government must send a clear and united message to the citizens of Mexico and Central America. That message is simple: There is never a right time to break the law and enter the United States illegally.

The time for delay, denial, and distraction is over.

Mr. Speaker, I know you care about this issue. I know you care about what is happening at the border. Mr. Speaker, I ask you, convey that to the President. If he cares as much as you, he will travel there. I know it is tough to travel, but when you have Air Force One—and I know he has got a schedule—it is not far to fly to the border. His own Secretary has said this is the worst it has been in 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, there is not one law that has passed here that created that crisis.

Mr. Speaker, to all your constituents and all of those in America, there are terrorists who have been caught; there are other criminals walking in unchallenged by themselves; there are cartels making a fortune off the parts and disadvantages of America.

We are in the middle of a pandemic where people are not being tested but should be otherwise, that isn’t political, Mr. Speaker. This is about this Nation. Join with us on our letter. Let’s solve this problem together.
Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR).

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to talk about our Dreamers, the precious resource we have in our country. But, of course, unfortunately, what we are doing is as much fear-mongering as possible from our Republican colleagues about immigrants.

My name was mentioned, and the minority leader chose to come into my safe and secure community earlier this week to use my community as a prop, so I need to respond.

In 2019, Mr. Speaker, I led codees to El Paso and brought nearly 20 percent of Congress to my community. I invited everyone. I stood in the well and invited Republicans, Democrats, everyone. Only Democrats took me up on my offer to see the entire picture. Not just law enforcement, but to meet with advocates, attorneys, everyone who makes up the system of immigration on the border. Not a single Republican attended.

Last session, we, as a Congress, passed a number of bills, including supplemental bills, to address what was happening on the border and to address immigration is opposed to Republicans supported our effort.

Last week, when I learned the minority leader was coming into my community, I sent him a letter, invited him to meet with everyone who was available to help give him the full picture. He refused.

Their strategy is the same strategy they have employed with COVID: Do nothing.

We will finally address this. I rise to support our Dreamers and H.R. 6.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Dreamers across the country. These are young people who have lived in the United States for the majority of their lives; they already call the United States home and are citizens in all but name.

The Dream and Promise Act creates a path to citizenship for those who were brought to the United States as children. They're people who have lived their entire lives as members of our communities and just want the opportunity to become citizens of the country where they grew up, go to school, and work. Which makes our communities safer and stronger.

This bill provides strict guidance for earning citizenship and recipients are required to meet the standards and specifications of the program in order to maintain their status.

When a parent makes the harrowing decision to take their child and leave their home behind, it's so that their child might have a better life. Like a lot of our grandparents and great-grandparents, they're coming to the United States for the opportunity to live the American Dream.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I will just point out, I was at the border 2 years ago, the Rio Grande; Mr. Roy was at the border last week; Mr. McCARTHY was at the border this week. The previous speaker, Mr. Speaker, said that Republicans didn't come when she invited. We have all been down there and seen what goes on. Just this week, we have been down there to see the current crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, we take up today a bill that, most likely, three times as many people are crossing the border as were this time last year.

Under President Obama, it was a bad day if we had 1,000 contacts at the border. Now, we are having 3,000 contacts a day.

These bills are being introduced, advertising that people who come here legally are suckers, and we are going to give preference to people who didn't come here legally.

I would further like to ask that we delay the vote until the Biden administration removes the muzzling of the Border Patrol. We do not really know what is going on at the border, when this most opaque of administrations will tell that they cannot tell the press or Congressmen what is going on.

James Madison must be spinning in his grave. He gave the press freedom, and they refuse to use it.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes." They participate in our workforce, own small businesses, create jobs, pay taxes, and spend billions of dollars every year on goods and services. Most importantly, they enrich our lives and are valued members of our communities.

When the pandemic hit, over 62,000 Dreamers stepped up and provided lifesaving healthcare to all of us. Now, it is our turn to look out for our neighbors, our coworkers, and our friends. They have earned the right to call America home.

H.R. 6 provides a path to citizenship for Dreamers as well as temporary protected status for preferred enforced departure recipients.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes." There is nothing more American than the Dream Act.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYNE).

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, the crisis at the border is astounding in its scale, as thousands of illegal immigrants, enabled by drug cartels and human traffickers, enter the country on a daily basis. I am one of them accompanied minors, untested for COVID-19. Yet our colleagues across the aisle accuse us of using this crisis at the border as an excuse. Context matters, and policies have consequences.

This is a surge at levels we have never seen before, and it is a direct reaction to the Biden administration disbanding with numerous measures which protected our southern border.

Yet, it is another day of political theater today on the House floor and another set of bills without any real debate.

In addition to the lackluster effort here in Congress, our President needs to enforce our laws. I and 20 of my colleagues from Texas recently urged the Texas Attorney General to hold the President's feet to the fire and enforce the laws, such as Title 42.

The President can use whatever language he wants to to describe what is happening on our southern border, but his reckless policies are creating a disastrous situation for Texans, putting our health and safety in grave jeopardy.

Today could have been an opportunity for real debate and to send a message that this manufactured crisis needs to stop and make true reforms to our immigration system, yet that could not be further from the truth.

James Madison must be spinning in his grave. He gave the press freedom, and they refuse to use it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I had prepared remarks, but I cannot let the minority leader's remarks go unanswered.

Some of my colleagues are aware of this. I was born in Minority Leader McCarthy's district, in Bakersfield, California. My parents came to this country 40 years ago as refugees. Because of the incredible freedoms and opportunities that our wonderful country has to offer, we have been able to live the American Dream. How dare he denigrate a majority that is working to ensure that that dream remains secure for thousands of Dreamers.

In his district, in his district, across the United States, young people who live in fear, young people who have known no other country but the United States as their home, that is what this bill is about.

Let's pass H.R. 6. Let's ensure that these Dreamers are treated the way they should be, as Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you as the son of refugees. My parents came to this country nearly 40 years ago in search of the American Dream. Their ability to offer my sister and I countless freedoms and opportunities and the ability to stand in this chamber as a member of Congress, is powerful proof that that story still exists.
It is our duty to ensure that access to that dream remains attainable, for the 800,000 young Dreamers currently living in the shadows, for immigrants serving our communities on the frontlines of this pandemic—all while living in tremendous uncertainty and fear. This bill is a cocoon, while we already know to be true that their homes is here. We must pass H.R. 6. We must pursue the dream and the promise that is embedded in our great nation.

I urge all my colleagues to support this bill. Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the American people are a generous people, instinctively drawn to the idea of amnesty. It is a fine word, “amnesty.” It means a general pardon for offenses, an act of forgiveness for past offenses.

Of course, in the immigration arena, amnesty means not only pardon or forgiveness for violating our laws, but also, it is an important right, ultimately, the privilege of citizenship. Sometimes that important distinction can be overlooked.

But what is particularly despicable in the present legislation is that Democrats exploit that fundamental spirit of generosity by misleading the American people about the scope of the proposed amnesty, its recipients, and its implications.

They would have you believe that this legislation responds to those President Obama dubbed Dreamers. In the gentlewoman from California’s description, “it is a 17-year-old who worked hard and became a model student and quarterback on the high school football team who doesn’t even remember the time before he lived in the United States.”

But this bill is not the Dream Act. Rather, it crushes the dreams of American workers. It is not for only 641,000 active DACA recipients. In this bill, Democrats want to provide amnesty for more than 2.9 million illegal immigrants, including even people who entered the United States illegally by January 1, 2021, just over 2 months ago, and all at a time when our unemployment rate is over 6 percent and working Americans are the hardest-pressed by the economic impacts of Democrats’ affinity for lockdowns.

This bill also allows dangerous criminals and gang members to gain amnesty benefits, even if they have been convicted of multiple misdemeanors. If this bill is signed into law, adults from Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Liberia, and Venezuela will receive amnesty.

This body should be prioritizing relief for American citizens, not illegal immigrants. I urge my colleagues to reject this misleading rhetoric and this dangerous bill.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the FBI and the Secretary of Homeland Security said the greatest threat to America is domestic terrorism, white racism, white supremacy, not babies who have come here innocently and through the merit of their own.

I rise with great enthusiasm to support H.R. 6 and to join my colleague, Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, in her work. For two decades, we have stood alongside each other.

The American Dream and Promise Act provides immigrant youth and current or potential holders of temporary protected status or deferred enforced departure the opportunity to become citizens.

This is the very same person. This person, his name is Alonso Guillen. He was a DACA. He died coming to Houston during Hurricane Harvey trying to save lives. Cesar Espinosa, who organized a civil rights organization, is a DACA recipient, and the EMS person who worked with us during Hurricane Harvey, or Liberians on deferred status, and TPS persons.

Let me just say, support this bill because it is the right thing to do. They are not terrorists. It is not amnesty.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, as an original co-sponsor of legislation to extend the full promise of America to Dreamers, and as a representative of a state on the southern border, I rise in strong support 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 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 criteria.

Mr. 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 their 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.

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

Mr. Speaker, Title II of the bill, the 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.

Mr. 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.

Passing this 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 currently have or who may be eligible for TPS or DED and who have three or more years of residency.

Mr. 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 OED-eligible person arrived in 1997.

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

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, Mr. 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 deportation for children born or arriving here 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.

Mr. Speaker, immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6 are not 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.

The 10 states with the highest number of immigrants and TPS and DED-eligible immigrants in Texas are, in order of the number of residents, Texas, Florida, California, Illinois, New York, Arizona, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, 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 $10,519,000,000 in spending power in Texas and help power the national economy.

Mr. Speaker, 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;
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 it 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 a 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: Salvador, Guatemala, 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 "Continued 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.

Mr. 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.

Mr. 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 join me in voting for H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2021.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, when we came to Congress, my class of 2006 was offered the opportunity to go to Harvard University for a seminar. We were told there that one of the greatest problems facing this country was the lack of workers, that our birthrate was not gotten better.

These Dreamers are trained in America. They have been educated in America. They are talented. They are smart. We are not only doing the right thing by giving them this pathway to citizenship, but we are doing the right thing for America's character as the most open and welcoming country in the history of the world.

That is why I support the Dreamers act.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act. Dreamers have been waiting far too long for meaningful congressional action.

By passing H.R. 6, we are telling Dreamers all over our country: We see you, we hear you, and we know your home is here in the United States of America.

Arizona is fortunate to have nearly 24,000 DACA recipients. They are teachers, community organizers, and essential workers contributing greatly to our economy. In this pandemic, they make sure our grocery store shelves are stocked and our families are fed. They work long shifts in COVID hospital wings and now are vaccinating our communities.

That is who they are, giving back and contributing an estimated $240 million in taxes yearly in Arizona alone. Dreamers are essential to rebuilding our economy, and it is long past time we put them on a path to citizenship.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6.

As a first-generation American, I know firsthand the opportunities that America provides. I understand why every person on this planet should want to come to this beautiful country. We are a land of immigrants, built on hard work, and blessed by freedoms that are protected by law and order and secured by our Constitution.

I sympathize with the Dreamers, I really do, but this bill should not be considered before addressing our broken immigration system that led to this very problem. Providing amnesty to Dreamers while ignoring the crisis at the border is like cleaning up spilled water before fixing the broken pipe.

Congress fails to reform our immigration system and fails to secure our borders, future migrants will be subjected to the same situation in which Dreamers today find themselves.

We need to fix our broken immigration system and secure our borders.

If my colleagues are sincere about their care and passion for the Dreamers, they should work with us to secure the border today so that the Dreamers have a chance tomorrow.

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

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and once again, I salute him for his leadership.

This is the third bill in 2 days that he has brought to the floor, yesterday for the ERA and Violence Against Women Act, and today, here we are with this legislation for the Dreamers. This issue is near and dear to my heart but, more importantly, to my head. This is so important for our country.
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Three years ago, I came to the floor and spoke about our Dreamers for 8 hours and 6 minutes. Have no fear, I will not use my Speaker’s minute to that extent today. But I wish I could because I have so much to say about what has happened to Americans since then.

I rise with tremendous pride, joy, and hope this day as the House prepares to take this momentous step forward for our democracy by passing H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

I want to salute some of our leaders in Congress. As I acknowledged Mr. NADLER, the distinguished chair of the committee, let us also acknowledge LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, the godmother of this legislation, who carries forth a commitment to the newcomers to our country in her DNA, the same commitment of her father, the late Chairman Ed Roybal, as he championed newcomers to our Nation.

She has been with this legislation for 20 years that I know of, and it was she and I who co-sponsored the Roybal-Allard but initially a generation ago. Ten years ago, she authored this legislation, and we were successful on the floor. We were successful in passing it in the House because of the leadership of Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD but also Chairwoman NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, who at the time was the chair of the Hispanic Caucus. The Hispanic Caucus really led the way and taught the Congress about the Caucus. The Hispanic Caucus really led the way and taught the Congress about the Congresswoman VELA´ZQUEZ has the “promise.” This is important to our country.

So, this has been going on for a while. Next month, as I mentioned, marks the 20th year since the Dream Act was produced by Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, and it was on a bipartisan basis. When we passed it 10 years ago, it was on a bipartisan basis. Sadly, we couldn’t prevail with 60 votes in the Senate. But since then, millions of new arrivals to this land of America have come together to organize and mobilize for Dreamers: labor leaders, the business community, faith organizations, national security officials, law enforcement, and more.

We often talk about Dreamers having the skills of the three B's: badges, in terms of law enforcement; Bible, in terms of faith-based; and the business community.

The true VIPs of the moment are the Dreamers and immigrants who have spoken out with great dignity and eloquence, refusing to be forced back into the shadows.

This determination has made a difference. It is their courage that is sending this legislation to the Senate and then to the President.

Before I close, I want to acknowledge the work of Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN, the chair of the Immigration Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. ZOE LOFGREN is also the chair of House Administration, so I call her Madam Chair—Madam Chair. She has taught immigration law. She has been an immigration lawyer, and she chairs the Immigration Subcommittee. We could not be better served than by her intricate knowledge of immigration law, both on this legislation and legislation we will take up later, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act. I thank ZOE LOFGREN for that.

Again, Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients are American in every way. They have lived and worked in our country for decades, if not their entire lives. They are an integral thread in the fabric of our Nation. For the Dreamers, it is less time, for others more.

Dreamers power our businesses, our economy, and are CEOs and taxpayers, all of them. They advance innovation and America’s technological edge as entrepreneurs and researchers. They protect our national security, military might, and servicemembers and civilian experts.

That is why I am so grateful to Chair ROYBAL-ALLARD, Chair VELÁZQUEZ, Chair CHU, and Congresswoman STRICKLAND for advancing this legislation to help Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients.

So many on the front lines of the pandemic are frontline healthcare workers and first responders; transportation, sanitation, and food workers; and teachers. They give so much to our country.

Immigrant communities strengthen, enrich, and ennoble our Nation, and they must be allowed to stay. There is nothing partisan about protecting Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients.

The Dream Act has long had bipartisan support in both Chambers. Support for TPS and DED recipients is also bipartisan in the country. Nearly three-quarters of the public support a path to citizenship.

I urge a bipartisan vote.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the amount of time remaining for each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The gentleman from Ohio has 13 minutes. The gentleman from New York has 14½ minutes.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I swear, sometimes I stand in this Chamber and feel like I am in the Twilight Zone, listening to a number of my Republican colleagues espouse white supremacist ideology to denigrate our wonderful Dreamers.

I am over here standing with a clear understanding that this bill does not go far enough. I want to share the story of a constituent of mine. Mr. Paul Pferrluss, of our Spring Valley, New York, community, who was deported to Haiti, a country where he had never even been, in apparent defiance of the President’s 100-day executive order.

We need a bill that goes further. I am going to vote for this, but we need a bill that goes further, that forgives people who make mistakes.
Mr. Pierrius, in his case, made a mistake in his early 20s. We need a bill that allows him to return home, and I am going to be fighting for that moving forward.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I will tell you why the bill does not work. Section 531: “Grant program to assist eligible applicants. The Secretary shall establish, within U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services, a program to award grants.”

So we have a disaster on the border, so much so that we have to send FEMA there, this bill not only gives amnesty to illegals, it uses American tax dollars to help the illegals apply for amnesty.

Such a deal for the American taxpayer. That is what this legislation does. That is what this bill is about.

At a time when we have chaos on the border, this bill gives amnesty to 3 million illegals and uses American tax dollars to help those same illegals apply for the law they break. The disrespect that the Democrats have for the American taxpayer is astounding to me. It is truly astounding.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I find the name of this bill, the American Dream and Promise Act, to be quite a nightmare because while this may be a bill that will help some, it destroys the dreams of the American children.

The contradiction and the hypocrisy in this entire bill can be summed up in this way: I have heard over and over, Madam Speaker, these Dreamers are frontline workers; they have been in harm’s way; they have helped with this pandemic. Yet, we are going to open the border and allow people into our country that do not have a COVID test. We are putting our Dreamers in harm’s way. I find the hypocrisy of this bill somewhat puzzling.

But I also want to point out that this bill allows those convicted of dangerous crimes, including MS–13 and other gang members, to receive a green card by including the following exceptions if the applicants with multiple misdemeanor convictions, even if the crime was violent or resulted in death or bodily injury, they can still get a green card. It will not take into account violent crimes committed as a juvenile when adjudicating the application. I strongly urge a “no” vote on this bill.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Dream and Promise Act. Let us do the right thing and pass this legislation to honor Dreamers.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Dream and Promise Act. Let’s see it pass H.R. 6, which only exacerbates the Biden policies at the border by creating the incentive of amnesty with no discussion of border security.

Madam Speaker, it is time for the House to wake up. This is disastrous policy, and it is in full view. There is no hiding from it. We should oppose H.R. 6 on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, to put Dreamers and TPS and DED immigrants on a path to citizenship.

These are our friends, neighbors, and colleagues. They have graduated from our schools, served in our military, and worked in our communities. During the pandemic, they have kept our country running and over 130,000 TPS holders in essential jobs at hospitals, grocery stores, and schools.

As the chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I know this is important to so many, including the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community, who are 7 percent of the entire population but 16 percent of the undocumented. That means there are well over 100,000 Asian-American immigrants who urgently need relief.

This bill means so much to so many. I urge a “yes” vote for H.R. 6.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Dream and Promise Act, as an original co-lead of this legislation, I rise today in support of the bill that is near and dear to my heart, H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

As the proud daughter of Jamaican immigrants, I understand the need for the American Dream and Promise Act, and more importantly, we need a humane and dignified 21st century immigration system. Comprehensive immigration reform is what is required.

Let me be very clear, crystal clear: Our immigration system is broken, and the time has come for the values of our Nation to be reflected in our immigration policy.

However, this is not just a moral issue. It is an economic one, as well. If COVID–19 has taught us anything, essential workers are the lifeblood of our economy. They have risked their lives during a global pandemic to serve, support, and protect American communities. They have served us during this crisis, and it is time to give them a way out of the shadows.

Let’s pass H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act. Let’s see it through the Senate, and let’s get it signed into law.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).
Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition of this bill because we have a crisis along our southern border.

We have record numbers of migrants seeking to come into our country. The number of unaccompanied children illegally crossing the border increased 63 percent last month. This is truly a humanitarian and security crisis, but the current administration is not adequately addressing it. In fact, they are not even acknowledging it.

Instead of doing more to protect our border, the administration is rolling back policies that discourage this kind of mass migration.

Today, we are considering a bill that does nothing to solve the problem. In fact, it shows that there are no repercussions for breaking our laws and encourages more to attempt to enter the country illegally.

We need a comprehensive and bipartisan solution to this crisis that discourages entering illegally and rewards following the law.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of those who help, who heal, who protect, who study; for those whose entrepreneurial talent advances our economy—-for all of our Dreamers. They have so much to contribute and they are American in every way except on paper.

Today let's move forward to reject H.R. 6. The bill only further enables murderers, rapists, and gang members to exploit our system.

If the Democrats see fit to listen to the American people and exclude these criminals and gang members from receiving green cards under H.R. 6, they should vote for this motion to recommit to ensure that dangerous individuals are denied a safe haven here in our neighborhoods and communities where our children go to school and play.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition of H.R. 6.

Bringing an amnesty bill to the floor this week in the middle of a complete and total crisis on our southern border is not only tone-deaf; it is wrong.

I traveled to the border on Monday and surveyed the facilities, the border, and the environment. It is a mess. Thousands of people are coming across our borders illegally.

If we really cared about children, we would be talking about the policies that are incentivizing the drug cartels, the traffickers, the coyotes that are bringing them across, exploiting them in every way. It is heartbreaking.

Some wish our Nation harm, including the individuals who have been found out to be on the terror watch list who have been apprehended crossing the border.

This bill will only incentivize more illegal crossings. What a week to put this bill to a vote.

We cannot begin to address the issues we are facing when our border is broken. I implore my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work with us in a bipartisan manner to secure the border and then move on.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first of all, let me say that I rise in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

I thank Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD, Chairman NADLER, and Chairwoman LOFGREN for advancing this legislation and supporting our Dreamers.

It is time that we protect these young people who have never called any other country than America home.

Dreamers and individuals eligible for TPS or Deferred Enforcement Departure contribute mightily to their communities and to our economy. They deserve a path to citizenship.

Now, the Dreamers in my State of California and in my Congressional district have made so many contributions under very scary and difficult circumstances.

Madam Speaker, yes, they are as American as I am. I ask for an 'aye' vote.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, my constituent, Mr. Jose Escobar, was living his American Dream, married to an American-born woman, two American-born children, living in an American-built house, paying American taxes. Yet when he reported to ICE, he was taken out of the arms of his wife and babies, sent to El Salvador with $20 and the clothes on his back. It took us more than 2 years to get him home, but I went to El Salvador with his wife, and we brought him home.

Madam Speaker, I will support this legislation because I want no one else to experience what Mr. Jose Escobar experienced.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise for every child who was brought here through no fault of their own. They are understanding and compassionate people who want a solution that is fair and just. But something that I also hear from these same families is their concern and fear for providing green cards and paths to citizenship to gang members and criminals.

The text of this bill only compounds those fears—preventing the United States Government from using readily available information to remove gang members who are national security threats and other public safety threats.

This legislation to remove gang members that those individuals whose applications would be denied on the basis of criminal grounds, national security grounds, public safety risks, or as gang members, are considered by the Department of Homeland Security for removal from the United States.

Madam Speaker, under H.R. 6, information provided in an application for a green card may not be used for the purposes of immigration enforcement, even if the DHS denies the application or it is withdrawn. This means that if an applicant has a murder conviction, a rape conviction, or if the applicant is a gang member, and DHS knows about it because of the application, DHS can't even refer that person for removal.

To be clear, this MTR does not direct the DHS to remove an applicant if they are denied on any other basis. Only applicants who are denied on criminal or national security grounds as public safety risks or as gang members would be affected.

As crime rates skyrocket in cities across the country, the American people are asking for serious solutions. They are crying out for help. And this bill only further enables murderers, rapists, and gang members to exploit our system.

If the Democrats see fit to listen to the American people and exclude these criminals and gang members from receiving green cards under H.R. 6, then they should vote for this motion to recommit to ensure that dangerous individuals are denied a safe haven here in our neighborhoods and communities where our children go to school and play.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 8 1/4 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition of H.R. 6.

Bringing an amnesty bill to the floor this week in the middle of a complete and total crisis on our southern border is not only tone-deaf; it is wrong.

I traveled to the border on Monday and surveyed the facilities, the border, and the environment. It is a mess. Thousands of people are coming across our borders illegally.

If we really cared about children, we would be talking about the policies that are incentivizing the drug cartels, the traffickers, the coyotes that are bringing them across, exploiting them in every way. It is heartbreaking.

Some wish our Nation harm, including the individuals who have been found out to be on the terror watch list who have been apprehended crossing the border.
Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

Madam Speaker, how hypocritical and shameful of the other side of the aisle. They want to deny Dreamers, yet those Dreamers provide education and daycare services for their children.

They want to deny Dreamers, but those Dreamers take care of their frail and elderly parents.

They want to deny Dreamers, but their parents pick the crops and the fruits that they eat at their table.

Madam Speaker, how hypocritical. They want to deny Dreamers, yet those Dreamers, as members of the National Guard, protected right here against an angry, racist mob.

Madam Speaker, I know that too well because I came to this Nation without any papers. And I sit as a Member of Congress and my vote is equal to any of your votes. It is equal to your votes because, in this country, you can dream and it has promise.

Madam Speaker, we will not go back. We will continue to move forward. I support H.R. 6.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, this bill is critical for millions. That is why I supported it in the previous Congress, but it also contains some deep flaws that perpetuate racial injustice. I, along with 47 Members, worked to remove those racially motivated barriers to legalization from this bill. These harmful provisions will deny immigrant youth a better future.

In this moment of racial reckoning, we have missed an opportunity. Yet I will support this bill, and I support because we can do better so that every immigrant child has a fair chance to call America home.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, don’t ask the President. Ask the people of Texas and they will tell you the truth. Biden’s unilateral actions are the cause for this unprecedented crisis. My Democratic colleagues’ response to their fellow Americans: An amnesty that will only add fuel to the fire of the burning chaos at the southern border.

Madam Speaker, how did we get from America first to America last in just days?

Taken together, these perverse incentives will further encourage lawlessness, enrich cartels, enable the abuse and exploitation of the most vulnerable people, who have risked our process, compromise the health and safety of the American people, and undermine the sovereignty and security of our great Nation.

Madam Speaker, don’t ask the President. Ask the people of Texas and they will tell you the truth. The cartels are in control at the border and the left is in control of the Democrat party.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the tragic events of this week underscore both our responsibility and the urgency we must move to legislate our values and to stand on the side of justice.

I represent Massachusetts Seventh, a district which is 40 percent immigrants. I rise today in solidarity with them.

H.R. 6 is a critical step towards citizenship for Dreamers, TPS, and DED holders. However, the criminal bar provisions added to this bill further entangles our racist criminal legal system in the citizenship process.

I thank Congressman GARCIA and partners for leading the fight to eliminate this language. There is more work to be done, but this bill moves us in the right direction of a more just America, one which treats immigrants and not just their labor.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. CLAIRE).

Mrs. CLAIRE. Madam Speaker, I rise today because I am absolutely furious. Every single day, 5,000 new illegal aliens cross our southern border. Every single day, more men, more women and children are smuggled across our border and being trafficked. Every single day, the drug traffickers and human traffickers are raping and abusing our women and children. One out of three of these women and children are being raped.

I ask the administration this: How is that not a crisis?

Madam Speaker, for almost 2 months, our Nation has refused to call this a crisis, what is occurring at our border. You cannot solve a problem unless you first admit there is a problem; and we have a problem. This bill today does nothing to solve that problem or even acknowledge that we have a problem.

We, as a Congress, need to say in unison: We have a crisis at our border.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, there is no doubt the American Dream and Promise Act will provide prolonged relief to our Dreamers and our immigrant communities, and I will be voting for the bill.

However, many of my constituents are disappointed that H.R. 6 includes harsh exclusions that will block many of our long-term members of our community from citizenship simply because of misdeeds, mistakes that they made years and years ago. I will continue to advocate for them.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the amendment to H.R. 6 to ensure that gang members do not receive any benefits under the underlying bill and are swiftly removed from the country.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. RUZ).

Mr. RUZ. Madam Speaker, I, and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, rise in support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, which will make an incredible positive difference for our Nation.

It is precisely now during a pandemic, when we need this legislation. Dreamers are doctors, nurses, lab technicians, contact tracers, and job creators. dreamers are on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic. They strengthen our economy and they make invaluable contributions to America.

Madam Speaker, the American Dream and Promise Act will provide a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, TPS holders, and DED recipients. We must pass this bill today.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. RUZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the Congressional Hispanic Caucus members. Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, Congresswoman NYDIA VELAZQUEZ, as well as Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, for their remarkable efforts on this piece of legislation.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, there is an unprecedented crisis at the southern border. Literally, hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants are crossing into the United States, stretching our patrol officers and enforcement down there to a breaking point.

In February of this year, over 100,000 illegals were apprehended. That is a 28 percent increase from the year before. And I guarantee you, it is only going to get worse. The projections are even more than that this coming month.

Illegal border crossings are now five times higher than before President Biden was inaugurated. And this is all fueled by the “open border” policies of this administration promising amnesty, ending the wall construction, halting deportations, handcuffing our law enforcement, and undermining border security.

President Trump gave President Biden a secure southern border, and in
Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, 100 years ago my father was born in a small medieval village in the mountains of southern Italy. He came to America as a young boy, and in his St. Dominic’s High School yearbook, he wrote that his goal in life was to become a real American.

Today, those same men who gathered on street corners looking for daywork by creating the first dayworkers’ site anywhere on the East Coast of the United States of America.

Today, I support the American Dream and Promise Act for Mario, and for Nelson, and for all the other Dreamers whose goal is like my father’s, to be a real American.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, today as the granddaughter of immigrants in support of the American Dream and Promise Act. We need a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers who call the United States of America their only home; for TPS recipients who, like my grandparents, sought refuge in the United States when crises in their home countries put their very lives at risk,

Today, doctors, nurses, first responders, who cared for us during the pandemic. Many have served bravely as members of our military.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” for our friends and neighbors who yearn to become citizens of the country they already call home.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.
Promise Act to ensure that millions of young Americans can remain in the only country they’ve ever known and loved.

The bill provides a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, young people who came to the U.S. as children without legal status. It provides permanent legal status for temporary protected status (TPS) holders and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) recipients, who have contributed substantially to our communities and our economy. TPS holders and DED recipients are active members of our communities, many have lived here for years, and are critical contributors to our economy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 233, 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 engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Jordan moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The material previously referred to by Mr. JORDAN is as follows:

Page 10, after line 8, insert the following:

(C) The Secretary knows or has reason to believe that the alien is 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, or to have knowingly 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 activities of law enforcement agencies.

Page 13, strike line 11 and all that follows through line 19.

Page 55, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 314. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS FOUND INELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

Notwithstanding sections 102(c), 202(a)(3), and 309 of this Act, and any other law, the adjudication would be denied based on criminal, national security, gang, or public safety grounds, as set out in section 102(c) or 202(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).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the motion of Mr. JORDAN to recommit the bill H.R. 8 to the Committee on the Judiciary was agreed to.

The question is on the motion to recommit.
Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 6 is post-
poned.

FARM WORKFORCE
MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 233, I call up the bill (H.R. 1603) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for terms and conditions for non-immigrant workers performing agricultural labor or services, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Rule XIX, I now call up the House Resolution 233, the amendment in the nature of a substitute. The Clerk will read the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 233, the amendment printed in part C of House Report 117–12 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1603

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress as-
sembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of con-

ten for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Certificate of qualified agricultural worker.
Sec. 3. Application for certificate.
Sec. 4. Determination of continuous presence.
Sec. 5. Certification.
Sec. 6. Duration of certificate.
Sec. 7. Effect of cancellation of certification.
Sec. 8. Revocation of certification.
Sec. 9. Misdemeanor offenses involving moral turpitude.
Sec. 10. Waivers for certain grounds of inadmissibility.
Sec. 11. Application period.
Sec. 12. Definitions.
Sec. 13. Rulemaking; Fees.
Sec. 14. Background checks.
Sec. 15. Protection for children.
Sec. 16. Limitation on removal.
Sec. 17. Documentation of agricultural work history.
Sec. 18. Employer protections.
Sec. 19. Correction of social security records; conforming amendments.
Sec. 20. Disclosures and privacy.
Sec. 21. Penalties for false statements in applications.
Sec. 22. Dissemination of information.
Sec. 23. Exemption from numerical limitations.
Sec. 24. Reports to Congress.
Sec. 25. Grant program to assist eligible applic-
ants.

TITLE I—SECURING THE DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE

Subtitle A—Temporary Status for Certified Agricultural Workers

Sec. 101. Certified agricultural worker status.
Sec. 102. Terms and conditions of certified status.
Sec. 103. Extensions of certified status.
Sec. 104. Determination of continuous presence.
Sec. 105. Employer obligations.
Sec. 106. Administrative and judicial review.

Subtitle B—Optional Earned Residence for Agricultural Workers

Sec. 107. Definitions.
Sec. 108. Rulemaking; Fees.
Sec. 109. Background checks.
Sec. 110. Protection for children.
Sec. 111. Limitation on removal.
Sec. 112. Documentation of agricultural work history.
Sec. 113. Employer protections.
Sec. 114. Correction of social security records; conforming amendments.
Sec. 115. Disclosures and privacy.
Sec. 116. Penalties for false statements in applications.
Sec. 117. Dissemination of information.
Sec. 118. Exemption from numerical limitations.
Sec. 119. Reports to Congress.
Sec. 120. Grant program to assist eligible applic-
ants.
Sec. 121. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—ENSURING AN AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE FOR THE FUTURE

Subtitle A—Reforming the H-2A Temporary Worker Program

Sec. 201. Comprehensive and streamlined electronic H-2A platform.
Sec. 203. Agency roles and responsibilities.
Sec. 204. Worker protection and compliance.

Sec. 205. Report on wage protections.
Sec. 206. Portable H-2A visa pilot program.
Sec. 207. Improving access to permanent resi-
dence.

Subtitle B—Preservation and Construction of Farmworker Housing

Sec. 220. Short title.
Sec. 221. Permanent establishment of housing preservation and revitalization programs.
Sec. 222. Eligibility for rural housing vouchers.
Sec. 223. Amount of voucher assistance.
Sec. 224. Rental assistance contract authority.
Sec. 225. Funding for multifamily technical im-
provements.
Sec. 226. Plan for preserving affordability of rental projects.
Sec. 227. Cover for housing programs.
Sec. 228. New farmworker housing.
Sec. 229. Loan and grant limitations.
Sec. 230. Operating assistance subsidies.
Sec. 231. Eligibility of certified workers.

Subtitle C—Foreign Labor Recruiter Accountability

Sec. 251. Registration of foreign labor recruiters.
Sec. 252. Enforcement.
Sec. 253. Appropriations.
Sec. 254. Definitions.

TITLE III—ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY

Sec. 301. Electronic employment eligibility verification system.
Sec. 302. Mandatory electronic verification for the agricultural industry.
Sec. 303. Coordination with E-Verify Program.
Sec. 304. Fraud and misuse of documents.
Sec. 305. Technical and conforming amend-
ments.
Sec. 306. Protection of Social Security Administra-
tion programs.
Sec. 307. Report on the implementation of the electronic employment verification system.
Sec. 308. Modernizing and streamlining the em-
ployment eligibility verification process.
Sec. 309. Rulemaking and Paperwork Reduction Act.

TITLE IV—SECURING THE DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE

Subtitle A—Temporary Status for Certified Agricultural Workers

Sec. 101. CERTIFIED AGRICULTURAL WORKER STATUS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED AGRICULTURAL WORKER STATUS.—

(1) PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—The Secretary may grant certified agricultural worker status to an alien who submits a completed application, including the required processing fees, before the end of the period set forth in subsection (c) and who—

(A) performed agricultural labor or services in the United States for at least 1,035 hours (or 180 work days) during the 2-year period preceding the date of the introduction of this Act; and

(8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)), unless inadmissibility is based on a conviction that would otherwise render the alien ineligible under subparagraph (A), (B), or (D) of paragraph (2).

(2) SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—An alien may file an application with the Secretary under this section with the assistance of an attorney or a non-profit religious, charitable, social service, or similar organization registered by the Board of Immigration Appeals under section 292.2 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations. The Secretary

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shall also create a procedure for accepting applications filed by qualified designated entities with the consent of the applicant. 

(B) FARM SERVICE AGENCY OFFICES.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a process for the filing of applications under this section at Farm Service Agency offices throughout the United States.

(3) APPLICATIONS TO BE HELD.—The Secretary shall hold any application received under this section for a period of 120 days, unless the Secretary waives such period in order to conform to any future application filing requirement. Upon receipt of such application, the Secretary shall provide the applicant with a document acknowledging the receipt of such application. Such document shall serve as interim proof of the alien’s authorization to accept employment in the United States and shall be accepted as evidence of employment authorization under section 274A(b)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(b)(1)(C)), if the employer is employing the holder of such document to perform agricultural labor or services, pending a final administrative decision on the application.

(4) EFFECT OF PENDING APPLICATION.—During the period beginning on the date on which an alien applies for certified agricultural worker status under this subtitle, and ending on the date on which the Secretary makes a final administrative decision regarding such application, the alien and any dependents included in the application—

(A) may not be detained by the Secretary or removed from the United States unless the Secretary makes a prima facie determination that such alien is, or has become, ineligible for certified agricultural worker status; 

(C) may not be considered unlawfully present under section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(9)(B)); and 

(D) may not be considered an unauthorized alien (as defined in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3))).

(5) WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall, upon receipt of a request from the applicant to withdraw an application for certified agricultural worker status under this subtitle, cease processing the application, and close the case. Withdrawal of the application shall constitute a final administrative decision regarding such application.

(6) NOTICE.—Prior to denying an application for certified agricultural worker status, the Secretary shall provide the alien with—

(A) a written notice that describes the basis for ineligibility or the deficiencies in the evidence submitted; and

(B) at least 90 days to contest ineligibility or submit additional evidence.

(3) AMENDED APPLICATION.—An alien whose application for certified agricultural worker status is denied under this section may submit an amended application for such status to the Secretary if the amended application is submitted within the application period described in subsection (c) and contains all the required information and fees that were missing from the initial application.

(4) TEMPORARY H-2A STATUS.—An alien who has not met the required period of agricultural labor or services under subsection (a)(1)(A), but is otherwise eligible for certified agricultural worker status, may be entitled to a temporary H-2A status for the period of time required to determine eligibility for classification as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(i)) upon approval of a petition submitted by a sponsoring employer, if the alien has performed at least 375 hours (or 100 work days) of agricultural labor or services during the 3-year period preceding the date of the introduction of this Act. The Secretary shall create a procedure to provide for such classification that is not inconsistent with the requirements set forth in subsection (c) of this section.

(5) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF CERTIFIED STATUS. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(I) APPROVAL.—Upon approval of an application for certified agricultural worker status, or an extension of that status pursuant to section 103, the Secretary shall issue—

(A) documentary evidence of such status to the applicant; and

(B) documentary evidence of certified agricultural dependent status to any qualified dependent included on such application.

(II) TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.—An alien with certified agricultural worker or certified agricultural dependent status may—

(A) travel within and outside of the United States, including commuting to the United States from a residence in a foreign country; and

(B) be admitted to the United States upon return from travel abroad without first obtaining a visa if the alien is in possession of—

(i) valid, unexpired documentary evidence of certified agricultural worker or certified agricultural worker dependent status as described in subsection (a); or

(ii) a travel document that has been approved by the Secretary if the alien was issued such a travel document under section 1225(a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)).

(III) PRIVILEGES.—An alien with certified agricultural worker or certified agricultural dependent status may—

(A) travel under the authority of the Secretary if the alien—

(1) is a lawful permanent resident who, within the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) of this section, has been lawfully present in the United States; and

(2) is a lawful permanent resident who, within the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) of this section, has been lawfully present in the United States; and

(B) apply for naturalization under section 3101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1131).

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTENSIONS OF STATUS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Certified agricultural worker status may be extended if the alien meets the eligibility requirements for such status under section 101(b).

(2) DEPENDENT SPOUSE AND CHILDREN.—The Secretary may extend certified agricultural worker status to an alien if the alien is a dependent spouse or child of an alien who has been approved for such status.

(3) WAIVER FOR LATE FILINGS.—The Secretary may waive the requirement that an application for extension be filed within the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the delay was due to extraordinary circumstances beyond the alien’s control or for other good cause.

(b) STATUS FOR WORKERS WITH PENDING APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Certified agricultural worker status of an alien who timely files an application to extend such status under subsection (a) (and the status of the alien’s dependents) shall be automatically extended through the date on which the Secretary makes a final administrative decision regarding such application.

(2) DOCUMENTATION OF EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—As soon as practicable after receipt of an application to extend certified agricultural worker status under subsection (a), the Secretary shall issue a document to the alien acknowledging the receipt of such application. An employer of the worker may not refuse to accept such document as evidence of employment authorization under section 274A(b)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(b)(1)(C)), pending a final administrative decision on the application.
SEC. 104. DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.

(a) EFFECT OF NOTICE TO APPEAR.—The continuous presence in the United States of an alien applying for certified agricultural worker status under section 101 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 presence in the United States under this subtitle if the alien departed the United States for any period exceeding 90 days, or for any periods, in the aggregate, exceeding 180 days.

(2) EXTENDS 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 control of the alien, including the serious illness of the alien, or death or serious illness of a spouse, parent, son or daughter, grandparent, or sibling 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 shall not be counted toward any period of departure from the United States under paragraph (1).

SEC. 105. EMPLOYER OBLIGATIONS.

(a) RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT.—An employer of an alien in certified agricultural worker status shall provide such alien with a written record of employment each year during which the alien shall provide such alien with a written record of employment required under section 101(b), or has provided a false record of employment, that is admissible in immigration court, and shall be included in the administrative record of such status, and each record created under subsection (a) is admissible in immigration court, and shall be included in the administrative record of such status, and each record created under subsection (a) is admissible in immigration court.

(b) PROFESSIONAL TAX LIABILITY.—An employer may, in alleging professional tax liability, submit to the Secretary in connection with the application for adjustment of status, the record of employment required under subsection (a), and, if provided in a timely manner, the record of employment referred to in subparagraph (B). In submitting the record of employment required under subsection (a), an employer shall provide the alien with a written statement of the amount of professional taxes paid to the United States Government by the employer for the alien.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any employer who fails to provide the record of employment required under subsection (a) for any period shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $3,000 per violation.

(2) LIMITATION.—The penalty under paragraph (1) for failure to provide employment records shall not apply unless the alien has provided the employer with evidence of employment authorization described in section 102 or 103.

(3) DEPOSIT OF CIVIL PENALTIES.—Civil penalties collected under this paragraph shall be deposited as provided in section 286(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(g)).

SEC. 106. ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—The Secretary shall establish a process by which an applicant may seek administrative review of a denial of an adjustment of status for certified agricultural worker status under this subtitle.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW—IMMIGRATION COURT.—Each record of an alien’s application for certified agricultural worker status under this subtitle, application to extend such status, revocation of such status, or retraction of such status or revocation of such status shall be part of the administrative record in immigration proceedings.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judicial review of the Secretary’s decision to deny an application for adjustment of status for certified agricultural worker status, an application to extend such status, or the decision to revoke such status, shall be limited to the review of an alien’s status under section 1252 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252).

Subtitle B—Optional Earned Residence for Long-Term Workers

SEC. 111. OPTIMUM ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR LONG-TERM AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—

(1) PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—The Secretary may adjust the status of an alien from that of a certified agricultural worker to that of an agricultural worker if the alien meets all of the following requirements:

(A) the alien has a legal presence in the United States under this subtitle; and

(B) the alien has not been ineligible for certified agricultural worker status since the alien’s arrival in the United States.

(2) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may adjust the status of an alien described in paragraph (1) only if the alien meets all of the following requirements:

(A) the alien’s status has been terminated under section 101(b); and

(B) the alien is not the beneficiary of any relief under subsection (d) of section 1229b of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(9)(B)); and

(3) DETERMINE.—The Secretary may adjust the status of an alien described in paragraph (1) to that of a certified agricultural worker if the alien meets all of the following requirements:

(A) the alien has a legal presence in the United States under this subtitle; and

(b) ADMISSION FOR TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may adjust the status of an alien from that of a certified agricultural worker to that of an agricultural worker if the alien meets all of the following requirements:

(1) the alien has been in continuous presence in the United States for at least 4 years in the United States and for at least 8 years in the United States; and

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The Secretary shall establish a process by which an applicant may seek administrative review of a denial of an adjustment of status under this section.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, judicial review of the Secretary’s decision to adjust the status of an alien from that of a certified agricultural worker to that of an agricultural worker is limited to the review of an alien’s status under section 1252 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252).

Subtitle C—General Provisions

SEC. 112. PAYMENT OF TAXES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An alien may not be granted adjustment of status under this subtitle unless the alien has satisfied any applicable Federal tax liability.

(b) COMPLIANCE.—An alien may demonstrate compliance with subsection (a) by submitting such document as the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, may require by regulation.

SEC. 113. ADJUDICATION AND DECISION; REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of subsection (c), the Secretary may render a decision on an application for adjustment of status under this subtitle not later than 180 days after the date on which the application is filed.

(b) NOTICE.—Prior to denying an application for adjustment of status under this subtitle, the Secretary shall provide the alien with—

(1) written notice that describes the basis for ineligibility or the deficiencies of the evidence submitted; and

(2) at least 90 days to contest ineligibility or submit additional evidence.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—The Secretary shall establish a process by which an applicant may seek administrative review of a denial of an adjustment of status under this subtitle.

(d) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien may seek judicial review of a denial of an adjustment of status under this title in an appropriate United States district court.

Subtitle D—General Provisions

SEC. 114. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided, any term used in this title that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning that term has in such immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8.U.S.C. 1101)).

(2) AGRICULTURAL LABOR OR SERVICES.—The term “agricultural labor or services” means—

(A) agricultural labor or services as such term is used in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)), whether the labor or services are of a seasonal or temporary nature; and...
(B) agricultural employment as such term is defined in section 3 of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1802), without regard to whether the specific service or activity is farming related.

(3) APPLICABLE FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY.—The term ‘‘applicable Federal tax liability’’ means all Federal income taxes assessed in accordance with chapter 61 of title 26, United States Code, including any Federal income tax assessed under section 6011 of such title, but excluding any tax assessed under such section with respect to a tax return for any period in which the Secretary determined that the individual engaged in agricultural employment after a reasonable job search under section 103(a)(1), was not an alien who was lawfully present in the United States during the period for which the tax return was filed.

(4) SEC. 1101(b)(1).—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(5) CERTIFY.—The term ‘‘certify’’ means to make an official determination of eligibility for status under this title.

(6) WORKER.—The term ‘‘worker’’ means any person employed as such term is defined in section 103(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(12)).

(7) REQUIREMENT.—The term ‘‘require’’ means to demand or impose a requirement upon someone to do something.

(8) QUALIFIED DESIGNATED ENTITY.—The term ‘‘qualified designated entity’’ means—

(A) a qualified farm labor organization or an association of employers designated by the Secretary;

(B) any other entity that the Secretary designates as having substantial experience, documented competence, and a history of long-term involvement in the preparation and submission of application for adjustment of status under title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 122. RULEMAKING; FEES.

(a) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, an interim final rule implementing this title. Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the rule shall be effective, on an interim basis, upon publication in the Federal Register, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for comment. The Secretary shall finalize such rule not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) FEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may require an alien applying for any benefit under this title to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(2) FEE WAIVER; INSTALLMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish procedures to allow an alien to—

(i) request a waiver of any fee that the Secretary may assess under this title if the alien demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the alien is unable to pay the prescribed fee; or

(ii) pay any fee or penalty that the Secretary may assess under this title in installments.

(B) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this section shall be read to prohibit an employer from paying any such fees on behalf of an alien and the alien’s spouse or children.

SEC. 123. BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.—The Secretary may not grant or extend certified agricultural worker or certified agricultural dependent status under subtitle A, or grant adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident under subtitle B, unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary, and either is eligible for an alternative procedure for aliens who cannot provide all required biometric or biographic data because of a physical impairment.

(b) BACKGROUND CHECK.—The Secretary shall 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 status under this title. An alien may not be granted or extended such status until such security and law enforcement background checks are completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

SEC. 124. PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), for purposes of eligibility for certified agricultural dependent status or lawful permanent resident status under this title, a determination of whether an alien is a child shall be made using the age of the alien on the date on which the initial application for certified agricultural worker status is filed with the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall apply for no more than 10 years after the date on which the initial application for certified agricultural worker status is filed with the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 125. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An alien who appears to be prima facie eligible for status under this title shall be given a reasonable opportunity to apply for such status. Such an alien may not be placed in removal proceedings or removed from the United States until a final administrative decision establishing ineligibility for such status is rendered.

(b) ALIENS IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, the Attorney General shall (upon motion by the Secretary with the consent of the alien, or motion by the alien) terminate removal proceedings, without prejudice, against an alien who appears to be prima facie eligible for status under this title, and provide such alien a reasonable opportunity to apply for such status.

(c) EFFECT OF FINAL ORDER.—An alien who is removed to a country from which the alien was removed under section 103(a)(1), or has been admitted to the United States granted by the Secretary under section (b), for purposes of eligibility for certified agricultural worker status to an alien who is otherwise eligible for such status if such alien is able to only partially satisfy the requirement under section 101(a)(14) as a result of reduced hours of employment or other restrictions that were in effect on the date on which such public health emergency terminates.

SEC. 126. DOCUMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL WORK HISTORY.

(a) BURDEN OF PROOF.—An alien applying for a certified agricultural worker status under subtitle A or adjustment of status under subtitle B has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the alien has worked the requisite number of hours or days required under section 101, 103, or 111, as applicable. The Secretary shall establish special procedures to determine whether an alien was employed under an assumed name.

(b) EVIDENCE.—An alien may meet the burden of proof under subsection (a) by submitting sufficient evidence to show to the extent of such employment as a matter of just and reasonable inference. Such evidence may include—

(1) an annual record of certified agricultural worker employment as described in section 105(a), or other employment records from employers;

(2) employment records maintained by collective bargaining associations;

(3) tax records or other government records;

(4) sworn affidavits of employers, contractors, or persons who have direct knowledge of the alien’s work history; or

(5) any other documentation designated by the Secretary for such purpose.

(c) EXCEPTIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(1) IMPACT OF COVID–19.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may grant certified agricultural worker status to an alien who is otherwise eligible for such status if such alien is unable to perform the required agricultural labor or services due to—

(i) pregnancy, parental leave, illness, disease, disabling injury, or physical limitation of the alien; or

(ii) injury, illness, disease, or other special needs of the alien’s child or spouse;

(iii) adverse weather conditions that prevented the alien from engaging in agricultural labor or services;

(iv) reduced hours of employment or other restrictions associated with the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) with respect to COVID–19; or

(v) termination from agricultural employment, if the Secretary determines that—

(I) the termination was without just cause; and

(II) the alien was unable to find alternative agricultural employment after a reasonable job search.

(2) EFFECT OF DETERMINATION.—A determination under paragraph (1)(b) shall be conclusive, binding, or admissible in a separate or subsequent judicial or administrative action or proceeding between the alien and a current or prior employer of the alien or any other party.

(d) HARDSHIP WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the rulemaking described in subsection (aa), the Secretary shall establish procedures allowing for a partial waiver of the requirement of the record described in section 111(a)(1)(A) for a certified agricultural worker if such worker—

(i) has continuously maintained certified agricultural worker status since the date such status was initially granted;

(B) INTERIM PERMIT.—The Secretary may—

(i) grant an alien permission to return to the United States for the purpose of performing agricultural labor or services.

(C) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this section shall be read to prohibit an employer from paying any such fees on behalf of an alien and the alien’s spouse or children.
(ii) has partially completed the requirement under section 111(a)(1)(A); and
(iii) is no longer able to engage in agricultural labor or services safely and effectively because of—
(I) a permanent disability suffered while engaging in agricultural labor or services; or
(II) deteriorating health or physical ability combined with this title, or
(B) DISABILITY.—In establishing the procedures described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to define “permanent disability” for purposes of a waiver under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I).

SEC. 128. CORRECTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 266(e)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 406(e)(1)) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “or” at the end;
(2) by striking “and” in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or” at the end;
(3) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:
“(D) who is granted certified agricultural worker status, certified agricultural dependent status, or lawful permanent resident status under title I of the Farm Work Modernization Act of 1990; and
(4) in the undeclared matter following subparagraph (D), as added by paragraph (3), by striking “1990.” and inserting “1990, and to the extent appropriate to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or any other such entity.

SEC. 129. DISCLOSURES AND PRIVACY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information provided in an application for certified agricultural worker status or adjustment of status under this title or the number of dependents and children included in such an application, for any purpose other than establishing eligibility for status under this title, except to—
(1) the Secretary of Homeland Security, for the purposes of national security; or
(2) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for the purposes of Federal programs and activities.

(b) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—The information described in this subsection shall include—
(1) the number of principal aliens who applied for adjustment of status under this title; and
(2) the number of dependent spouses and children included in such applications.

SEC. 132. EXEMPTION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.

The numerical limitations under title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.) shall not apply to the adjustment of status under this title, or the number of dependents and children included in such applications.
(6) the number of principal aliens who were granted lawful permanent resident status under subtitle B, and the number of spouses and children who were granted such status as dependents;

(7) the number of principal aliens included in petitions described in section 101(e), and the number of dependent spouses and children included;

(8) the number of principal aliens who were granted H–2A status pursuant to petitions described in section 101(e), and the number of dependent spouses and children who were granted H–4 status.

SEC. 134. GRANT PROGRAM TO ASSIST ELIGIBLE AGENCIES

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible nonprofit organizations to assist eligible applicants under this title by providing assistance with the services described in subsection (c).

(b) ELIGIBLE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘‘eligible nonprofit organization’’ means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (excluding a recipient of certain agricultural labor or services in a job order that includes a description of the nature and location of the work to be performed, the material terms and conditions under which the work is to be performed, the estimated period or periods (expected start and end dates) for which the workers will be needed, and the number of job opportunities in which the employer seeks to employ the workers described in the petition. The employer may reject a United States worker only for lawful, job-related reasons.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—In addition to any funds appropriated to carry out this section, the Secretary, such sums as may be necessary to assist eligible nonprofit organizations to assist eligible applicants under this title by providing assistance with the services described in subsection (c).
area of intended employment for which an H-2A worker is sought (excluding workers who were terminated for cause or abandoned the work-site); and

(i) most such job opportunity in a conspicuous location or locations at the place of employment.

(3) POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.—During the period of recruitment, the employer shall complete any other positive recruitment steps within a multi-State region of traditional or expected labor markets, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, and finds that there are a significant number of qualified United States workers who, if recruited, would be willing to make themselves available for work at the wages and conditions of employment described in the petition.

(2) PERIOD OF RECRUITMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the period of recruitment begins on the date on which the job offer is posted on the online job registry and ends on the date that H-2A workers depart for the employer’s place of employment. For a petition involving more than one job opportunity included in the petition, the end of the period of recruitment shall be determined by the date of departure of the H-2A workers for the final start date identified in the petition.

(B) REQUIREMENT TO HIRE US WORKERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the limitations of paragraph (A), the employer shall provide employment opportunities to any qualified United States worker who applies for the employer for any job opportunity included in the petition

(ii) the date is 30 days after the date on which the job offer is posted on the online job registry; and

(iii) the employer is not able or unwilling to fill the position with an alien.

(3) RECRUITMENT REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each employer under this section will offer the worker, during the period of recruitment, the services of the worker at the place of employment. The employer shall make regular updates through the electronic platform on the results of recruitment. The employer shall retain the recruitment report, and all associated recruitment documentation, for a period of 3 years from the date of certification.

(B) HIRE OR競—If the employer asserts that any eligible individual who has applied or been referred is not able, willing or qualified, the employer bears the burden of proof in showing that the individual is not able, willing or qualified because of a lawful, employment-related reason.

(d) JOB ABANDONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each employer under this section will offer the worker, during the period of authorized employment, wages that are at least—

(A) the agreed-upon collective bargaining wage;

(B) the adverse effect wage rate (or any successor wage rate established under paragraph (7));

(C) the prevailing wage (hourly wage or piece rate); or

(D) the Federal or State minimum wage.

(2) ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATE DETERMINATIONS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subparagraph (B), the applicable adverse effect wage rate for each State and occupational classification for a calendar year shall be as follows:

(i) The annual average hourly wage for the occupational classification in the State or region as reported by the Secretary of Agriculture based on a wage survey conducted by such Secretary.

(ii) If a wage described in clause (i) is not reported by the Secretary of Agriculture, the annual average hourly wage for the occupational classification as reported by the Secretary of Agriculture based on a wage survey conducted by such Secretary.

(iii) If a wage described in clause (i) or (ii) is not reported, the Statewide annual average hourly wage for the standard occupational classification as reported by the Secretary of Labor based on a wage survey conducted by such Secretary.

(iv) If a wage described in clause (i) or (ii) is not reported, the national average hourly wage for the occupational classification as reported by the Secretary of Labor based on a wage survey conducted by such Secretary.

(B) LIMITATIONS ON WAGE FLUCTUATIONS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(i) Wage Freeze for Calendar Year 2022.—For calendar year 2022, the adverse effect wage rate for each State and occupational classification under this subsection shall be the adverse effect wage rate that was in effect for H-2A workers in the applicable State on the date of the introduction of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021.

(ii) Calendar Years 2023 Through 2031.—For each calendar year 2023 through 2031, the adverse effect wage rate for each State and occupational classification under this subsection shall be the wage calculated under subparagraph (A), except that such wage may not more than 1.5 percent lower than the wage in effect for H-2A workers in the applicable State and occupational classification in the immediately preceding calendar year.

(2) ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2022.—For calendar year 2022, the adverse effect wage rate for each State and occupational classification under this subsection shall be the adverse effect wage rate that was in effect for H-2A workers in the applicable State on the date of the introduction of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021.

(3) ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATE FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2023 THROUGH 2031.—For each calendar year 2023 through 2031, the adverse effect wage rate for each State and occupational classification under this subsection shall be—

(A) less than 10 percent of the applicable adverse effect wage rate, but more than 4.25 percent higher than the wage in effect for H-2A workers in the applicable State and occupational classification in the immediately preceding calendar year;

(B) less than 10 percent of the applicable adverse effect wage rate, but more than 3.25 percent higher than the wage in effect for H-2A workers in the applicable State and occupational classification in the immediately preceding calendar year;

(C) the adverse effect wage rate that was in effect for H-2A workers in the applicable State on the date of the introduction of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021;

(D) if a wage described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is not reported, the national average hourly wage for the occupational classification as reported by the Secretary of Labor based on a wage survey conducted by such Secretary.

(4) INCREASES IN WAGE FREEZE.—For each calendar year 2023 through 2031, the adverse effect wage rate established pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall be the wage rate established pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) plus an amount equal to the increase in wages for H-2A workers in the applicable State and occupational classification as reported by the Secretary of Labor of an updated adverse effect wage rate or prevailing wage for a State and occupational classification that is not the wage rate guaranteed in any approved job offer for which recruitment efforts have commenced at the time of publication.

(5) WORKERS PAID ON A PIECE RATE OR OTHER INCENTIVE BASIS.—If an employer pays by the piece rate or other incentive method and records or more minimum productivity standards as a condition of job retention, such standards shall be specified in the job offer and shall be no more than those normally required (at the time of the first petition for H-2A workers) by other employers for the activity in the area of intended employment, unless the Secretary of Labor approves a higher minimum standard resulting from material changes in production methods.

(6) GUARANTEE OF EMPLOYMENT.—

(A) OFFER TO WORK.—The employer shall guarantee the worker employment for the hourly equivalent of at least three-fourths of the work days of the total period of employment, beginning with the first work day after the worker arrives at the place of employment and ending on the date specified in the job offer. For purposes of this subparagraph, the hourly equivalent means the number of hours in the work days as stated in the job offer that exclude the worker’s Sabbath and Federal holidays. If the employer affords the worker less employment than that required under this paragraph, the employer shall pay the amount which the worker would have earned had the worker, in fact, worked for the guaranteed number of hours.

(B) FAILURE TO WORK.—Any hours which the worker fails to work, up to a maximum of the number of hours specified in the job offer for a work day, when the worker has been offered an opportunity to do so, and all hours of work actually performed (including voluntary work in excess of the number of hours specified in the job offer) in the work week (Sabbath, or on Federal holidays) may be counted by the employer in calculating whether the period of guaranteed employment has been met.

(7) WORKERS ABANDONED EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE.—If the worker voluntarily abandons employment without good cause before the end of the contract period, or is terminated for cause, the worker is not entitled to the guarantee of employment described in subparagraph (A).

(8) CONTRACT IMPOSSIBILITY.—If, before the expiration of the period of employment specified in the job offer, the services of the worker are no longer required for reasons beyond the control of the employer due to any form of natural disaster, the employer (A) may suspend the guarantees described in paragraph (A) and (B) until such time, or (B) may terminate the worker’s employment. In the event of such termination, the employer shall fulfill the employment guarantee in subparagraph (A) for the work days that have elapsed from the first work day after the arrival of the worker to the termination of employment. The employer shall make efforts to transfer the worker to other comparable employment acceptable to the worker. If such transfer is not affected, the employer shall provide the return transportation required in subparagraph (C).

(9) WAGE STANDARDS AFTER 2023.—

(A) STUDY OF ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATE RISES.—

(i) REGISTRATION IN FIELDS WORKING.—In 2016, the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Labor shall jointly conduct a study that addresses—

(A) the percentage rise in adverse effect wage and existing adverse effect wage rates in the fields

(B) the conditions under which such adverse effect wage rate rise is effective

(C) the conditions under which such adverse effect wage rate rise is effective
“(i) whether the employment of H–2A workers has depressed the wages of United States farm workers;

“(ii) whether an adverse effect wage rate is necessary to prevent the depression of wages of United States farm workers in occupations in which H–2A workers are employed;

“(iii) whether alternative wage standards would undermine the wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers.

“(b) Final Report.—Not later than October 1, 2023, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor shall submit a report to the Congress setting forth the findings of the study conducted under subparagraph (A) and recommendations for future wage protections under this section.

“(c) Consultation.—In conducting the study under subparagraph (A) and preparing the report under subparagraph (B), the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor shall consult with representatives of agricultural employers and an equal number of representatives of agricultural workers, at the national, State, and local level.

“(D) Wage Determination After 2031.—Upon publication of the report described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, shall make a rule to establish a process for annually determining the wage rate for purposes of paragraph (1) for fiscal years after 2031. Such process shall be designed to ensure that the employment of H–2A workers does not undermine the wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers.

“(e) Housing Requirements.—Employers shall furnish housing in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Labor. Such regulations shall be consistent with the following:

“(1) In General.—The employer shall provide housing meeting applicable Federal standards for temporary labor camps or to secure housing which complies with applicable State standards for rental housing or public accommodations or other substantially similar class of habitation: Provided, That in the absence of applicable local standards, State standards shall apply. The Secretary of Labor may not apply the normal and accepted qualification requirements provided under Federal, State, or local law. In considering the question of whether a specific qualification is appropriate for a job in which H–2A workers are employed, the employer and the Secretary of Labor shall apply the normal and accepted qualification requirements provided under Federal, State or local law.

“(2) Family Housing.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (i)(5), the employer shall provide family housing to workers with families who request it when it is the prevailing practice in the area and occupation of intended employment to provide family housing.

“(3) On-Season Workers.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), an employer is not required to provide housing to United States workers who are reasonably able to return to their residences on the same day.

“(4) Timing of Inspection.—

“(A) In General.—The Secretary of Labor shall make a determination as to whether the housing furnished by an employer for a worker meets the requirements imposed by this subsection prior to the date on which the Secretary of Labor is required to make a certification with respect to a petition for the admission of such worker.

“(B) Timely Inspection.—The Secretary of Labor shall require an employer to inspect the housing of up to 60 days before the date on which the employer will file a petition under this section; and

“(i) annual inspection of housing for workers who are engaged in agricultural employment that is not seasonal or temporary;

“(ii) Transportation Requirements.—

“(1) Travel to Place of Employment.—A worker who completes 50 percent of the period of employment as specified in the job order shall be reimbursed by the employer for the cost of the worker’s transportation and subsistence from the place from which the worker came to work for the employer through the place of last employment (if the worker traveled from such place) to the place of employment.

“(2) Travel From Place of Employment.—For a worker who completes the period of employment specified in the job order or who is terminated without cause, the employer shall provide or pay for the worker’s transportation and subsistence from the place of employment to the place from which the worker, disregarding intervening employment, came to work for the employer, or to the place of next employment, if the employer has contracted with a subsequent employer who has not agreed to provide or pay for the worker’s transportation and subsistence to such subsequent employer’s place of employment.

“(3) Limitation.—

“(A) Amount of Reimbursement.—Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the reimbursement provided under paragraph (1) or (2) to a worker need not exceed the lesser of:

“(i) the actual cost to the worker of the transportation and subsistence costs for the distance involved;

“(ii) the most economical and reasonable common carrier transportation charges and subsistence costs for the distance involved.

“(B) Distance Traveled.—For travel to or from the worker’s home country, if the travel distance between the worker’s home and the relevant consulate is 50 miles or less, reimbursement provided under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be provided based on transportation to or from the closest consular post.

“(B) Heat Illness Prevention Plan.—

“(1) In General.—The employer shall maintain a reasonable plan that describes the employer’s procedures for the prevention of heat illness, including appropriate training, access to water and shade, the provision of breaks, and the protocols for emergency response. Such plan shall:

“(A) Be in writing in English and, to the extent practical, any language commonly spoken by a significant portion of the workers if they are not fluent in English; and

“(B) Be posted and is maintained at the worksite and provided to employees prior to the commencement of labor or services.

“(2) Clarification.—Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit any other Federal, State, or local standards applicable to public accommodations or other substantially similar class of habitation in the State in which the employer is operating.

“(C) Petitions Involving Staggered Entry.—

“(i) In General.—Except as provided in clause (ii), an employer may file a petition involving staggered entry in the same occupational classification and same area of intended employment with multiple start dates if—

“(I) the petition involves temporary or seasonal employment and no more than 10 start dates;

“(II) the multiple start dates share a common end date;

“(III) no more than 120 days separate the first start date and the final start date listed in the petition; and

“(IV) the need for multiple start dates arises from variations in labor needs associated with the job opportunity identified in the petition.

“(C) Labor Certification.—

“(A) Review of Job Order.—

“(1) In General.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the appropriate State or local workforce agency, shall review the job order for compliance with this section and notify the employer through the electronic platform of any deficiency with this section and notify the employer through the electronic platform of any deficiency.

“(ii) Annual Inspection of Housing.—Within 7 business days of the approval of the H–2A petition, the employer shall conduct an annual inspection of the housing provided to workers and shall correct any deficiencies identified.

“(B) Review of Petition.—The Secretary of Labor may not issue a labor certification for a worker meets the requirements imposed by this subsection prior to the date on which the Secretary of Labor is required to make a certification with respect to a petition for the admission of such worker.

“(B) Certification and Authorization of H–2A Petition.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish an electronic platform for the submission of petitions for the certification and authorization of H–2A petitions. The platform shall:

“(C) Certification and Authorization of H–2A Petition.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish an electronic platform for the submission of petitions for the certification and authorization of H–2A petitions. The platform shall:

“(1) Submission and Petition Procedure.—

“(A) In General.—The employer shall submit information required for the adjudication of the H–2A petition, including a job order, through the electronic platform no more than 75 days before the employer’s first date of need specified in the petition.

“(B) Filing by Agricultural Associations.—An association of agricultural producers that use agricultural services may file an H–2A petition under subparagraph (A). If an association is a joint or sole employer of workers performing agricultural services, the H–2A petition may be filed by that association. The association shall maintain a reasonable plan that describes the employer’s procedures for the prevention of heat illness, including appropriate training, access to water and shade, the provision of breaks, and the protocols for emergency response. Such plan shall:

“(1) Be in writing in English and, to the extent practical, any language commonly spoken by a significant portion of the workers if they are not fluent in English; and

“(2) Be posted and is maintained at the worksite and provided to employees prior to the commencement of labor or services.

“(2) Clarification.—Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit any other Federal, State, or local standards applicable to public accommodations or other substantially similar class of habitation in the State in which the employer is operating.

“(C) Review of H–2A Petition.—

“(1) In General.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the appropriate State or local workforce agency, shall review the job order for compliance with this section and notify the employer through the electronic platform of any deficiency with this section and notify the employer through the electronic platform of any deficiency.

“(ii) Annual Inspection of Housing.—Within 7 business days of the approval of the H–2A petition, the employer shall conduct an annual inspection of the housing provided to workers and shall correct any deficiencies identified. Such deficiencies shall be limited to the following:

“(1) The employer fails to provide housing in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Labor;

“(2) The employer fails to provide family housing to workers with families who request it when it is the prevailing practice in the area and occupation of intended employment to provide family housing;

“(B) Approval of Job Order.—

“(1) In General.—Upon approval of the job order, the Secretary of Labor shall enter the State in which the employer will file a petition under this section and notify the employer that the petition is pending.

“(ii) Annual Inspection of Housing.—Within 7 business days of the approval of the H–2A petition, the employer shall conduct an annual inspection of the housing provided to workers and shall correct any deficiencies identified. Such deficiencies shall be limited to the following:

“(1) The employer fails to provide housing in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Labor;

“(2) The employer fails to provide family housing to workers with families who request it when it is the prevailing practice in the area and occupation of intended employment to provide family housing;

“(C) Review of Information for Deficiencies.—Within 7 business days of the approval of the petition under this section, the Secretary of Labor shall enter the State in which the employer will file a petition under this section and notify the employer that the petition is pending. Such notification shall include a description of any deficiency, and the employer shall be provided 5 business days to cure such deficiency, unless the Secretary of Labor determines that the requirements set forth in this section have been met.
“(E) EXPEDITED ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OF CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary of Labor shall by regulation establish a procedure for an employer to request the expedited review of a determination under this section, or the revocation of such a certification. Such procedure shall require the Secretary to expeditiously, but no later than 12 hours after expeditiously, issue a decision, without prejudice to the rights of the Secretary of Labor to issue a decision on the petition and shall transmit a notice of action to the petitioner via the electronic platform.

“(B) APPROVAL.—Upon approval of a petition under this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue an employment authorization for an H–2A worker to engage in agricultural labor or services in the dairy industry.

“(C) FISCAL YEARS 1 THROUGH 6.—

“(i) NON-TEMPORARY OR -SEASONAL NEEDS.—

“(B) RESERVE FOR DAIRY LABOR OR SERVICES.—

“(2) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the requirement in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) that the numerical limitation established by an H–2A worker be of a temporary or seasonal nature, the Secretary of Homeland Security may, consistent with the provisions of this subsection, upon a petition for an H–2A worker to perform agricultural services or labor that is not of a temporary or seasonal nature,

“(A) FIRST 3 FISCAL YEARS.—The total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided H–2A nonimmigrant status under paragraph (1) for the first fiscal year during which the first visa is issued under such paragraph and for each of the following two fiscal years may not exceed 20,000.

“(B) FISCAL YEARS 4 THROUGH 6.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided H–2A nonimmigrant status under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year following the fiscal years referred to in subparagraph (A) and for each of the following 5 fiscal years may not exceed a numerical limitation jointly imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor in accordance with clause (ii).

“(ii) ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS.—For each fiscal year referred to in clause (i), the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall increase or decrease the numerical limitation for purposes of clause (i) in each of the fiscal years following the fiscal years referred to in subparagraph (A) and for each of the following 5 fiscal years. The numerical limitation applicable to the immediately preceding fiscal year, in establishing such numerical limitation, shall consider appropriate factors, including—

“(I) a demonstrated shortage of agricultural workers;

“(II) the level of unemployment and underemployment of agricultural workers during the prevailing fiscal year;

“(III) the number of H–2A workers issued a visa in the most recent fiscal year who remain in the United States in valid H–2A status under paragraph (1) in a fiscal year for range sheep or goat herding.

“(D) EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon a petition with respect to the denial of a petition under this section, at no cost to such workers, with annual requirements of this section, an employer shall provide H–2A workers employed by the employer by the employer during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the employer was denied the extension of stay.

“(ii) ANNUAL ROUND TRIP HOME.—

“IN GENERAL.—In addition to the other requirements of this section, an employer shall provide H–2A workers employed under this subsection, at no cost to such workers, with annual travel, subsistence during travel, to their homes in their communities of origin. The employer must provide such travel within 14 months of the initiation of the worker’s employment, and no more than 14 months can elapse between each required period of travel.

“IN GENERAL.—A employer seeking to employ an H–2A worker pursuant to this subsection shall offer family housing to workers with families if such workers are engaged in agriculture and meet the requirements of the numerical limitation for that fiscal year. If a numerical limitation is so established—

“(i) such numerical limitation may not be lower than highest number of aliens admitted under this subsection in any of the three fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year for which the numerical limitation is to be established; and

“(ii) the total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided H–2A nonimmigrant status under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year following the fiscal years referred to in subparagraph (A) need not exceed the lesser of—

“(A) the actual cost to the worker of the transportation and subsistence involved; or

“(B) the most economical and reasonable common carrier transportation charges and subsistence costs for the distance involved.

“IN GENERAL.—An employer seeking to employ an H–2A worker pursuant to this subsection shall offer family housing to workers with families if such workers are engaged in agriculture and meet the requirements of the numerical limitation for that fiscal year. If a numerical limitation is so established—

“(i) such numerical limitation may not be lower than highest number of aliens admitted under this subsection in any of the three fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year for which the numerical limitation is to be established; and

“(ii) the total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided H–2A nonimmigrant status under paragraph (1) for the fiscal year following the fiscal years referred to in subparagraph (A) need not exceed the lesser of—

“(A) the actual cost to the worker of the transportation and subsistence involved; or

“(B) the most economical and reasonable common carrier transportation charges and subsistence costs for the distance involved.

“(C) FISCAL YEARS 7 THROUGH 10.—

“(ii) the total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided H–2A nonimmigrant status under paragraph (1) in a fiscal year for range sheep or goat herding.

“(D) RESERVE FOR DAIRY LABOR OR SERVICES.—

“(E) EXPEDITED ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OF CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary of Labor shall by regulation establish a procedure for an employer to request the expedited review of a determination under this section, or the revocation of such a certification.
worker for the worker's housing, except that if the worker accepts family housing, a prorated rent based on the fair market value for such housing may be charged to the worker's family members.

"(6) WORKPLACE SAFETY PLAN FOR DAIRY EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If an employer seeking to employ workers in agricultural labor force is in the dairy industry pursuant to this subsection, the employer must report incidents consistent with the requirements under section 904.30 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, and maintain an effective worksite safety and compliance plan to prevent workplace accidents and otherwise ensure safety. Such plan shall—

(1) be posted at a conspicuous location at the worksite and provided to employees prior to the commencement of labor or services.

(B) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish by regulation the minimum requirements for the plan described in subparagraph (A). Such plan shall include measures to—

(i) require workers (other than the employer’s family members) whose positions require contact or proximity to complete an annual care training, including animal handling and job-specific animal care;

(ii) protect against sexual harassment and violence; receive complaints involving harassment or violence, and protect against retaliation against workers reporting harassment or violence; and

(iii) contain other provisions necessary for ensuring workplace safety, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

(C) CLARIFICATION.—Nothing in this paragraph is intended to apply to persons or entities that are not seeking to employ workers under this section.

(D) NOTICE OF WORKER RIGHTS.—The employer must publish in the Federal Register a substantial portion of the worker’s period of authorized stay from the petition approved by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) that are not fluent in English, which sets out a labor contractor or foreign labor recruiter (or any agent of such labor contractor or foreign labor recruiter) the number of workers the labor contractor seeks to employ and the wages such workers are required to be paid.

(E) fields of work contracts; foreign labor recruiters; imprisonment of fees.—

(1) LABOR CONTRACTORS.—

(A) SECURITY BOND.—An employer who is a labor contractor who seeks to employ H–2A workers shall maintain a surety bond in an amount required under subparagraph (B). Such bond shall be payable to the Secretary of Labor or to the United States, at the option of the labor contractor or the Secretary of Labor, in the event of an involuntary proceeding, for the payment of wages and benefits, including any assessment of interest, owed to an H–2A worker or a similarly employed worker who has been rejected or displaced in violation of this section.

(B) AMOUNT OF BOND.—The Secretary of Labor shall annually publish in the Federal Register a schedule of required bond amounts that are determined by such Secretary to be sufficient for labor contractors to discharge financial obligations under this section. The number of workers the labor contractor seeks to employ and the wages such workers are required to be paid is based on the number of workers the labor contractor seeks to employ and the wages such workers are required to be paid.

(C) PREMIUM BOND.—A labor contractor seeking to file a petition involving more than one start date under subsection (h)(1)(C) shall maintain a surety bond that is at least 15 percent greater than the amount determined by the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

(D) USE OF FUNDS.—Any sums paid to the Secretary under subparagraph (A) that are not paid to a worker because of the inability to do so within a period of 5 years following the date of a violation giving rise to the obligation to pay such sums may be retained by the Secretary without further appropriation until expended to support the enforcement of this section.

(2) PROHIBITION AGAINST EMPLOYERS PAYING FEES.—Neither the employer nor its agents shall seek or receive payment of any kind from any worker for any activity related to the H–2A process, including payment of the employer’s attorneys’ fees, application fees, or recruitment costs. An employer and its agents may receive reimbursement for costs that are the responsibility and primarily for the benefit of the worker, including insurance premiums, government taxes, and other fees.

(3) THIRD PARTY CONTRACTS.—The contract between an employer and any labor contractor or any foreign labor recruiter (or any agent of such labor contractor or foreign labor recruiter) shall include a term providing for the termination of such contract

in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (h)(2). An H–2A worker moving from one H–2A employer to a subsequent H–2A employer shall be provided with a copy of the new employment contract or any other written agreement no later than the time an offer of employment is made by the subsequent employer.

(2) HOURS AND EARNINGS STATEMENTS.—The employer shall furnish to H–2A workers, or on their behalf, a copy of the worker’s pay stub, in one or more written statements—

(A) the worker’s total earnings for the pay period;

(B) the worker’s hourly rate of pay, piece rate of pay, or both;

(C) the hours of employment offered to the worker and the hours of employment actually worked;

(D) if piece rates of pay are used, the units produced daily;

(E) an itemization of the deductions made from the worker’s wages; and

(F) any other information required by Federal, State or local law.

(3) NOTICE OF WORKER RIGHTS.—The employer must post and maintain in a conspicuous location at the place of employment, a poster provided by the Secretary of Labor in English, and, to the extent necessary, any other language commie h significant portions of the workers if they are not fluent in English, which sets out the rights and protections for workers employed pursuant to this section.

(4) SCHEDULE OF REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) the worker’s total earnings for the pay period;

(B) the worker’s hourly rate of pay, piece rate of pay, or both;

(C) the hours of employment offered to the worker and the hours of employment actually worked;
for cause if the contractor or recruiter, either directly or indirectly, in the placement or recruitment of H–2A workers seeks or receives payments or other compensation from prospective employers seeking employees that a contractor or foreign labor recruiter has sought or collected such payments, the employer shall so terminate any contracts with such contractor or recruiter.

(m) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor is authorized to take actions against employers, including imposing appropriate penalties and seeking monetary and injunctive relief and specific performance of contractual obligations, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section and with the applicable terms and conditions of employment.

(2) PROCESS.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish a process for the receipt, investigation, and disposition of complaints alleging failure of an employer to comply with the requirements under this section and with the applicable terms and conditions of employment.

(B) FILING.—A complaint referred to in subparagraph (A) may be filed not later than 2 years after the date of the conduct that is the subject of the complaint.

(C) COMPLAINT NOT EXCLUSIVE.—A complaint filed under this paragraph is not an exclusive remedy and the filing of such a complaint does not waive any rights or remedies of the aggrieved party under this law or other laws.

(D) DECISION AND REMEDIES.—If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that the employer failed to comply with the requirements of this section or the terms and conditions of employment, the Secretary of Labor may require payment of unpaid wages, unpaid benefits, fees assessed in violation of this section, damages, and civil money penalties. The Secretary is also authorized to impose other administrative remedies, including withholding or denying to a person utilizing the H–2A program for a period of up to 5 years in the event of willful or multiple material violations. The Secretary is authorized to permanently disqualify an employer from utilizing the H–2A program upon a subsequent finding involving willful or multiple material violations.

(E) DISPOSITION OF PENALTIES.—Civil penalties collected under this paragraph shall be deposited into the H–2A Labor Certification Fee Account under section 203 of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021.

(3) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed as limiting the agencies and their components share information, including imposing appropriate penalties and seeking monetary and injunctive relief and specific performance of contractual obligations, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section and with the applicable terms and conditions of employment.

(m) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) DISPLACEMENT.—The term 'displace' means to lay off a similarly employed United States worker, other than for lawful job-related reasons, in the occupation and area of intended employment for the job for which H–2A workers are sought.


(3) JOB ORDER.—The term 'job order' means the document containing the material terms and conditions of employment including obligations and assurances required under this section or any other law.

(4) ONLINE JOB REGISTRY.—The term 'online job registry' means the online job registry of the Secretary of Labor required under section 201(b) of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021 (or similar successor registry).

(5) SIMILARLY EMPLOYED.—The term 'similarly employed', in the case of a worker, means a worker in the same occupational classification as the classification of qualifications for which the H–2A worker is sought.

(6) UNITED STATES WORKER.—The term 'United States worker' means any worker who—

(A) a citizen or national of the United States;

(B) an alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, is admitted as a refugee under section 207, is granted asylum under section 205, or is an immigrant otherwise authorized to be employed in the United States;

(C) an alien granted certified agricultural worker status under title I of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021; or

(D) an individual who is not an unauthorized alien (as defined in section 274A(h)(3)) with worker status under title I of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021.

(o) FEES; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) FEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall impose a fee to process petitions under this section. Such fee shall be set at a level that is sufficient to recover the reasonable costs of processing the petition, including the reasonable costs of providing labor certification by the Secretary of Labor.

(B) DISTRIBUTION.—Fees collected under subparagraph (A) shall be deposited as offsetting receipts into the immigration examinations fund to facilitate the prompt issuance of a visa by the Department of State (if required) and the admission of the H–2A workers to the United States.

(2) APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as necessary—

(A) recruiting United States workers for labor or services which might otherwise be performed by H–2A workers; and

(B) monitoring the terms and conditions under which H–2A workers (and United States workers employed by the same employers) are employed in the United States; and

(C) conducting inspections of H–2A programs and to facilitate the prompt issuance of a visa by the Department of State to carry out the Secretary of Agriculture's duties and responsibilities under this section.''.

SECT. 203. AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.—With respect to implementation of the H–2A program, the Secretary of Labor shall be responsible for—

(1) consulting with State workforce agencies to—

(A) review and process job orders;

(B) facilitate the recruitment and referral of willing and qualified United States workers so that the job registry will be available at the time and place needed;

(C) determine prevailing wages and practices; and

(D) conduct timely inspections to ensure compliance with applicable Federal, State, or local housing standards and Federal regulations for H–2A housing;

(2) determining whether the employer has met the conditions for approval of the H–2A petition described in section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188(b));

(3) determiningwhether the employer has complied or will comply with the H–2A program requirements set forth in section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188);

(4) processing and investigating complaints consistent with section 218(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188(m));

(5) determining whether the employer has complied or will comply with the H–2A program requirements set forth in section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188(b));

(6) referring any matter as appropriate to the Inspector General of the Department of Labor for investigation;

(7) ensuring that guidance to State workforce agencies to conduct wage surveys is regularly updated; and

(8) issuing such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the Secretary of Labor's responsibilities under this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—With respect to the administration of the H–2A program, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall be responsible for—

(1) adjudicating petitions for the admission of H–2A workers, which shall include an assessment as to whether each beneficiary will be employed, determining whether the conditions of the certification and whether any named beneficiaries qualify for such employment;

(2) transmitting a copy of the final decision on the petition to the employer, and in the case of approved petitions, ensuring that the petition approval is reflected in the electronic platform to facilitate the prompt issuance of a visa by the Department of State (if required) and the admission of the H–2A workers to the United States;

(3) establishing a reliable and secure method through which H–2A workers shall be responsible for—

(A) recruiting United States workers for labor or services which might otherwise be performed by H–2A workers;

(B) conducting inspections of the certification and whether any named beneficiaries qualify for such employment;

(C) determining whether the employer has complied or will comply with the H–2A program requirements set forth in section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188); and

(D) referring any matter as appropriate to the Inspector General of the Department of Labor for investigation;

(4) investigating and preventing fraud in the program, including the utilization of H–2A workers for other than allowable agricultural labor or services; and

(5) issuing such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the Secretary of Homeland Security's responsibilities under this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT AND USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a fund which shall be known as the "H–2A Labor Certification Fee Account". Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, there...
shall be deposited as offsetting receipts into the account all amounts—

(A) collected as a civil penalty under section 218(o)(2)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and

(B) collected as a fee under section 218(o)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) USE OF FEES.—Amounts deposited into the H–2A Labor Certification Fee Account shall be available (except as otherwise provided in this paragraph) for a fiscal year without limitation and without the requirement for specification in appropriations Acts to the Secretary of Labor for use, directly or through grants, contracts, or other agreements, of such amounts.

The Secretary of Labor determines that such amounts are necessary for the costs of Federal and State administration in carrying out activities in connection with labor certification under section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Sec. 204. Worker Protection and Compliance.

(a) Equality of Treatment.—H–2A workers shall not be denied any right or remedy under any Federal, State, or local labor or employment law applicable to United States workers engaged in agricultural employment.

(b) Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.—H–2A workers shall be considered migrant agricultural workers for purposes of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

(c) Waiver of Rights Prohibited.—Agreements by H–2A workers to waive or modify any rights or protections under this Act or section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188) shall be considered void or contrary to public policy except as provided in a collective bargaining agreement with a bona fide labor organization.

(3) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—Amounts available under paragraph (1) shall be available in addition to funds appropriated or made available to the Department of Labor under other laws, including section 218(o)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Sec. 205. Report on Wage Protections.

(a) Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare and submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and Senate, a report that addresses—

(1) whether, and the manner in which, the employment of H–2A workers in the United States has impacted the wages, working conditions, and job opportunities of United States farm workers;

(2) whether, and the manner in which, the adverse effect wage rate increases or decreases under this Act.

(3) whether any potential impact of the adverse effect wage rate varies based on the percentage of workers in a geographic region that are H–2A workers;

(4) the degree to which the adverse effect wage rate is affected by the inclusion in wage surveys of piece rate compensation, bonus payments, and other pay incentives, and whether such forms of incentive compensation should be surveyed and reported separately from hourly based compensation;

(5) whether, and the manner in which, other factors may artificially affect the adverse effect wage rate, including factors that may be specific to the State or region within a State.

(6) whether, and the manner in which, the H–2A program affects the ability of United States farms to compete with agricultural commodities imported from outside the United States.

(7) the number and percentage of farmworkers in the United States whose incomes are below the poverty line.

(b) Whether alternative wage standards would be sufficient to prevent wages in occupations in which H–2A workers are employed from falling below the wage level that would have prevailed in the absence of the H–2A program.

(9) whether any changes are warranted in the current methodologies for calculating the adverse effect wage rate and the prevailing wage and

(10) recommendations for future wage protection under this section.

Preparing the report described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Agriculture shall engage with equal representation of the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and Senate, a report that addresses—

(1) whether, and the manner in which, the employment of H–2A workers in the United States has impacted the wages, working conditions, and job opportunities of United States farm workers;

(2) whether, and the manner in which, the adverse effect wage rate increases or decreases under this Act.

(3) whether any potential impact of the adverse effect wage rate varies based on the percentage of workers in a geographic region that are H–2A workers;

(4) the degree to which the adverse effect wage rate is affected by the inclusion in wage surveys of piece rate compensation, bonus payments, and other pay incentives, and whether such forms of incentive compensation should be surveyed and reported separately from hourly based compensation;

(5) whether, and the manner in which, other factors may artificially affect the adverse effect wage rate, including factors that may be specific to the State or region within a State.

(6) whether, and the manner in which, the H–2A program affects the ability of United States farms to compete with agricultural commodities imported from outside the United States.

(7) the number and percentage of farmworkers in the United States whose incomes are below the poverty line.

(b) Whether alternative wage standards would be sufficient to prevent wages in occupations in which H–2A workers are employed from falling below the wage level that would have prevailed in the absence of the H–2A program.

(9) whether any changes are warranted in the current methodologies for calculating the adverse effect wage rate and the prevailing wage and

(10) recommendations for future wage protection under this section.
Agriculture, shall establish through regulation a 6-year pilot program to facilitate the free movement and employment of temporary or seasonal H–2A workers to perform agricultural labor or services. Employers registered with the Secretary of Agriculture, Notwithstanding the requirements of section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, such regulation shall establish the requirements of the pilot program, consistent with subsection (b). For purposes of this section, such a worker shall be referred to as a portable H–2A worker, and status of such a worker shall be referred to as portable H–2A status.

(2) ONLINE PLATFORM.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall maintain an online electronic platform to connect portable H–2A workers with registered agricultural employers seeking workers to perform temporary or seasonal agricultural labor or services. Employers shall post on the platform available job opportunities, including a description of the job and any locational information. The platform shall perform the anticipated period or periods of need, and the terms and conditions of employment. Such platform shall allow portable H–2A workers to search for available job opportunities using common criteria, including the types of jobs needed to be filled and the dates and locations of need.

(3) NOTWITHSTANDING the issuance of the regulation described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of State may not issue a portable H–2A visa and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall not confer portable H–2A status on any alien until the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Agriculture, has determined that a sufficient number of employers have been designated as registered agricultural employers under subsection (b)(1) and that such employers have sufficient job opportunities to maintain a reasonable number of portable H–2A workers to initiate the pilot program.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The pilot program in subsection (a) shall contain the following elements:

(1) REGISTERED AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS.—

(A) DESIGNATION.—Employers shall be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to seek designation as registered agricultural employers. Reasonable fees may be assessed commensurate with the cost of processing applications for designation. A designation shall be effective for a period of up to 3 years unless revoked for failure to comply with program requirements.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Registered agricultural employers may employ aliens with portable H–2A status without filing a petition. Such employers shall pay such aliens at least the wage required by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188(a)(3)). The Secretary of Labor shall establish the requirements for the platform to connect portable workers with registered agricultural employers and enforce compliance with applicable labor and employment laws and regulations.

(B) LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF PORTABLE H–2A STATUS.—

(i) INITIAL OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT REQUIRED.—No alien may be granted portable H–2A status unless an initial offer of employment is made by the employer to that alien.

(ii) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—The total number of aliens who may hold valid portable H–2A status at any one time may not exceed 10,000. Notwithstanding the Secretary of Homeland Security may further limit the number of aliens with valid portable H–2A status if the Secretary determines that there are an insufficient number of registered agricultural employers or job opportunities to support the employment of all such portable H–2A workers.

(3) MAINTENANCE OF STATUS.—During the period of admission, a portable H–2A worker may perform temporary or seasonal agricultural labor or services for any employer in the United States that is designated as a registered agricultural employer pursuant to paragraph (1). An employment arrangement under this section may be terminated by either the portable H–2A worker or the registered agricultural employer at any time.

(D) TRANSFER TO NEW EMPLOYMENT.—At the cessation of employment with a registered agricultural employer, a portable H–2A worker shall have 60 days to secure new employment with a registered agricultural employer.

(E) MAINTENANCE OF H–2A STATUS.—A portable H–2A worker who does not secure new employment with a registered agricultural employer within 60 days shall be considered to have failed to maintain such status and shall depart the United States or be subject to removal under section 237(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188(a)(1)(C)(i)).

(F) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary of Labor shall be responsible for conducting investigations and random audits of employers to ensure compliance with the employment-related requirements of the platform.

(3) COMPENSATION.—

(A) OBLIGATIONS.—During the period of admission, a portable H–2A worker shall be provided the ability to seek designation as a registered agricultural employer.

(B) FEES.—Fees may be assessed commensurate with the cost of processing applications for designation. Reasonable fees may be assessed commensurate with the cost of processing applications for designation. Reasonable fees may be assessed commensurate with the cost of processing applications for designation.

(C) RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.—Registered employers or employees shall be subject to the provisions on visa validity and periods of unauthorized stay and admission for H–2A workers described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 218(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1188(i)(2) and (3)).

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate discussing the operation of the pilot program, including, but not limited to:

(A) A detailed analysis of the employment-related rights and responsibilities of portable H–2A workers during the period of admission,

(B) A summary of the terms and conditions of employment,

(C) An assessment of the impact of the pilot program on the wages and working conditions of United States farm workers,

(D) The results of a survey of registered agricultural employers, detailing their experiences with and feedback on the pilot program,

(E) Findings and recommendations regarding improvements to the employment-related rights, including the use of new technology to match workers with employers and ensure compliance with applicable labor and employment laws and regulations.

(5) DUAL INTENT.—Section 207 is hereby amended by striking "40,040" and inserting "49,040".

(6) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This title shall take effect on March 18, 2021.
amended by striking “section 101(a)(15)(B)(i)(ii) except clause (b1) of such section” and inserting “clause (i), except subclause (b1), or (ii)(a) of section 101(a)(15)(B)(ii)”.

Subtitle B—Preservation and Construction of Farmworker Housing

SEC. 220. SHORT TITLE.
This subtitle may be cited as the “Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2021”.

SEC. 221. PERMANENT ESTABLISHEMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM.

Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et. seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 225. FUNDING FOR MULTIFAMILY TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter for improving the technology of the Department of Agriculture used to process loans for multifamily housing and otherwise managing such housing. Such improvements shall be made within the 5-year period beginning upon the appropriation of such amounts and such amount shall remain available until the expiration of such 5-year period.
(5) include any legislative recommendations to assist in achievement of the goals under the plan.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee whose purpose shall be to assist the Secretary in preparing section 515 properties and section 514 properties owned by nonprofit or public agencies through the multifamily housing preservation and revitalization program under section 545 and in implementing the plan required under subsection (a).

(2) MEMBER.—The advisory committee shall consist of 16 members, appointed by the Secretary, as follows:

(A) A State Director of Rural Development for the Department of Agriculture.

(B) The Administrator for Rural Housing Services of the Department of Agriculture.

(C) Two representatives of for-profit developers or owners of multifamily rural rental housing.

(D) Two representatives of nonprofit developers or owners of multifamily rural rental housing.

(E) Two representatives of State housing finance agencies.

(F) Two representatives of tenants of multifamily rural rental housing.

(G) A representative of a community development financial institution that is involved in preserving the affordability of housing assisted under sections 514, 515, and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949.

(H) One representative of a nonprofit organization that operates nationally and has actively participated in the preservation of housing assisted by the Rural Housing Service by conducting research regarding, and providing financial and technical assistance for, preserving the affordability of such housing.

(I) One representative of low-income housing tax credit investors.

(J) One representative of regulated financial institutions that finance affordable multifamily rural rental housing developments.

(K) Two representatives from non-profit organizations representing farmworkers, including one organization representing farmworker women.

(3) MEETINGS.—The advisory committee shall meet not less often than once each calendar quarter.

(4) FUNCTIONS.—In providing assistance to the Secretary to carry out its purpose, the advisory committee shall carry out the following functions:

(A) Assisting the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture to improve estimates of the size, scope, and condition of rental housing properties of the Service, including the time frames for maturity of mortgages and costs for preserving the portfolio as affordable housing.

(B) Reviewing current policies and procedures of the Rural Housing Service regarding preservation of affordable rental housing financed under sections 514, 515, 516, and 538 of the Housing Act of 1949, the Multifamily Preservation and Demonstration program (MPD), and the rental assistance program and making recommendations regarding improvements and modifications to such policies and procedures.

(C) Providing ongoing review of Rural Housing Service program results.

(D) Providing reports to the Congress and the public on meetings, recommendations, and other findings of the advisory committee.

(5) TRAVEL COSTS.—Any amounts made available for costs of the Department of Agriculture may be used for costs of travel by members of the advisory committee to meetings of the committee.

SEC. 227. COVERED HOUSING PROGRAMS.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 4161(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12941(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (J), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (K) as subparagraph (L); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following subparagraph:

“(J) rural development housing voucher assistance provided by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490e), without regard to subsection (b) of such section, and applicable appropriation Acts; and

SEC. 228. NEW FARMWORKER HOUSING.

Section 513 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1484) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) FUNDING FOR FARMWORKER HOUSING.—

“(1) SECTION 514 FARMWORKER HOUSING LOANS.—

“(A) INSURANCE AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Agriculture may, to the extent approved in appropriation Acts, insure loans under section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484) during each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031 in an aggregate amount not to exceed $200,000,000.

“(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR COSTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $7,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for costs (as such term is defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a)) of loans insured pursuant to the authority under this subsection.

“(2) SECTION 516 GRANTS FOR FARMWORKER HOUSING.—There is authorized to be appropriated $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to section 521(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1490a(a)(2)) of the Housing Act of 1949.

“(3) SECTION 521 HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated $2,700,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to section 521(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1490a(a)(2)) of the Housing Act of 1949 in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D).”.

SEC. 229. LOAN AND GRANT LIMITATIONS.

Section 514 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1484) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) PER PROJECT LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE.—If the Secretary, in making available assistance in any area under this section or section 516 (42 U.S.C. 1486), establishes a limitation on the amount of assistance available per project, the limitation per grant or loan award per project shall not be less than $5 million.”.

SEC. 230. OPERATING ASSISTANCE SUBSIDIES.

Subsection (a)(3) of section 521 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490a(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) (‘‘domestic farm labor legally admitted to the United States and authorized to work in agriculture’’) by striking ‘‘or’’ and inserting ‘‘and’’;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking ‘‘AMOUNT.—In any fiscal year’’ and inserting ‘‘AMOUNT.—’’;

(B) by inserting ‘‘providing housing for migran...

(C) by inserting at the end the following:

“(ii) HOUSING FOR OTHER FARM LABOR.—In any fiscal year;

“(B) by inserting ‘‘providing housing for migrant f...

(C) by inserting at the end the following:

“(ii) HOUSING FOR OTHER FARM LABOR.—In any fiscal year, the assistance provided under this paragraph for any project providing housing for domestic farm labor legally admitted to the United States and authorized to work in agriculture shall not exceed an equal amount to 50 percent of the amount authorized for the project for the year, as determined by the Secretary. The owner of such project shall not qualify for operating assistance unless the Secretary certifies to the Congress that the project is not used, prior to making units available to such farm labor, and that a grant under this section will not displace any farm worker who is a United States citizen or national.”.

SEC. 231. ELIGIBILITY OF CERTIFIED WORKERS.

Subsection (a) of section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 1486a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end;

(2) by redesigning paragraph (7) as paragraph (6); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(g) ALIEN WORKERS.—An alien granted certified agricultural worker or certified agricultural dependent status under title I of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021, but solely for financial assistance made available pursuant to section 521 or 542 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490a, 1490e);’’.

Subtitle C—Foreign Labor Recruiter Accountability

SEC. 251. REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN LABOR RECRUITERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall establish procedures for the electronic registration of foreign labor recruiters engaged in the recruiting of farmworkers described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)) to perform agricultural labor services in the United States.

(b) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—The procedures described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) require the applicant to submit a sworn declaration—

(A) stating the applicant’s permanent place of residence or principal place of business, as applicable;

(B) describing the foreign labor recruiting activities in which the applicant is engaged; and

(C) including such other relevant information as the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of State may require;

(2) include an expedient means to update and renew registrations; and

(3) include a process, which shall include the placement of personnel at each United States diplomatic mission in accordance with subsection (e), to receive and publicize information regarding foreign labor recruiters who have allegedly engaged in a foreign labor recruiting activity that is prohibited under this subtitle;

(4) include procedures for the receipt and processing of complaints against foreign labor recruiters and for remedies, including the revocation of a registration or the assessment of fines upon a determination by the Secretary of Labor that the foreign labor recruiter has violated the requirements of this subtitle;

(5) require the applicant to post a bond in an amount sufficient to ensure the ability of the applicant to discharge its responsibilities and ensure protection of workers, including payment of wages; and

(6) allow the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of State to consult with other appropriate Federal agencies to determine whether any reason exists to deny registration to a foreign labor recruiter or revoke such registration.

(c) ATTESTATIONS.—Foreign labor recruiters registering under this subtitle shall attest and agree to abide by the following requirements:

(1) PROHIBITED FEES.—The foreign labor recruiter, including any agent or employee of such foreign labor recruiter, shall not assess any recruitment fees on a worker for any foreign labor recruiting activity.

(2) PROHIBITION ON FALSE AND MISLEADING INFORMATION.—The foreign labor recruiter shall not knowingly provide materially false or misleading information to any worker concerning...
any matter required to be disclosed under this subtitle.

(3) REQUIRED DISCLOSURES.—The foreign labor recruiter shall ascertain and disclose to the worker, in any language the worker understands, and in the primary language of the worker at the time of the worker's recruitment, the following information:

(A) the identity and address of the employer and the level of the worksite involved in the foreign labor recruiting activity for which the foreign labor recruiter is engaged;

(B) the names and addresses of all foreign labor recruiters engaged to perform foreign labor recruiting activity on behalf of the employer, whether the foreign labor recruiter engaged the foreign labor recruiter it or others, and the identity of the person or entity who is paying the fees;

(C) a statement in a form specified by the Secretary—

(i) describing the general terms and conditions associated with an H-2A visa and maintaining H-2A status;

(ii) affirming the prohibition on the assessment of fees described in paragraph (1), and explaining that such fees, if paid by the employer, may not be passed on to the worker;

(iii) describing the protections afforded the worker under this subtitle, including procedures for reporting violations to the Secretary of Labor, filing a complaint with the Secretary, or filing a civil action; and

(iv) describing the protections afforded the worker by section 202 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375b), including the telephone numbers for the national human trafficking resource center helpline number.

(4) BOND.—The foreign labor recruiter shall agree to maintain a bond sufficient to ensure that the foreign labor recruiter discharges its responsibilities and ensure protection of workers, and to forfeit such bond in an amount determined by the Secretary under subsection (b)(1)(B) or (c)(2)(C) of section 252 for failure to comply with the provisions of this subtitle.

(5) COOPERATION IN INVESTIGATION.—The foreign labor recruiter shall cooperate in any investigation under section 252 of this subtitle by the Secretary or other appropriate authorities.

(6) NO RETALIATION.—The foreign labor recruiter shall agree to refrain from intimidating, threatening, restraining, coercing, discharging, blacklisting or in any other manner discriminating against any worker or their family members (including a former worker or an applicant for employment) because such worker disclosed information to any person based on the foreign labor recruiter's knowledge of the date on which the foreign labor recruiter, or any agent or subcontractor of such foreign labor recruiter, is engaging or has engaged in a foreign labor recruiting activity that does not comply with this subtitle.

(7) EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, AND SUBCONTRACTORS.—The foreign labor recruiter shall consent to be liable for the conduct of any agent, employees, or subcontractors of any level in relation to the foreign labor recruiting activity of the agent or subcontractor to the same extent as if the foreign labor recruiter had engaged in such conduct.

(8) ENFORCEMENT.—If the foreign labor recruiter is conducting foreign labor recruiting activity wholly outside the United States, such foreign labor recruiter shall establish a registered agent in the United States who is authorized to accept service of process on behalf of the foreign labor recruiter for the purpose of enforcement, or in any administrative proceeding under this title or any Federal court civil action, if such service is made in accordance with the appropriate Federal procedures.

(d) TERM OF REGISTRATION—Unless suspended or revoked, a registration under this section shall be valid for 2 years.

(e) EXPEDITED REGISTRATION.—The Secretary shall require a foreign labor recruiter that submits an application for registration under this section to pay a reasonable fee, sufficient to cover the full costs of carrying out the registration activities under this subtitle.

(f) NOTIFICATION.—

(1) EMPLOYER NOTIFICATION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the employer shall provide the worker the names and addresses of all foreign labor recruiters engaged to perform foreign labor recruiting activity on behalf of the employer, whether the foreign labor recruiter engaged the foreign labor recruiter or others, and the identity of the person or entity who is paying the fees.

(B) AGREEMENT TO COOPERATE.—In addition to the requirements of this subsection, the employer shall—

(i) provide in the job description the identity of any foreign labor recruiter whom the employer has reason to believe is engaging in foreign labor recruiting activities that do not comply with this subtitle; and

(ii) promptly respond to any request by the Secretary for information regarding the identity of a foreign labor recruiter with whom the employer has a contract or other agreement.

(2) FOREIGN LABOR RECRUITER NOTIFICATION.—A registered foreign labor recruiter shall notify the Secretary, not less frequently than once every year, of the identification of any subcontractor, agent, or foreign labor recruiter employed in any foreign labor recruiting activity for, or on behalf of, the foreign labor recruiter.

(3) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(A) LISTED FOREIGN LABOR RECRUITER.—In consultation with the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of State shall maintain and make publicly available in written form and on the websites of United States embassies in the country and on websites maintained by the Secretary of Labor, regularly updated lists—

(i) of foreign labor recruiters who hold valid registrations under this section, including—

(A) the identity and address of the foreign labor recruiter;

(B) the countries in which such recruiters conduct recruitment;

(C) the occupations in which such recruiters conduct recruitment;

(D) the employers for whom recruiting is conducted;

(E) the States where recruiters are employed; and

(ii) the name and address of the registered agent in the United States who is authorized to accept service of process on behalf of the foreign labor recruiter.

(B) OF FOREIGN LABOR RECRUITERS WHOSE REGISTRATION THE SECRETARY HAS REVOKED.—

(1) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that each United States diplomatic mission is staffed with a person who shall be responsible for receiving information from members of the public regarding potential violations of the requirements applicable to registered foreign labor recruiters and ensuring that such information is conveyed to the Secretary of Labor for evaluation and initiation of an enforcement action, if applicable.

(2) VISA APPLICATION PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall ensure that consular officers issuing visas to nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a))—

(A) provide to and review with the applicant, in the applicant’s language (or a language the applicant understands), a copy of the information and resources pamphlet required by section 202 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375b); and

(B) ensure that the applicant has a copy of the approved job offer or work contract; and

(c) NOTE OF DISQUALIFICATION—The foreign labor recruiter has a valid registration under this section, and

(d) if the foreign labor recruiter holds a valid registration, review and include in the visa application file, the foreign labor recruiter’s disclosures required by subsection (c)(3).

(2) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of Labor is authorized to take such actions, including issuing subpoenas and conducting appropriate investigations, as may be necessary to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this subtitle.
shall not be held jointly liable for a violation of any labor, or any employer that does not meet the requirements under subsection (d)(1), in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) CIVIL ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor or any person aggrieved by a violation of this subsection or the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)), including any person referred by a foreign labor recruiter who hired workers referred by a foreign labor recruiter—

(A) without a valid registration at the time of hire; or

(B) with a valid registration if the employer knew or learned of the violation and failed to report such violation to the Secretary.

(2) LIABILITY FOR AGENTS.—Foreign labor recruiters shall be subject to the provisions of this section for violations committed by the foreign labor recruiter, or any employer that does not meet the requirements under subsection (d)(1), in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall constitute only one violation for purposes of this subsection to determine the amount of statutory damages due a plaintiff; and

SEC. 254. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this subtitle:

(1) FOREIGN LABOR RECruiter.—The term "foreign labor recruiter" means any person who performs foreign labor recruiting activity in exchange for money or other valuable consideration paid or promised to be paid, to recruit individuals to work as nonimmigrant workers described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a)), including any person who performs foreign labor recruiting activity wholly outside of the United States. Such term includes an employer, who engages in foreign labor recruiting activity solely for his or her own use, and without the participation of any other foreign labor recruiter.

(2) FOREIGN LABOR RECRUITING ACTIVITY.—The term "foreign labor recruiting activity" means recruiting, soliciting, or related activities with respect to an individual who resides outside of the United States in furtherance of employment in the United States, including when such activity occurs wholly outside of the United States.

(3) RECRuITMENT FEES.—The term "recruitment fees" has the meaning given to such term under section 525 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) PERSON.—The term "person" means any natural person or any corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint stock company or association or other organization or entity (whether organized under law or not), including municipally or other governmental corporations.

TITLE III—ELECTronic VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 301. ELECTRONIC EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITy VERIFICATION SYSTEM.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and operate an electronic verification system (referred to in this section as the "System") for the purpose of verifying the employment eligibility of nonimmigrant workers and the identity of individuals to whom such workers are related.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

March 18, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H1543

SEC. 274E. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY.

(a) EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION SYSTEM.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security (referred to in this section as the "Sec- retary") shall establish and operate an electronic verification system (referred to in this section as the "System") patterned on the E-Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a) (note) as in effect on the day before the effective date described in section 303(a)(4) of the Farm Work- ers Modernization Act of 2002 (9 U.S.C. 1324a) (as in effect on the date of enactment of this sub- title), through which the Secretary shall—

(A) respond to inquiries made by persons or entities seeking to verify the identity and employment eligibility of individuals that such persons or entities seek to hire, or to recruit or refer for a fee, for employment in the United States; and

(B) provide direct notification of an inquiry to the individual with respect to whom the inquiry is made, including the results of such inquiry, and information related to the process of obtaining the results to the extent such information is necessary to determine whether the individual has established a user account as described in paragraph (4)(B) or an electronic mail address for the individual is submitted by the person or entity at the time the inquiry is made; and

(2) INITIAL RESPONSE DEADLINE.—The System shall provide confirmation or a tentative non- confirmation of an individual's identity and employment eligibility as applicable, but not later than 3 calendar days after the initial inquiry.

(3) GENERAL DESIGN AND OPERATION OF SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall design and operate the System—

(A) using responsive web design and other technologies to maximize ease of use and accessi- bility for users on a variety of electronic de- vices and screen sizes, and in remote locations;

(B) to maximize the accuracy of responses to inquiries submitted by persons or entities and the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the System and to register each instance when the System is unable to receive inquiries; and

(C) to prevent identity fraud.

(4) MEASURES TO PREVENT IDENTITY THEFT AND OTHER FORMS OF FRAUD.—To prevent identity theft and other forms of fraud, the Sec- retary shall establish and operate the System with the following attributes:

(A) PHOTO MATCHING TOOL.—The System shall display the digital photograph of the indi- vidual, if any, that corresponds to the document presented by an individual to establish identity and employment authorization so that the person or entity that makes an inquiry can compare the photograph displayed by the System to the photograph on the document presented by the individual.

(B) INDIVIDUAL MONITORING AND SUSPENSION OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—The System shall suspend the individual's access to the System, after authentication of an individual's identity, that would allow an individual to—

(i) confirm the individual's own employment authorization;

(ii) receive electronic notification when the individual's social security account number or
other personally identifying information has been submitted to the System; 

(iii) monitor the use history of the individual’s personally identifying information in the System; and the identities of all persons or entities that have submitted such identifying information to the System, the date of each query run, and the System response for each query run; 

(iv) suspend or limit the use of the individual’s social security account number or other personally identifying information for purposes of the System; and 

(v) provide notice to the Department of Homeland Security of any suspected identity fraud or other misuse, shall be blocked from use in the System; and the System for persons and entities making inquiries.

(1) General.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Commissioner’’), shall develop, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, a process in which social security account numbers that have been identified to be subject to unusual multiple use in the System or that are otherwise suspected or determined to have been compromised by identity fraud or other improper use of personally identifying information.

(2) Notice.—If the Secretary blocks or suspends a social security account number under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall provide notice of the identity of the individual whose number is able to establish, through secure and fair procedures, that the identity is the individual’s social security account number or other personally identifying information of a minor under their care for purposes of the System. The Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

(3) Responsibilities of the Commissioner of Social Security.—The Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish a reliable, secure program to determine the identities of all persons or entities that have submitted such identifying information maintained by the Commissioner in order to validate (or not validate) the information provided in an inquiry against such information maintained or accessed by the Secretary in order to (i) determine the individual’s social security account number and, whether the individual is authorized to be employed in the United States.

(4) Training.—The Secretary shall provide and regularly update training materials on the use of the System for persons and entities making inquiries.

(5) Responsibilities of the Secretary of State.—As part of the System, the Secretary of State shall provide the Secretary of Homeland Security access to passport and visa information and information provided in a passport, passport card, or visa photo card presented under subsection (b)(3)(A)(i) confirms the employment authorization and identity of the individual presenting such document, and that a passport, passport card, or visa phototograph matches the Secretary of State’s records, and shall provide such assistance as the Secretary of Homeland Security may request in order to resolve tentative nonconfirmations or final nonconfirmations relating to such information.

(6) Updating Information.—The Commissioner, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of State shall update records in the System to reflect any change made by the Secretary or the Commissioner related to permitted and prohibited documents, and use of the System.

(7) Responsibilities of the Secretary of the Secretariat of State.—As part of the System, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Secretary of Homeland Security access to passport and visa information and information provided in a passport, passport card, or visa photo card presented under subsection (b)(3)(A)(i) confirms the employment authorization and identity of the individual presenting such document, and that a passport, passport card, or visa phototograph matches the Secretary of State’s records, and shall provide such assistance as the Secretary of Homeland Security may request in order to resolve tentative nonconfirmations or final nonconfirmations relating to such information.

(8) Mandatory and Voluntary System Uses.—

(A) Mandatory Uses.—Except as otherwise provided under Federal or State law, the Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

(B) Additional Identity Authentication Tool.—The Secretary shall develop, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, additional security measures to adequately verify the identity of an individual whose identity may not be verified using the phasT method described in subparagraph (A). Such additional security measures—

(i) shall be kept up-to-date with technological advances; and 

(ii) shall be designed to provide a high level of certainty with respect to identity authentication.

(C) Child-Lock Pilot Program.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall establish a reliable, secure program through which parents or legal guardians may submit to the Secretary biometric identification data, and other personal information of a minor under their care for purposes of the System. The Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

(D) Responsibilities of the Commissioner of Social Security.—The Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish a reliable, secure method, which, within the time periods specified in paragraph (2) and subsection (b)(4)(D)(i)(II), compares the name and identification or other information submitted by a person or entity with respect to an individual whose identity and employment authorization the person or entity seeks to confirm, the correspondence of the name and number, and whether the individual has presented a social security account number that is not valid for employment. The Commissioner shall not disclose or release social security information (other than such confirmatory information) to the System except as provided under this section.

(E) Responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a reliable, secure method, which, within the time periods specified in paragraph (2) and subsection (b)(4)(D)(i)(II), compares the name and identification or other information submitted by a person or entity with respect to an individual whose identity and employment authorization the person or entity seeks to confirm, the correspondence of the name and number, and whether the individual has presented a social security account number that is not valid for employment. The Commissioner shall not disclose or release social security information (other than such confirmatory information) to the System except as provided under this section.

(ii) Child-Lock Pilot Program.—

(iii) Child-Lock Pilot Program.

(9) Mandatory and Voluntary System Uses.—

(A) Mandatory Uses.—Except as otherwise provided under Federal or State law, the Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

(B) Additional Identity Authentication Tool.—The Secretary shall develop, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, additional security measures to adequately verify the identity of an individual whose identity may not be verified using the phasT method described in subparagraph (A). Such additional security measures—

(i) shall be kept up-to-date with technological advances; and 

(ii) shall be designed to provide a high level of certainty with respect to identity authentication.

(C) Child-Lock Pilot Program.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall establish a reliable, secure program through which parents or legal guardians may submit to the Secretary biometric identification data, and other personal information of a minor under their care for purposes of the System. The Secretary may implement the program on a limited pilot basis before making it fully available to all individuals.

(D) Responsibilities of the Commissioner of Social Security.—The Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary, shall establish a reliable, secure method, which, within the time periods specified in paragraph (2) and subsection (b)(4)(D)(i)(II), compares the name and identification or other information submitted by a person or entity with respect to an individual whose identity and employment authorization the person or entity seeks to confirm, the correspondence of the name and number, and whether the individual has presented a social security account number that is not valid for employment. The Commissioner shall not disclose or release social security information (other than such confirmatory information) to the System except as provided under this section.

(E) Responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a reliable, secure method, which, within the time periods specified in paragraph (2) and subsection (b)(4)(D)(i)(II), compares the name and identification or other information submitted by a person or entity with respect to an individual whose identity and employment authorization the person or entity seeks to confirm, the correspondence of the name and number, and whether the individual is authorized to be employed in the United States.

(ii) Child-Lock Pilot Program.—

(iii) Child-Lock Pilot Program.

(10) Process for non-users.—The employment verification process for any person or entity hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee, an individual for employment in the United States.

(11) No fee for use.—The Secretary may not charge a fee to an individual, person, or entity related to the use of the System.

(12) New Uses and Reference.—Notwithstanding section 274A(b), the requirements referred to in paragraphs (1)(B) and (3) of section 274A(a) are, in the case of a person or entity that uses the System for the hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee, an individual for employment in the United States, the following:

(A) the individual’s name and date of birth; 

(B) the individual’s social security account number (unless the individual has applied for and not yet been issued such a number); 

(C) whether the individual is—

(i) a citizen or national of the United States; 

(ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or 

(iii) an alien who is otherwise authorized by the Secretary to be hired, recruited, or referred for employment in the United States; and 

(D) if the individual does not attest to United States citizenship or nationality, such identification or other authorization number established by the Department of Homeland Security for the alien as the Secretary may specify.

(12) Employer Attestation After Examination of Documents.—Not later than 3 business days after the date of hire, the person or entity shall obtain, from the individual, a photograph of an official I–551 (or successor) stamp from the department or a printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa; 

(13) Unexpired employment authorization card that contains a photograph; 

(i) in the case of a nonimmigrant alien authorized to engage in employment for a specific employer incident to status, a foreign passport with Form I–94, Form I–94A, or other documentation as designated by the Secretary specifying the alien’s nonimmigrant status as long as such status has not yet expired; proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified in the documentation.

(ii) passport from the Federal Government of the micron of the Marshall Islands or the Republic of the Marshall Islands with Form I–94, Form I–94A, or other documentation as designated by the Secretary identifying the alien as the Secretary may specify.

(iii) a citizen or national of the United States; 

(iv) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or 

(v) an alien who is otherwise authorized by the Secretary to be hired, recruited, or referred for employment in the United States.

(12) Employer Attestation After Examination of Documents.—Not later than 3 business days after the date of hire, the person or entity shall obtain, from the individual, a photograph of an official I–551 (or successor) stamp from the department or a printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa; 

(13) Unexpired employment authorization card that contains a photograph; 

(i) in the case of a nonimmigrant alien authorized to engage in employment for a specific employer incident to status, a foreign passport with Form I–94, Form I–94A, or other documentation as designated by the Secretary specifying the alien’s nonimmigrant status as long as such status has not yet expired; proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified in the documentation.

(ii) passport from the Federal Government of the Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands with Form I–94, Form I–94A, or other documentation as designated by the Secretary, indicating nonimmigrant admission under the Compact of Free Association Between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands; or 

(iii) passport from the Federal Government of the Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands.
"(D) Verification Period.—

"(I) In general.—Except as provided in clause (II), in no case shall a person or entity terminate employment or take any adverse employment action against an individual for failure to obtain confirmation of employment authorization until the person or entity receives a notice of final nonconfirmation from the System. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit an employer from terminating the employment of the individual for any other lawful reason.

"(II) Confirmation of final nonconfirmation.—If the Secretary has not received notice of confirmation or final nonconfirmation of the individual's identity and employment authorization, the person or entity may terminate the employment of the individual for violation of paragraphs (1) and (4) of section 274A(a).

"(III) Calculation of lost wages.—Lost wages shall be calculated based on the wage rate and work schedule that were in effect prior to the individual's termination. The individual shall be compensated for lost wages beginning on the first scheduled work day after employment was terminated and ending 90 days after completion of the administrative review process described in this subparagraph or the day the individual is reinstated or obtains other employment, whichever occurs first.

"(IV) Source of funds.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account which shall be known as the 'Electronic Verification Compensation Account'. Fees collected under subsections (f) and (g) shall be deposited in the Electronic Verification Compensation Account and shall remain available for purposes of providing compensation for lost wages under this subclause.

"(V) Appeal of final nonconfirmation.—

"(I) In general.—If the Secretary receives a final nonconfirmation of an individual's identity or employment authorization, the person or entity shall, not later than 3 business days after the receipt of notice from the individual contesting the tentative nonconfirmation, provide the individual with written notice of the final nonconfirmation as provided under subparagraph (F). The person or entity shall, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity does not terminate such employment pending appeal of the final nonconfirmation, the person or entity shall notify the Secretary of the individual's right to appeal the final nonconfirmation in writing in a language understood by the individual and on a form designated by the Secretary, that shall include a description of the individual's right to contest the tentative nonconfirmation. The person or entity shall attest, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity provided (or attempted to provide) such notice to the individual in writing in a language understood by the individual and on a form designated by the Secretary, that shall include a description of the individual's right to contest the tentative nonconfirmation. The person or entity shall attest, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity provided (or attempted to provide) such notice to the individual in writing in a language understood by the individual and on a form designated by the Secretary.

"(II) Requirement of notice.—The person or entity shall, not later than 3 business days after receipt of notice from the individual contesting a tentative nonconfirmation, provide the individual with written notice of the final nonconfirmation as provided under subparagraph (F). The person or entity shall, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity does not terminate such employment pending appeal of the final nonconfirmation, the person or entity shall notify the Secretary in accordance with this clause shall be deemed a violation of section 274A(a)(1).

"(III) Presumption of violation for continued employment.—If a person or entity continues to employ an individual after receipt of a final nonconfirmation, the person or entity shall not be treated as having violated paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 274A(a).

"(IV) Appeal of final nonconfirmation.—

"(A) Administrative appeal.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall develop a process by which an individual may seek administrative review of a final nonconfirmation. Such process shall—

"(i) permit the individual to submit additional evidence establishing identity or employment authorization;

"(ii) ensure prompt resolution of an appeal (but in no event shall there be a failure to respond to an appeal within 60 days after the appeal was filed for purposes of delay).

"(B) Compensation for lost wages resulting from government error or omission.—

"(I) In general.—If, upon consideration of an appeal of a final nonconfirmation, the Secretary determines that the final nonconfirmation was issued in error, the Secretary shall further determine whether the final nonconfirmation was based solely on an error or omission. If the Secretary determines that the final nonconfirmation was solely the result of government error or omission and the individual was not compensated from employment, the Secretary shall compensate the individual for lost wages.

"(II) Calculation of lost wages.—Lost wages shall be calculated based on the wage rate and work schedule that were in effect prior to the individual's termination. The individual shall be compensated for lost wages beginning on the first scheduled work day after employment was terminated and ending 90 days after completion of the administrative review process described in this subparagraph or the day the individual is reinstated or obtains other employment, whichever occurs first.

"(C) Confirmation or final nonconfirmation.—If the Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall issue notice of a confirmation or final nonconfirmation of the individual's identity and employment authorization not later than 30 calendar days after the Secretary receives notice from the individual contesting the tentative nonconfirmation.

"(E) Final nonconfirmation.—

"(I) In general.—If a person or entity receives a final nonconfirmation of an individual's identity or employment authorization, the person or entity shall, not later than 3 business days after receipt, notify such individual of the final nonconfirmation in writing, on a form designated by the Secretary, which shall include information regarding the individual's right to appeal the final nonconfirmation as provided under subparagraph (F). The person or entity shall attest, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity does not terminate such employment pending appeal of the final nonconfirmation, the person or entity shall notify the Secretary in accordance with this clause shall be deemed a violation of section 274A(a)(1).

"(F) Appeal of final nonconfirmation.—

"(A) In general.—An individual may contest a tentative nonconfirmation by using the ten-day period described in subparagraph (B) and at the conclusion of such period, if the Secretary has not issued a final nonconfirmation, the individual shall contest the tentative nonconfirmation.

"(B) Tentative nonconfirmation.—

"(I) In general.—In cases of tentative nonconfirmation, the Secretary shall provide, in consultation with the Commissioner, a process for—

"(ii) a document establishing employment authorization that the Secretary determines, by notice published in the Federal Register, to be acceptable for purposes of this subparagraph, provided that such documentation contains security features to make it resistant to tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudulent use.

"(C) Document establishing identity.—A document described in this subparagraph is—

"(i) an individual's driver's license or identification card issued by a State or one of the outlying possessions of the United States and contains a photograph and personal identifying information relating to the individual;

"(ii) a document issued by the United States military identification card;

"(iii) an individual's unexpired Native American tribal identification document issued by a tribal entity recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

"(iv) in the case of the individual under 18 years of age, a parent or legal guardian's attestation under penalty of law as to the identity and age of the individual; or

"(v) a document establishing identity that the Secretary determines, by notice published in the Federal Register, to be acceptable for purposes of this subparagraph, if such documentation contains a photograph of the individual, biometric information, and other personal identifying information relating to the individual, and security features to make it resistant to tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudulent use.

"(D) Authority to prohibit use of certain documents.—If the Secretary finds that any document or class of documents described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) does not reliably establish identity or employment authorization or is being fraudulently used to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may, by notice published in the Federal Register, prohibit or place conditions on the use of such documents or class of documents for purposes of this section.

"(E) Use of the system to screen identity and employment authorization.—

"(A) In general.—An individual may contest a tentative nonconfirmation by using the ten-day period described in subparagraph (B) and at the conclusion of such period, if the Secretary has not issued a final nonconfirmation, the individual shall contest the tentative nonconfirmation.

"(II) Confirmation of final nonconfirmation.—If the Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall issue notice of a confirmation or final nonconfirmation of the individual's identity and employment authorization not later than 30 calendar days after the Secretary receives notice from the individual contesting the tentative nonconfirmation.

"(E) Final nonconfirmation.—

"(I) In general.—If a person or entity receives a final nonconfirmation of an individual's identity or employment authorization, the person or entity shall, not later than 3 business days after receipt, notify such individual of the final nonconfirmation in writing, on a form designated by the Secretary, which shall include information regarding the individual's right to appeal the final nonconfirmation as provided under subparagraph (F). The person or entity shall attest, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity does not terminate such employment pending appeal of the final nonconfirmation, the person or entity shall notify the Secretary in accordance with this clause shall be deemed a violation of section 274A(a)(1).

"(F) Appeal of final nonconfirmation.—

"(A) Administrative appeal.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall develop a process by which an individual may seek administrative review of a final nonconfirmation. Such process shall—

"(i) permit the individual to submit additional evidence establishing identity or employment authorization;

"(ii) ensure prompt resolution of an appeal (but in no event shall there be a failure to respond to an appeal within 60 days after the appeal was filed for purposes of delay).

"(B) Compensation for lost wages resulting from government error or omission.—

"(I) In general.—If, upon consideration of an appeal of a final nonconfirmation, the Secretary determines that the final nonconfirmation was issued in error, the Secretary shall further determine whether the final nonconfirmation was based solely on an error or omission. If the Secretary determines that the final nonconfirmation was solely the result of government error or omission and the individual was not compensated from employment, the Secretary shall compensate the individual for lost wages.

"(II) Calculation of lost wages.—Lost wages shall be calculated based on the wage rate and work schedule that were in effect prior to the individual's termination. The individual shall be compensated for lost wages beginning on the first scheduled work day after employment was terminated and ending 90 days after completion of the administrative review process described in this subparagraph or the day the individual is reinstated or obtains other employment, whichever occurs first.

"(III) Limitation on compensation.—No compensation for lost wages shall be awarded for any period during which the individual was not authorized for employment in the United States.

"(IV) Source of funds.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account which shall be known as the 'Electronic Verification Compensation Account'. Fees collected under subsections (f) and (g) shall be deposited in the Electronic Verification Compensation Account and shall remain available for purposes of providing compensation for lost wages under this subclause.

"(V) Appeal of final nonconfirmation.—

"(A) In general.—A person or entity shall submit an inquiry through the System for the hiring, retooling, or referring for a fee an individual for employment in the United States, during the period described in subparagraph (B), the person or entity shall submit an inquiry through the System described in subsection (a) to seek verification of the identity and employment authorization of the individual; and

"(B) Verification period.—

"(I) In general.—Except as provided in clause (II), the verification period shall begin on the date of hire and end on the date that is 3 business days after the date of hire, or such other reasonable period as the Secretary may prescribe.

"(II) Special rule.—In the case of an alien who is authorized to be employed in the United States and who provides evidence from the Social Security Administration that the alien has applied for a social security account number, the verification period shall end 3 business days after the alien receives the social security account number.

"(C) Confirmation.—If a person or entity receives confirmation of an individual's identity and employment authorization, the person or entity shall, upon receiving the confirmation, commence employment on the form designated by the Secretary for purposes of paragraph (1).
review of such dismissal in the United States District Court in the jurisdiction in which the employer resides or conducts business.

(5) RETENTION OF VERIFICATION RECORDS.—After completion of the form designated by the Secretary in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2), the person or entity shall retain the form in paper, microfiche, microfilm, other format usable by the Secretary, and, if a person or entity that uses the System, shall make it available for inspection by officers of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor during the period beginning on the date the verification is completed and ending on the later of—

(i) the date that is 3 years after the date of hire; or

(ii) the date that is 1 year after the date on which the individual’s employment is terminated.

(“B) COPYING OF DOCUMENTATION PERMITTED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person or entity may copy a document presented by an individual pursuant to this section and retain the copy, but only for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section.

(6) VERIFICATION OF PREVIOUSLY HIRED INDIVIDUALS.—

(I) MANDATORY REVERIFICATION.—In the case of a person or entity that uses the System for the hiring, recruitment, or referring for a fee of an individual for employment in the United States, the person or entity shall submit an inquiry using the System to verify the identity and eligibility of all employees that used the System—

(A) an individual with a limited period of employment authorization within 3 business days before the date on which such employment authorization expires; and

(B) an individual, not later than 10 days after receiving a notification from the Secretary requiring the verification of such individual pursuant to the Secretary’s normal procedures.

(II) REVERIFICATION PROCEDURES.—The verification procedures under subsection (b) shall apply to reverifications under this section, except that employers shall—

(A) use a form designated by the Secretary for purposes of this paragraph; and

(B) retain the form in paper, microfiche, microfilm, electronic, or other format deemed acceptable by the Secretary, and make it available for inspection by officers of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor during the period beginning on the date the verification comprises and ending on the later of—

(i) the date that is 3 years after the date of reverification; or

(ii) the date that is 1 year after the date on which the individual’s employment is terminated.

(III) LIMITATION ON REVERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (I), a person or entity may not otherwise reverify the identity and employment authorization of—

(A) a person who used the System prior to the date on which the System was designated by the Secretary, and

(B) an individual continuing in employment, or

(C) an individual, not later than 10 days after receiving a notification from the Secretary requiring the verification of such individual pursuant to the Secretary’s normal procedures.

(IV) GOOD FAITH COMPLIANCE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) shall apply with respect to compliance with the provisions of this section and penalties for non-compliance for purposes of paragraphs (I) and (II) of section 274A(c)(4), with respect to a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) by a person or entity that has hired, recruited, or referred an individual for employment in the United States, the person or entity shall be deemed to have established compliance with its obligations under this section, absent a showing by the Secretary, by clear and convincing evidence, that the employer had knowledge that an employee is an unauthorized alien.

(II) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NO NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize, directly or indirectly, the issuance or use of a national identification card.

(2) USE OF RECORDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this section shall preclude any local government, under Federal, State, or local law, from maintaining or obtaining any information, database, or other records assembled under this section and—

(A) use a form designated by the Secretary, by clear and convincing evidence, that the employer had knowledge that an employee is an unauthorized alien.

(3) PENALTIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this subsection, the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) shall apply with respect to a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) by a person or entity that has hired, recruited, or referred an individual for employment in the United States, the person or entity may be fined not more than $5,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to whom such a violation occurs, imprisoned for not more than 18 months, or both.

(II) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Notwithstanding subsection 274A(a)(3) and the provisions of any other Federal law relating to the hiring, recruitment, or referral by a person or entity that is required to comply with the provisions of this section and that engages in a pattern or practice of violations of paragraphs (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral by a person or entity that is required to comply with the provisions of this section and that engages in a pattern or practice of violations of paragraphs (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral by a person or entity that is required to comply with the provisions of this section and that engages in a pattern or practice of violations of paragraphs (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral, the Secretary or the Attorney General shall refer the person or entity to the Secretary or the Attorney General to determine whether or not the individual was an unauthorized alien, and the history of previous violations.

(6) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Notwithstanding section 274A(a)(1) and the provisions of any other Federal law relating to the hiring, recruitment, or referral by a person or entity that is required to comply with the provisions of this section and that engages in a pattern or practice of violations of paragraphs (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral by a person or entity that is required to comply with the provisions of this section and that engages in a pattern or practice of violations of paragraphs (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) for hiring or continuation of employment or recruitment or referral, the Secretary or the Attorney General shall refer the person or entity to the Secretary or the Attorney General to determine whether or not the individual was an unauthorized alien, and the history of previous violations.

(7) ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION COMPENSATION ACCOUNT.—Civil money penalties collected under the provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 274A(e)(4), with respect to a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a) by a person or entity that has hired, recruited, or referred an individual for employment in the United States, the person or entity may be fined not more than $5,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to whom a violation occurs, imprisoned for not more than 18 months, or both.

(8) DEBARMENT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A person or entity that has been found to have knowingly and willfully failed to comply with the requirements of this section and that engages, or referring for a fee an individual for employment in the United States, the person or entity may be considered for debarment under the provisions of any other Federal law relating to debarment from the receipt of Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements in accordance with the debarment standards and pursuant to procedures set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(II) NO CONTRACT, GRANT, AGREEMENT.—If the Secretary or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such a person or entity does not hold a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall refer the matter to the Administrator of General Services to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties In Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

(III) CONTRACT, GRANT, AGREEMENT.—If the Secretary or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such a person or entity holds a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall refer the matter to the Administrator of General Services to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties In Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

(IV) PERSONAL LIABILITY.—If the Secretary or the Attorney General wishes to have a person or entity considered for debarment in accordance with this paragraph, and such a person or entity holds a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, the Secretary or Attorney General shall refer the matter to the Administrator of General Services to determine whether to list the person or entity on the List of Parties In Procurement, and if so, for what duration and under what scope.

(5) MITIGATION ELEMENTS.—For purposes of paragraphs (2)(A) and (3), when assessing the level of civil money penalties, in addition to the good faith of the person or entity being charged, due consideration shall be given to the size of the business, the seriousness of the violation, whether or not the individual was an unauthorized alien, and the history of previous violations.

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person or entity that uses the System is presumed to have acted with good faith reliance on information provided by the Secretary or Attorney General.

(B) GOOD FAITH VIOLATION.—In the case of an individual or a person or entity that has engaged in a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a).

(C) DEFENSE.—In the case of a person or entity that has engaged in a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of section 274A(a).

(D) EXEMPTION FROM PENALTY FOR GOOD FAITH VIOLATION.—
the purpose of compensating individuals for lost
or decreased income due to actions taken against; and

(2) the employer’s or employee’s failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

(i) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘date of hire’ means the date on which employment
or paid work or other remuneration commenced.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Immigration and Nationality
Act as amended by this amendment, in section 274D the following:

‘‘Sec. 274E. Requirements for the electronic verification of employment eligi-

bility.’’

SEC. 302. MANDATORY ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The requirements for the electronic verification of identity and employment
authorization described in section 274E of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as in-
serted by section 301 of this Act, shall apply to a person or entity engaging in an unfair immigration-related em-
ployment practice described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 274B(g)(2)(B)(iv), the penalties that may be im-
posed by an administrative law judge with respect to that individual due to a tentative nonconfirmation issued by the
Secretary of Homeland Security and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) HIRING.—Subsection (a) shall apply to a person or entity hiring an individual for agri-
cultural employment in the United States as follows:

(A) With respect to employers having 50 or more employees in the United States on the date of the en-
actment of this Act, on the date that is 9 months after completion of the application pe-
riod described in section 101(c).

(B) With respect to employers having 10 or more employees in the United States (but less than
500 such employees) on the date of the en-
actment of this Act, on the date that is 6 months after completion of the application pe-
riod described in section 101(c).

(C) With respect to employers having 20 or more employees in the United States (but less than
100 such employees) on the date of the en-
actment of this Act, on the date that is 12 months after completion of the application pe-
riod described in section 101(c).

(D) With respect to employers having one or more employees in the United States (but less than
20 such employees) on the date of the en-
actment of this Act, on the date that is 15 months after completion of the application pe-
riod described in section 101(c).

(2) RECRUITING AND REFERRING FOR A FEE.—

Subsection (a) shall apply to a person or entity recruiting or referring for a fee an individual for agri-
cultural employment in the United States on the date that is 12 months after completion of the application period described in section 101(c).

(3) TRANSITION RULE.—Except as required under subtitle A of title IV of the Illegal Immi-
grant Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a) (as in effect on the day before the effective date described in section 303(a)(4)), Executive Order No. 13465 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note; relating to Government pro-
curement), or any State law relating to persons or entities to use the E-Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) (as in effect on the day before the effective date described in section 303(a)(4)), sections 274A and 274B of the Immi-
nigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a and 1324b) shall apply to a person or entity hiring, recruiting, or referring for employment in the United States until the applica-
ble effective date under this subsection.

(4) E-VERIFY VOLUNTARY USERS AND OTHERS DESIRING EARLY COMPLIANCE.—Nothing in this
subsection shall be construed to prohibit persons or entities, including persons or entities that voluntarily elected to participate in the E-
Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) (as in effect on the day before the effective date described in section 303(a)(4)), from seeking early compliance on a voluntary basis.

(5) DELAYED IMPLEMENTATION.—The Sec-
retary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, may delay the effective dates described in paragraphs (1) and (2) for a period not to exceed 180 days if the Sec-
retary determines, based on recent report described in section 133 and other relevant data, that a significant number of applications under section 101 remain pending.

(c) ACCESS TO CHALLENGE DECISIONS FOR TEN-
TATIVE NONCONFIRMATION REVIEW PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Commiss-
ioner of Social Security, to create a process for individuals to seek assistance in contesting a tentative nonconfirmation as described in sec-
section 274E(b)(4)(D) of the Immigration and Na-
tionality Act, as inserted by section 301 of this Act, at local offices or service centers of the U.S. De-
partment of Agriculture.

(2) STAFFING AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Agri-
culture shall ensure that local offices and service centers of the U.S. De-
partment of Agriculture are staffed appropriately and have the resources necessary to provide information and support to individuals seeking the assistance de-
scribed in paragraph (1), including by (facili-
tiating communication between such individuals and the Department of Homeland Security or the Social Security Administration).

(d) DOCUMENT ESTABLISHING EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION AND IDENTITY.—In accordance with section 274E(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Immi-
gration and Nationality Act, as inserted by section 303(a)(4), the Secretary of Homeland Security, not later than 12 months after the completion of the application period described in section 101(c) of this Act, shall—

(A) establish a program to serve as a temporary identification document of, or pertaining to, the Department of Homeland Security, or an other Federal, State, or local law, Executive order, rule, or regulation, or delegation of authority, or any other program, to verify employment eligibility purposes, of unau-
thorized aliens.

(i) UNFAIR IMMIGRATION-RELATED EMPLOY-
MENT PRACTICES AND THE SYSTEM.—In addition to the prohibi-
tions on discrimination set forth in section 274B, it is an unfair immigration-related employment practice for a person or entity, in the course of utilizing the System—

(A) to use the System for screening an appli-
cant prior to the date of hire;

(B) to terminate the employment of an indi-
vidual who successfully verifies employment, pre-
viouly subject to a single order under this para-
graph, not less than $4,000 for each individual discrimi-
nated against; and

(C) to use the System to discriminatory conduct.

(1) Employment screening and back-
ground check.—Nothing in paragraph (1)(A) shall be construed to preclude a preemployment screening or background check that is required or permitted under any other provision of law.

(2) Civil money penalties for discrimina-

(c) in the case of a person or entity previ-
ously subject to more than one order under this para-
graph, not less than $4,000 and not more than
$10,000 for each individual discrimi-
nated against.

(4) Electronic verification compensation ac-
count.—Civil money penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the Elec-
tronic Verification Compensation Account for the purpose of compensating individuals for lost wages as a result of a final nonconfirmation issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security based on nonexistent error or omission, as set forth in subsection (b)(4)(F)(ii)(IV).
Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), or to the employment eligibility confirmation system established under section 404 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), is deemed to refer to the employment eligibility confirmation system established under section 274E of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as inserted by section 301 of this Act.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection, and the amendments made by this subsection, shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date on which final rules are published under section 309(a).

(b) FORMER E–VERIFY MANDATORY USERS, INCLUDING FEDERAL CONTRACTORS.—Beginning on the effective date in subsection (a)(4), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall require employers required to participate in the E–Verify Program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) by reason of any Federal, State, or local law, Executive order, rule, regulation, or delegation of authority, including employers required to participate in such section 403(a)_program, to determine eligibility to work in the United States by verifying employment authorization using the employment eligibility confirmation system established under section 274E of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as inserted by section 301 of this Act.

(1) provide funds to the Commissioner for the full costs of the responsibilities of the Commissioner with respect to employment eligibility verification, including under this title and the amendments made by this title and the amendments made by section 301 of this Act, including—
(A) acquiring, installing, and maintaining technological equipment and systems necessary for the fulfillment of such responsibilities, but not only that portion of such costs that are attributable exclusively to such responsibilities; and
(B) responding to individuals who contest a tentative nonconfirmation or administratively final nonconfirmation in process with respect to employment eligibility verification;
(2) provide such funds annually in advance of the fiscal year; (3) use an estimating methodology agreed to by the Commissioner and the Secretary (except in such instances where the delayed enactment of an annual appropriation may preclude such quarterly payments); and
(3) require an annual accounting and reconciliation of the actual costs incurred and the funds provided under the agreement, which shall be reviewed by the Inspectors General of the Social Security Administration and the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.—Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended—
(a) has been reached for such fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that includes the following:
(1) An assessment of the accuracy rates of the responses of the electronic employment verification system established under section 274E of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as inserted by section 301 of this Act, to verify the identity and employment authorization of individuals without also having to complete and retain Form I–9, Employment Eligibility Verification, or any subsequent replacement forms; and
(2) any other proposal that the Secretary determines would simplify the employment eligibility verification process without compromising the integrity or security of the system.

(b) RULEMAKING AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days prior to the end of the amendment period defined in section 101(c) of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register proposed rules implementing this title and the amendment made by this title. Such proposed rules shall finalize such rules not later than 180 days after the date of publication.

(2) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.
yield myself 2 1/2 minutes.

de 21⁄2 minutes.

The gentleman from New York?

include extraneous material on H.R. 1603.

MAY have 5 legislative days in which to

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 30 minutes.

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 include extraneous material on H.R. 1603.

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 2 1/2 minutes.

Madam Speaker, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021 addresses an issue of critical national importance: the growing labor challenges that are damaging the American agriculture sector.

Solving this issue is paramount to the sustainability of American farming. It is also essential for our national security, and, thus, national security. As domestic food outputs decline, we have become more dependent on food imports and more vulnerable to food contamination. The COVID–19 pandemic exposed these vulnerabilities as travel restrictions impacted our food supply chain, and over 500,000 farmworkers tested positive for the virus.

With fewer U.S. workers turning to agricultural work as their chosen pursuit, most of today’s hired farm laborers are foreign-born. Unfortunately, our immigration laws have not been updated to reflect the needs of our 21st century economy.

As a result of these outdated laws, undocumented workers now comprise about half of the U.S. workforce. But they are living and working in a state of uncertainty and fear, which contributes to the destabilization of farms across the Nation.

H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, addresses these challenges head on. The bill provides temporary status to current farmworkers with an optional path to a green card for those who continue to work in agriculture. The bill also addresses the Nation’s future labor needs by modernizing the H-2A temporary visa program, while ensuring fair wages and workplace conditions for all farmworkers.

This is a bipartisan, balanced solution, one that we should all be able to get behind. It is a victory for farmers who have struggled with persistent labor shortages for decades.

It is also a victory for farmworkers who have worked tirelessly in the field growing and handling food without proper labor protections or any guarantee that they can remain in this country. No acceptable solution can fail to deal with this reality. That is why H.R. 1603 is the right solution.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support our farmers and our farmworkers by supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK), the ranking member of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, it was no accident that when we finally won control of the border and cut the flow of low-wage labor, Americans saw the strongest wage growth in 40 years, the lowest unemployment rate in 50 years, and the lowest poverty rate in 60 years. For the first time in decades, the wage gap between rich and poor narrowed.

Now, this bill extends amnesty, green cards, and a path to citizenship to those who have long grown the food we serve on it.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friends and colleagues, Ms. LOFGREN of California, the chair of the Immigration Subcommittee, for her leadership and steadfast commitment to the bipartisan process that led to today’s vote on the Farm Workforce Modernization Act.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support our farmers and our farmworkers by supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, our country has come through a pandemic, and many of us have suffered, but there is one thing that we can be grateful for, and that is that the food chain was never disrupted.

Throughout the pandemic, we could go to the grocery store and there would be food in that store. For that, we need to thank the farmers of this country. But we also need to thank the farmworkers of this country, a majority of whom are undocumented and a majority of whom have been here more than 10 years.

What this bill does and how it was formed is important. I want to thank Representatives DAN NEWHOUSE, MIKE SIMPSON, DOUG LAMALFA, and many others on the Republican side of the aisle. I worked with JIM COSTA, JIMMY PANETTA, and many others to try to see if we could come together to come up with solutions for the challenges that we face in farm country.

We pulled together growers and the farmworkers union to talk together for solutions. It took us almost a year of growers and the farmworkers union, and Republicans and Democrats, sitting around a table to come up with this bill.

It has basically three provisions. The first recognizes that we have had undocumented farmworkers in our
fields for decades. It allows them to get a certified agricultural worker card so that they can work without fear. That is a temporary worker status. They can renew it, travel, pay taxes, and continue forever in that status. After working for a long period of time, they and their children can apply for permanent residence if they choose. The second provision streamlines an existing program, the H-2A program, so that we will have a legal supply of farmworkers in the future. Both labor and employers agreed to those streamlines.

The final provision says that if we have a system that works, then we need to pour in that system. We are going to have the E-Verify system used in agriculture after this bill is fully implemented.

Who is in favor of this? The Arizona Nursery Association, California Farm Bureau, Colorado Agricultural Cooperative, Michigan Greenhouse Growers Council, Minnesota Milk Producers Association, Ohio Producers Marketing Association, Texas Association of Dairymen, and hundreds of other growers.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a list of Farmers and Producers Associations supporting H.R. 1603.

[From the House Committee on the Judiciary] OVER 250 FARMERS AND PRODUCERS ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORT H.R. 1603

African-American Farmers of California; Ag Valley Cooperative, Non-Stock; AgCooperative, Farm Service Association of Henderson County (NC); Agricultural Council of California; Agri-Mark, Inc.; Alabama Farmers Cooperative, Inc.; Alabama Nursery and Landscape Association; Almond Alliance; Almagamated Sugar Company; American AgCredit; American AgriWomen; American Beekeeping Federation; American Dairy Producers; American Horse Industry Association; American Mushroom Institute; American Pistachio Growers; American Seed Trade Association; American Sheep Industry Association; American Tobacco Producers; American Tobacco Producers' Association; American Vegetable Growers; American Water Association; Arizona Nursery Association; Associated Milk Producers, Inc.; Aurora Organic Dairy; Bluebird Benita; Farm; Bongards' Creameries; Bonanza Farms; Borealis Farms; Bowerman Nursery & Landscape Association; Bowerman Nursery; Bowerman Nursery and Landscape Association; Bowerman Nursery Association; Bowerman Nursery; Bowser Coop; Certified American Grower; Chobani; CHS Inc.; Co-Alliance Cooperative, Inc.; CoBank; Colorado Dairy Farmers; Colorado Nursery and Greenhouse Association; Colorado Polo Laboratory Association; Cooperative Mil}}{{}}
Instead of voting on amnesty, we should be voting on real reforms to close loopholes and remove incentives for aliens to come here illegally. That is why I reintroduced the Fund and Complete the Border Wall Act earlier this year and introduced the Stopping Border Surges Act earlier this week. These bills include real reforms that will have real impacts.

The Stopping Border Surges Act fixes problems caused by the Flores settlement agreement that prevents DHS from detaining infants for more than 20 days, ensures that unaccompanied alien children are quickly and safely returned home, and promotes increased integrity in the asylum system.

This bill, however, will actually cause more problems than it will solve. It has serious flaws that will lead to fraud and abuse.

This bill gives the Secretary broad authority to waive grounds of inadmissibility for family unity, or because the waiver is otherwise in the public interest. What that means is that convicted criminals will have an opportunity to gain amnesty.

This bill invites fraudulent applications because under this bill, Madam Speaker, if you apply for amnesty, your receipt serves as your authorization to work. All you have to do is apply for the amnesty and you will be able to work legally. This is the way that this will not lead to fraudulent filings.

This bill establishes grant programs that use taxpayer dollars to help illegal aliens apply for amnesty. Instead of spending taxpayer dollars to facilitate amnesty, we should focus on reducing the deficit. This bill does nothing to secure the border or close loopholes in our immigration laws that encourage illegal immigration.

This bill invites something that was said in the last debate. One of the Representatives said that no Republican has taken her up on going to the border. That is not accurate. When she announced that in the Judiciary Committee, I said that I will go with you, that I want to go with you.

We agreed I would go. Our staffs arranged it. My flight reservations were made, and within about 3 days before going, I was told that there is no more room for you on this trip.

So, it wasn’t accurate to say that no Republican has taken her up on it. I took her up on it.

I will tell you this, Madam Speaker, when the Speaker says the reason to support the previous bill is that 75 percent of Americans support amnesty, well, if you are going to rely on polling data, I would inform you that a recent poll said that 75 percent of Americans support the use of voter ID. Let’s go ahead and fix that then if we are going to rely on voting information to pass good policy.

Let’s reinstate voter ID, and let’s vote “no” on this bill.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. Agricultural workers are crucial to our economy, and this bill would establish a fixed and reliable farm workforce. I support this bill because it recognizes the humanity—yes, the humanity—of farmworkers and their families. This is personal to me. I grew up picking peaches and cotton in the fields of south Texas. I can testify firsthand about the incredibly hard, back-breaking work that farmworkers do, especially in the heat of the south Texas sun. Not much seems to have changed since I worked in the fields. Things pretty much still are handled about the same.

This bill is long overdue and would provide farmworkers with important worker protections and legal rights that I never had and that they desperately need today. There are nearly 250,000 farms, and the need for a strong agricultural workforce is vital. It is vital to Texas; it is vital to this country; and it is vital to this world.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the Stopping Border Surges Act and, in the Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Roy).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I hear a lot from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that this is not how people should be treated, whether it was with respect to the first broader amnesty bill, with respect to the Dreamers, or whether it is this bill with respect to farmworkers, which is, in fact, an amnesty bill. But the fact of the matter is that nobody on this side of the aisle and nobody I know in Texas disagrees that the system is broken and that we need to make sure that people are treated fairly and treated appropriately. Nobody disagrees with that.

The problem is that what we are doing is putting this bill in front of any kind of enforcement mechanisms that will prevent the continued abuse of human beings because we refuse to do our actual job under the Constitution of the United States to secure our border.

We are just refusing to do it, and then we pass legislation in the name of helping people who, yes, are stuck in a system because we created this system because it is so badly broken. You then create the magnet. Madam Speaker, that empowers cartels and continues the vicious cycle.

Today, when this passes off the floor, there will be a lot of backslapping and congratulations: Isn’t this great, isn’t this awesome, and aren’t we so proud of ourselves for what we are doing for these immigrants? For what we are not doing a darn thing to actually fix the system that prevents the flow, prevents the danger, prevents the cartels, prevents the abuses, and
prevents essentially the indentured servitude that this bill would actually create for the farmworkers in question, leaving them stuck with Band-Aids of having to work certain hours as farmworkers, continuing the process, by the way, while we continue to encourage sex trafficking, human trafficking, crimes, violations, and children being abused.

As I said before, as we sit here in this august body—not actually amending, by the way, just bloviating—while we are here, some little girl is being raped in Mexico on a journey because of the pressure that we are causing by empowering cartels to do it. That is occurring, and we are just whistling, and we are just sitting here, burying our head in the sand.

Like I said, go give the press conferences and go put ourselves on the back as a body for being pro-immigrant. How is it pro-immigrant to have wide-open borders being exploited by cartels and borders with narcotics coming across, and wide-open borders with human beings coming across it?

By the way, when the media says this Biden crisis has ended, if they ever acknowledge it exists, it will be because numbers are going down in facilities because catching and releasing is going up. That is what is going to occur.

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, that is what is going to occur. My fellow citizens back home in Texas and Americans, when those numbers go down in facilities, don’t kid yourselves; illegal immigration will continue.

They will be catching and releasing illegal immigrants. They will be dropping numbers down at facilities. They will close the FEMA facility in Maryland. We will have as much illegal immigration as we have right now, and the other side will claim: Oh, the crisis is going down.

That is what is coming at us. And today, we are passing amnesty instead of securing the border of the United States.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER and Chairwoman LOFGREN for their incredible leadership on this important bill.

I rise in support of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, a bipartisan bill that will improve the H-2A agricultural visa program to make it easier for Arizona farmers to meet their workforce needs while also providing a path for agricultural workers to earn legal status.

Throughout this pandemic, farmworkers have been on the front lines playing a critical role in feeding America’s families. They deserve the opportunity to take steps toward legal status in this country. It is the right thing to do for them and it is the right thing to do to advance our farm industry.

This bill is good for Arizona’s economy—Arizona, the birthplace of Cesar Chavez—where agribusiness is a $23 billion-a-year industry. Our State’s crops cannot be left to rot in the ground because we lack access to a stable workforce.

Passing this bill today brings us one step closer to ensuring that farmers have the stable workforce they need and that farmworkers are recognized for all the work they do for us every day. I urge my colleagues to vote against this.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) for her leadership, and Mr. NADLER as well.

Madam Speaker, let me explain to you that under the American Dream and Promise Act, which immigrants are eligible for, they would have $3,500 homes and $340 million in mortgage payments.

Today, I rise in support of H.R. 1603 because this would allow farmworkers, agricultural workers, to be able to gain legal status and turn zero sense for us to proceed with this type of irresponsible legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote against this.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as I stood on the floor of the House for H.R. 6, this is not amnesty. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) for her leadership, and Mr. NADLER as well.

I rise to support this legislation because it will provide dignity, opportunity for an enhanced economic engine, as the farmworkers take certified status because they can do it over and over again.

Where is the bread on our table coming from? The hardworking farmworkers who are out there every day in these fields working to provide for the American people and the people around the world.

We are the breadbasket of the world and, because of their work, we are able to feed many. So I rise in enthusiastic support. I wish my colleagues would have been as enthusiastic and as angry about cage children as they are today about us fixing the immigration system.

Madam Speaker, I ask for support of H.R. 1603.

Mr. ROY, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1603, the bipartisan “Farm Workforce Modernization Act,” which will stabilize the agricultural sector and preserve our rural heritage by ensuring that farmers can meet their labor needs well into the future.

The bill establishes a program for agricultural workers in the United States (and their spouses and minor children) to earn legal status through continued agricultural employment.
Specifically, the bill creates a process for farm workers to seek Certified Agricultural Worker status, a temporary status for those who have worked at least 180 days in agriculture over the prior 2-year period.

Certified Agricultural Worker status can be renewed indefinitely with continued farm work (at least 100 days per year).

Applicants must undergo background checks and pass strict criminal and national security bars.

Dependent status is available for spouses and minor children. This does not require workers to do or apply for anything else in order to stay and work in the United States.

But long-term workers who want to stay have the option of earning a path to lawful permanent residence by paying a $1,000 fine and engaging additional agricultural work, as follows:

1. Workers with 10 years of agricultural work prior to the date of enactment must complete 4 additional years of such work.
2. Workers with less than 10 years of agricultural work prior to the date of enactment must complete 8 additional years of such work.

The Farmworkers Movement in this country was started and led by a great leader, Cesar Chavez, who said:

"We cannot seek achievement for ourselves and forget about progress and prosperity for our community. Our ambitions must be broad enough to include the aspirations and needs of others, for their sakes and for our own."

The Texas Farm Workers Union ("TFWU") was established by Antonio Orendain and farmworker leaders of the Rio Grande Valley active with the United Farm Workers (UFW) after a disagreement with UFW leadership over direction of amelon strike in south McAllen, TX in 1975.

In August 1975, nearly ten years after he began organizing farm workers for the United Farm Workers in the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas.

Antonio Orendain worked for Cesar Chavez in the Chicago UFW national grape and lettuce boycott office.

Farmworkers undertake some of the toughest jobs in America.

They have earned the opportunity to build their lives without the fear of being uprooted from their families and their communities.

The bipartisan Farm Worker Modernization Act empowers the economic and physical well-being of immigrant families while providing much-needed labor security for our nation’s farms.

The agricultural industry relies on the labor of 2.4 million farmworkers—about half of whom are undocumented.

This bill would protect thousands of families from deportation.

This is a big step in making our immigration system more humane and more efficient.

I know the farming and agricultural communities in the state of Texas farm and my district borders communities that farm.

What we are doing here is the right thing and attempting to reinforce the breadbasket that the United States happens to be to the world.

I have heard the clamoring of farm workers for a very long time but I have also heard the need for fairness and the improvement of conditions that they are working in with adequate compensation.

This bill regularizes people who want to be regularized and who want to contribute to helping the agricultural industry in this great nation.

I would like to thank my Judiciary Committee colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and in particular, Chairman NADLER and Subchairwoman LOFGREN, for their work in shepherding this important legislation to the floor.

I am reminded of our tenure here on the Judiciary Committee and our record of being fair and bipartisan on immigration reform for at least 2 decades.

I urge all members to join me in voting for H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2021.

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

I can assure the gentlewoman from Texas that we are outraged by the fact that this administration’s policies and pronouncements have encouraged thousands upon thousands of children to be placed on that trail of terror in the hands of Mexican criminal cartels and brought here, the expectation of admission, an expectation that this administration is fulfilling.

I must also assure the gentlewoman that this certainly is an amnesty bill. It allows anyone who is here illegally, who can claim to have worked the equivalent of 13 40-hour weeks over 2 years, legal status, amnesty. The documentation can be as little as having a friend vouch for them.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me say that we can respect each other’s differences, and I thank the gentleman for explaining that. Amnesty is not related to people working to earn their status, and that is what this bill does, just as the DACA bill does. They earn their status.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time.

This only applies to illegal aliens. If you are legally here, obeying our laws, you are out of luck with this bill. What this bill says is, if you are here illegally and can have a friend vouch for you that you worked 1,000 hours over the last 2 years in agriculture—again, that is the equivalent of 13 40-hour weeks—you get legal status.

This is one of the many reasons why we are seeing this response from around the world now flooding our southern border.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. SPARZ).

Mrs. SPARTZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it is unfortunate that Congress cannot have a serious conversation about immigration because we do actually have a real problem. We have a real crisis at the border. It is a humanitarian crisis, the Wild West. We are a country of laws.

We have a problem with illegal immigration. It needs to be streamlined to better serve our national interests. We have problems with visa processes, and we can do better.

But, unfortunately, we are passing a lot of bills that we will not see the light of day in the Senate, that are not going to become legislation. We do grandstanding drama and constant rhetoric, and it is very unfortunate for me because the American people are tired of our institution not doing its job. They want us to be policymakers and we are legislators and we have to work on policy, not on political drama.

So as a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, I encourage my colleagues to actually start working in committees on legislation, not sending legislation from the Speaker’s office to the floor, but actually have reforms and work at it because our people deserve it and our people deserve to have a branch that works for the people, not having the executive and judicial branches doing our functions.

So I hope we will have some very constructive and serious conversation on immigration, and I would be happy to help with it, but I think piecemeal approaches are not going to work and are not good for our country.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act.

For years, my constituents have been asking me to fix our Nation’s broken immigration system. They have told me that the shortage of legal workers in agriculture is wreaking havoc on our farmers in rural communities.

That is why I joined with my good friend, Representatives NEWHOUSE, DIAZ-BALART, and LAMALFA to come up with a bipartisan solution to this problem. Along with Chairwoman LOFGREN and other Democratic colleagues, we crafted a bill to create a merit-based agricultural immigration system for our Nation’s food producers, and make much-needed reforms in the H-2A program.

But don’t just take my word for it. There are over 250 agricultural industry groups from America that have written to Congress to support this bill. From potatoes and dairy in my district to citrus and strawberries in Florida and California, growers agree that this bill is good for agriculture and good for our country.

What I want to take a moment to address the current situation on our southern border. What is happening there is a crisis and we must address it. We all realize that. Unfortunately, years of congressional inaction has made ‘immigration’ a toxic word.

This bill is not about what is happening on the border, but that seems to be what all of the debate is about—
what is happening at the southern border.

This bill is not amnesty. It does not grant anybody amnesty. It allows individuals to get right with the law and to become part of the legal workforce in the United States. It is about providing a stable legal workforce for the people who put food on our tables.

This isn't a perfect bill. No one would agree that it is. But it is a very good compromise that actually gives us a chance to solve a real problem for our constituents. That is why I came to Congress, to do those things, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. McClintock. Madam Speaker, no one disputes that this bill is a huge windfall to big agriculture. The problem is that it comes at the expense of American workers.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Nadler. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. Escobar).

Ms. Escobar. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. I will be very clear. Madam Speaker, farmworkers do back-breaking work under the scorching sun or unbearable cold to make sure that all of us have food on our table. Whether they are sick, feeling well, whether they have family members who are not feeling well, they go to work to make sure we have what we need, even, and almost especially, during the era of COVID.

It is incredible that anyone would stand in the way of having these incredible people finally have a pathway to legalization.

The Farm Workforce Modernization Act is a piece of legislation that is long overdue. I have one thing to say to those who would oppose legislation for this population, even though they benefit from the labor of this population: “they don’t have shame,” “no tienen vergüenza.”

Mr. McClintock. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Tiffany).

Mr. Tiffany. Madam Speaker, while chaos reigns on the border, we have another Democrat jam job before us today.

I would turn to the committee ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. McClintock), for a colloquy.

Did the gentleman see these bills in the committee?

Mr. McClintock. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Tiffany. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California. Mr. McClintock. Not this session, no.

Mr. Tiffany. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time.

These bills do not come before this committee. For someone like myself, who has just joined the committee, I did not even have a chance to be able to partake in this bill.

I wanted to express concerns especially about the H-2A provision in this bill because I am familiar—there is a parallel to the J-1 visas that we use in northern Wisconsin in the resort area. They are temporary visas. And what we found over the years as employers is that the workers don’t just buy how to use the J-1 visa to get into the country and then go job shopping from there.

The H-2A is susceptible to the same thing. And due to lax enforcement, we could all live with it if there was good enforcement, but there is not good enforcement of our laws here in the United States.

So let’s cut to the chase here. The gentleman from California touched on this very well. These bills devalue American workers’ labor.

In 2019, the greatest increase in wages for people who are in the lower income brackets happened, the greatest increases in decades.

I just say to all of those working-class Americans out there: Make no mistake, these bills today are another clear message that you are viewed as replaceable.

Mr. Nadler. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Pelosi), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. Pelosi. Madam Speaker, I salute the gentleman for the excellent work of his committee, bringing this important legislation, H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, to the floor. I thank the chairman for this critical victory for farmworkers and growers who have come together in support of this legislation, this legislation which ensures that America can continue to feed the world.

Thank you to Chair Zoe Lofgren, chair of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, for her years of relentless leadership on behalf of farmworkers, without which this bill would not be possible. I sang her praises earlier as a former teacher of immigration, immigration lawyer, and chair of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. She knows of what she legislates.

I think that it is clear to see there are a number of Californians involved in this. I want to salute Mr. Costa and Mr. Carbajal, who are an important part of this. They represent farmland in California. They know the needs of the workers. They respect the involvement of the growers.

This, again, is a wonderful bill. We salute many Members, representing every corner of the country, whose vision and values have strengthened this bill that has truly been a caucus- and Congress-wide effort.

Thank you to the United Farm Workers for their outstanding organizing which made this possible. In addition to our work here today, their outside mobilization is so important.

We are also inspired by the immortal words of our beloved Dolores Huerta: “Yes, we can;” “Si, se puede.” Yes, we can; yes, we will; and, yes, we are doing it. It was an honor last year at this time to celebrate her 90th birthday in the Rayburn Room, the last event we had before COVID took over. So here we are a year later. This is probably a better celebration.

Passing the Farm Workforce Modernization Act and doing so on a bipartisan basis was a source of pride in the last Congress, and it is now. With a Democratic majority in the Senate and President Biden in the White House, when we pass it again, it is with better assurance that it will become law.

The bill honors the millions of farmworkers who are the backbone of our economy, quietly persevering through harsh working conditions and low wages as they power the farm economy and put food on our tables.

As the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops has written: Honoring the dignity of work of farmworkers and their families is a central concern.

Farmworkers produce the food that we eat and contribute to the care of our community.

This legislation, while long overdue, is urgently needed now, in light of the coronavirus crisis, which is forcing our essential farmworkers to live and work in a cloud of fear and uncertainty about their health and their jobs.

At the same time, the pandemic has accelerated a labor crisis in the farm economy that endangers farmers and producers and requires action. This action today is an agreement between the growers and the farmworkers.

This legislation supports workers and the farm economy with strong, smart reforms.

This bill provides a path to legalization for more than one million currently undocumented farmworkers. No one who works to feed our country should be condemned to permanent second-class status.

This bill establishes the agricultural workforce of the future by modernizing the H-2A initiative to ensure that farms have stable, secure workforces.

Critically, it demands fair, humane treatment for farmworkers by securing fairness in pay, improving access to quality housing, and ensuring robust safety and heat illness protections.

Any of us who have visited farmworkers in the fields—and some of our Members have been farmworkers themselves or childhooders—know the environment, the heat, the chemicals, and the rest, are a challenge.

This legislation is a critical step forward for our workers, for our growers, and for the farm economy, but our work is not done.

Congress will continue to stabilize the farm economy, protect workers and families, and maintain America's agricultural preeminence in the world.

Under the leadership of President Biden, we will continue our work to fundamentally, fully fix our broken immigration system so that we can honor
March 18, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H1555

America’s proud immigrant heritage and advance a better future for all.

Earlier, I quoted President Reagan. I want to do so again more fully. Earlier, when I spoke on the floor about Dreamers, I did so for 8 hours and 6 minutes. I promised today to be shorter, and so I didn’t give as much of President Reagan’s speech.

This is what he said: “And since this is the last speech that I will give as President, I think it’s fitting to leave one final although an observation about a country which I love.”

He went on to talk about the Statue of Liberty. Madam Speaker, he said: “The torch of Lady Liberty symbolizes our freedom and represents our heritage, the compact with our parents, our grandparents, and our ancestors. It is that lady who gives us our great and special place in the world. For it’s the great life force of each generation of new Americans that guarantees that America’s triumph shall continue unsurpassed, and beyond our generation.”

Other countries may seek to compete with us; but in one vital area, as a beacon of freedom and opportunity that draws the people of the world, no country on Earth comes close.

As he said: “This, I believe, is one of the most important sources of America’s greatness. We lead the world because, unique among nations, we draw our people—our strength—from every country and every corner of the world. And by doing so we continuously renew and enrich our Nation. While other countries cling to the stale past, here in America we breathe life into dreams. We create the future, and the world follows us into tomorrow.”

President Reagan said—“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!”

This being the last speech that I will give as President, President Reagan said, “I think it’s fitting to leave one final thought, an observation about a country which I love.”

As we remember the words of President Reagan, I also recall the words of the late Cesar Chavez, whose birthday we celebrate later this month. He said: “To make a great dream come true, the first requirement is a great capacity to dream; the second is persistence.”

Thanks to all of our bipartisan Members for their persistence on this legislation for which I urge a strong bipartisan ‘aye’ vote.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I would remind this Speaker that Cesar Chavez was one of the most outspoken adversaries to illegal immigration, precisely because he knew what that did to depress the wages of the legal immigrants that he represented through the United Farm Workers.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture. Madam Speaker, as Republican leader of the House Committee on Agriculture, I have the opportunity to speak with producers nationwide, and, overwhelmingly, they say the number one issue facing the industry is the lack of a reliable, legal workforce.

When it comes to farm labor, our immigration system is broken and in desperate need of repair. The Farm Workforce Modernization Act is a step in the right direction. I will vote ‘yes’ today, but to be clear, the bill is imperfect and must be improved before becoming law. It will not fully address the shortage of legal agricultural workers and may leave our farmers, ranchers, and especially our dairies, with critical unmet needs.

I filed an amendment that would have addressed these deficiencies that was endorsed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Though not made in order, I hope that amendment will serve as a starting point in the Senate for necessary improvements.

American farmers are blessed with a safe, abundant, and affordable food supply. But how long will that food supply last if we do not have an adequate agricultural workforce?

This may be a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reform our immigration laws. Therefore, we must get it right.

Madam Speaker, if we fail to address the agricultural workforce, we will have food insecurity, and that will lead to national insecurity.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE).

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, let’s acknowledge the reality of what we have right now, a big mess of a situation that hasn’t been cured in several decades.

We used to have a system of invited workers, called the bracero program. Political battling has caused no new fix in all of this time. Similarly, this bill allows good workers, decent people, to get right with the law, with background checks, with restitution, and requirements to stay right with their ag worker status.

The same bill passed this House through committee last Congress with good bipartisan support. It has benchmarks that must be met by workers who are already here with history in ag, not opening the floodgates to more illegal entry and benefits. More recent entrants are required to remain in ag work for 8 additional years to remain eligible. We have caps in this bill to the current approximately 700,000 workers already here, with capped ratchets if more are needed.

It establishes an E-Verify for ag, with strong biometric screening for all these certified ag workers, something we have never had under E-Verify.

It codifies in law many of the pieces adopted in the Trump administration’s H-2A rule, including staggered H-2A and making it much less burdensome for ag to get these workers, especially dairy, which needs year-round workers and cannot have it now.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, let’s acknowledge the reality of what we have right now, a big mess of a situation that hasn’t been cured in several decades.

We used to have a system of invited workers, called the bracero program. Political battling has caused no new fix in all of this time. Similarly, this bill allows good workers, decent people, to get right with the law, with background checks, with restitution, and requirements to stay right with their ag worker status.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).
Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, what this bill is not is amnesty, even though it may be dismissed as such. Americans have demonstrated they will not step forward to do this work, not with the nonworking benefits they can already access. Frequent anecdotes show it might frequently quit after a few days because the work is too hard, even at dramatically increased wages.

This law does not hand out citizenship or allow anyone to cut ahead in line of workers. The moniker for green cards, no express lane for green cards, not even government benefit eligibility.

This is simply a way to get rid of the law, have a capped pool of already in-place ag workers with legal status. That is better for the worker, the farmer, and for our system of ID'ing who is in this country currently. It is a vast improvement over what we have now.

Mr. McLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I would just point out, the last 30 seconds was on the time of the gentleman from New York. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act would simply protect our existing farmworkers and perpetuate an enduring farm workforce. It would do that by modernizing and streamlining our H-2A visa system and by allowing those workers willing to come here to stay here if they continue to work here in agriculture.

Now, this bill is a bipartisan bill. It is the right bill because it is a negotiated bill. No, it is not the perfect bill, but it is the necessary bill that was formulated after months and months of difficult talks between Democrats and Republicans and farmworkers.

Now, during those discussions, unlike what we are hearing today, we put negative politics aside and we focused on the positive policies for the people who are part of the solution to the number one problem for our farmers. We don’t have a domestic workforce willing to do ag labor, so farmers are reliant on immigration to harvest their products.

That is why, if we pass this bill today and the Senate does its job tomorrow, farmers will have a predictable and dependable workforce, farmworkers will get the legality and the dignity that they deserve, and with Congress will have done our job for our agriculture and for our Nation that both rely on immigrants for our future.

Mr. McLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise to support the bipartisan Farm Workforce Modernization Act, which is an opportunity to provide meaningful reform that we have been waiting for, for years.

This measure is supported by a bipartisan coalition that includes not only the National Farmers Union and other labor organizations, but a majority of farm organizations across the country. What this is really about is an opportunity to fix a part of a broken immigration system.

I want to thank not only Chairman NADLER, but also Chairwoman LOFGREN and Dan Newhouse for the hard work that they have done to bring this legislation to the floor, bipartisan support on both sides of the aisle.

Let me begin with the fact that food is a national security issue. It is a national security issue. Less than 5 percent of America’s population is directly involved in the production of food and fiber that feeds our Nation. That partnership is between farmworkers and farmers and dairy men and women.

I know because my family represents a third-generation family. Farmworkers are some of the hardest working individuals you will ever meet. I know because my family lived for years growing up on my family’s farm.

It is simply wrong that they be subject to living and working under a shadow of uncertainty and fear of being deported. That is not right.

This is not the visas bill, not the visas bill, not the visas bill. The border has been a problem for decades. It is not about amnesty. This is an earned basis to have legal status in America. I have spoken with the hard-working men and women and their young children who work to put food on America’s dinner table, and I’ve seen the hope in their eyes, the hope that we can pass this legislation to provide them legal status, hope for a normal life free of the dread of family separation that too often happens with deportation that hangs over them every day when they go to work, hope for a chance to change their reality and reshape their story.

This measure involves protections. It involves E-Verify. It involves an opportunity to reform an H-2A program for a reliable workforce for American agriculture. We owe it to the individuals who do so much for us. I ask that you support this legislation.

Mr. McLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

It purports to solve an important problem for our country’s ag workforce, for our agriculture, for our community, and for food security for our country, but it exploits a bigger problem and a real emergency by creating a gaping hole in our broken immigration system. Rather than address the root issue with our immigration laws, it exploits it.

Frankly, I don’t know how many noncitizens some of my colleagues represent. I came here to represent American citizens. This bill disadvantages American citizens, and it disadvantages people who follow our admittedly broken immigration laws and come here legally, and it rewards people who come here illegally.

It is going to exacerbate the humanitarian crisis we see at the border instead of curing it. It is not a remedy; it is a harm. It is a harm to American citizenship, which should be treasured. We do welcome new Americans. We are unequalled in the world. No country awards more new citizens per year than the United States of America.

We will continue to be the land of opportunity, but we can only do that if we protect the cherished value of American citizenship. Citizenship matters. We cannot destroy it by adopting these policies. I plead that people oppose it.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ).

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I yield the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Madam Speaker, I yield to H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act.

My parents were farmworkers who worked tirelessly day in and day out when I was a child, hands and tired backs to give me, their children, opportunities that they never had.

Farmworkers like my parents and like many of my constituents back home in the Coachella Valley taught me the value of hard work, resiliency, and taking care of one another.

Farmworkers are getting infected and dying from COVID-19 at a much higher rate than the general public. They are literally dying to feed you, give you the nutrients you need to prevent COVID-19 and to heal from COVID-19.

We must protect and secure our food supply chain. We must pass the bipartisan Farm Workforce Modernization Act to stabilize our food supply chain and ensure that farmers can meet their future labor needs.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus is proud to work with Chair ZOE LOFGREN and Congressman JIMMY PANETTA, as well as CHC members SALUD CARRAJAL and JIM COSTA, and other Members to get the bill signed into law.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California will control the time.

Mr. McLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH).

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, H.R. 1603 subjects H-2A employers to a private right of action in Federal court for the first time ever in the history of the H-2A program. The bill does so by applying the right of action standard in the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, or MSPA, to H-2A employers.
My motion to recommit today simply provides that when an H-2A employer faces an H-2A-related claim under the MSPA, the employer is provided a right to cure before the claim can proceed. Specifically, the amendment allows the employer to attempt to resolve the alleged violation within 5 days of receiving the complaint. The employer must also file with the court documentation demonstrating that the action giving rise to the complaint has been resolved. After that, the court may dismiss the complaint if it is satisfied that the complaint has been resolved.

Under H.R. 1603, private right of action can include actual damages or statutory damages of up to $500 per plaintiff per violation, where violations constitute separate provisions. Most claims involve multiple plaintiffs and, in class action, could involve many plaintiffs who didn’t even want to be part of the class. For class action, the court is authorized to award the lesser of up to $500 per plaintiff per violation or up to $500,000. In other words, liability under MSPA could be half a million dollars.

Especially in the case of a fabricated claim or an unintentional violation, this could be financially devastating for farmers. Costs like these to agricultural employers on top of attorneys’ fees, court fees, and awards pursuant to other claim avenues should be taken seriously. They can be significant burdens on employers who did not knowingly or purposefully violate H-2A requirements.

At the very least, we should allow our growers the opportunity to remedy a potential violation before they are hit with a huge penalty. Today’s motion to recommit would do just that. If the purpose of filing a complaint is to seek damages, this amendment provides a reasonable path forward.

I am sure that those whose purpose it is to subject employers to additional claims, frivolous or otherwise, will oppose this bill. But those who understand the importance of helping U.S. farmers in the face of constant and growing competition from foreign agricultural operations without our high labor standards understand how reasonable a right to cure is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, my amendment would retain the ability of H-2A workers to obtain redress, but would provide important protection for growers, too.

Madam Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to consider my amendment to H.R. 1603 to provide a commonsense right to cure for our Nation’s farmers, who will be subject to burdensome litigation under this underlying bill.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There being none, Ms. LOFGREN, Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 9 minutes remaining. The gentleman from California has 5½ minutes remaining. Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUÉLLAR).

Mr. CUÉLLAR. Madam Speaker, farm work is hard work. Both of my parents, Odilia and Martin, were farmworkers. It is very hard work. It is one of those type of jobs that is very necessary to make sure that we bring food to the table.

I represent several areas that are rural, and my ranchers and my farmers need an ag work program. It has to. They need it. I have always said, if an American wants the job, let them have that job. But if they are not going to fill that position, then we need to have a guest worker plan, just like we did during World War II, where we did the Bracero program. Therefore, we need to support this for our ranchers and our farmers.

I will tell you this, it is not amnesty. What Ronald Reagan did in 1986, that was amnesty. This is not amnesty. And if you want to talk about border security, this will help secure the border.

Let me explain. If you have people who will come into a secure system to come work, and then they go back, then you can have Border Patrol focus on the people who have the bad motives, the people who want to bring in drugs, the people who want to smuggle or traffic people. So this actually will help the border work focus. It is not set up right, like they did in World War II.

Madam Speaker, I ask Members to support this program. It is needed by our farmworkers. We need to do it.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman Zoe LOFGREN and Mr. NADLER for their work.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, may I inquire of my friend from California if she has any additional speakers?

Ms. LOFGREN. No, I do not.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Just yesterday, the Secretary of Homeland Security told the Homeland Security Committee that the border is secure. The Secretary said the border is secure, despite saying only 1 day earlier that the Department of Homeland Security is on pace to encounter more individuals on the southwest border than we have in the last 20 years.

He said the border is secure, despite a 590 percent increase in the number of family units crossing the border in the first 6 weeks of the Biden administration.

He said the border is secure, despite Customs and Border Protection referring over 7,300 unaccompanied alien minors to the Department of Health and Human Services during the month of February. That is the highest number of referrals in any February in the history of the program.

He said the border is secure despite the Biden administration’s plan to use the Dallas Convention Center to house thousands of the unaccompanied minors who the cartels have smuggled across the border.

No matter what Secretary Mayorkas says, the fact is the border is not secure, and it is not secure because of President Biden’s dangerous immigration policies.

We know that when foreign nationals that we can easily get into the U.S. and be rewarded with legal status, which is what this bill does, they flood the border.

We are watching that happen before our eyes. Aliens are flooding the border in response to the President’s rhetoric and policies and in response to the promises of additional rewards made through bills like this.

Talk of amnesty fuels border crossings. That is a fact.

This bill grants amnesty and a special path to U.S. citizenship to at least 1 million farmworkers currently in the United States. I have seen estimates that go up to 2½ million—nobody really knows—as well as to their spouses and children.

This bill allows aliens to get green cards even if they illegally reentered the U.S., committed immigration fraud, voted illegally in a Federal or State election, had two serious misdemeanor convictions.

The supporters of this bill claim that illegal aliens who get green cards must work in agriculture. However, the bill includes broad waiver authority that allows those who did not complete all the work requirements because of weather conditions or COVID or if the alien was fired, among other situations, to still get a green card.

Those legalized under this bill would, from the outset, compete directly for jobs with Americans. Nothing in this bill prevents those who get employment authorization during the initial process from working in non-agricultural labor sectors. And of course, once they and their family members get a green card, as provided under this legislation, they are free to work wherever they want.

This bill sends a powerful message and an invitation to those who cross our borders illegally that they can expect to be rewarded with legal status and, ultimately, green cards and an expedited path to citizenship.

But far worse than that, it floods our market with low-wage labor at a time when Americans need to recover from the devastating lockdowns that have crushed the dreams of so many working families.
I will end as I began. The people who were most helped by the economic expansion that we saw were working-class Americans because the Trump administration got control of our borders and stemmed the flow of this illegal labor.

They made the greatest gains during the expansion; they have been the most harmed during the lockdowns; and this adds to their burdens and woes by ensuring that the market for their skills and labor will remain stagnate for a decade or more.

Please don’t do this to those good Americans in this perilous time for our country.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

There has been a lot of rhetoric today about the border, and I think it is important to address some of it.

First fish facts straight. The uptick in apprehensions at the southern border began in April 2020, last year, long before we knew President Biden was even going to become the Democratic nominee, much less the President.

During the pandemic, the Trump administration did something that troubled me a great deal and that I objected to. They ignored the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. That was a bipartisan bill. Congressman Chris Smith from New Jersey was the lead on the Republican side. I worked on it on our side along with others. It had a very precise protocol for what to do when an unaccompanied child presented at the border, a potential trafficking victim.

Instead of following that protocol, the prior administration would simply take that child, an 11- or 12-year-old little girl, and turn her back into Mexico, not knowing what would happen to her.

Now, those children who have been in quailid camps for the last year are being addressed pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. It is correct that we have had more children present than we were prepared to deal with, and there was a scramble to take care of those children properly. But it has nothing to do with the Farm Work Modernization Act.

I listened with some interest to the suggestion that there needs to be a change in the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act provisions of this bill. Currently, H-2A employers must comply with the H-2A program requirements, which largely meet or exceed MSPLA. The primary difference is that the DOL stands in the place of the foreign farmworker in bringing forward cases of alleged violation of the H-2A program.

The Fair Labor Standards Act and a number of other Federal and State laws apply to the H-2A program, but it is worth noting that any H-2A employer that employs one or more domestic workers who perform seasonal or temporary agricultural work is already covered under MSPA, and that would be close to like all employers.

This bill would formally place all employers of H-2A workers under MSPA, impacting only those who hire no domestic employees.

The idea that there needs to be a right to cure has merit, except it is already addressed in this bill because it requires mandatory mediation. If there is a problem that can be fixed, it will be fixed in the mediation system. That is quite different.

The other thing to point out is that there are no attorney’s fees provided for in the bill or in MSPA, so the idea that somehow this is a windfall for the trial bar is simply incorrect.

The R is a great Q&A truth setting in a publication called Hoard’s Dairyman.

“What the Farm Workforce Act could mean.” I include the article in the RECORD.

(From Hoard’s Dairyman, Mar. 15, 2021)

What the Farm Workforce Act Could Mean

(By Bob Gray)

The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, bipartisan bill H.R. 1603, was reintroduced this week by Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.) and Congressman Dan Newhouse (R-Wash.). It could be taken up by the full House this week.

Here are some additional details about the bill. Most of this information came from the four Republican leads—Representatives Dave Joyce (R-Ohio), Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.), and Doug LaMalfa (R-Calif.) and me. When the bill goes before the House next week, you will hear more and see more about it in the press. Therefore, I thought it would be useful to include a “Facts and Myths” sheet about the legislation so you can fully understand its provisions and not be misled by information that is incorrect.

This is what the Farm Workforce Modernization Act does

Simplifies H-2A by reducing duplicative paperwork—only one filing needed instead of three.

Bureaucracy is reduced even further for many farmers with staggered labor needs. Farmers can file one petition for the entire season, allowing for staggered entry of H-2A workers.

Modernizes recruitment by allowing employers to post job openings on an online job registry. No classified ads are required.

Reduces labor costs by freezing wages for one year and capping wage growth thereafter. The adverse effect wage rate is replaced in later years.

Makes available 60,000 year-round H-2A visas over the first three years, growing annually by at least 20 percent. At least half of these visas, and any unused visas are available for other agricultural industries.

Stabilizes the existing workforce by giving legitimate farmworkers a chance to get a five-year Certified Agriculture Worker (C AW) visa to work in U.S. agriculture. As long as the worker continues to meet minimum days in agriculture annually, the worker can continue to work in the U.S. with unlimited five-year renewals. CAWs can be placed in later years.

CAWs can earn the opportunity to apply for a green card by paying a penalty and continuing to work in agriculture for at least eight years. If a CAW can prove 10 years of prior work in agriculture, they can apply for a green card after four years.

Myth or Fact

MYTH: This bill will codify wage surveys into law and result in multiple wage classes. Under this bill, wages will be much higher than the current Adverse Effect Wage Rate (AEWR).

FACT: This bill provides for greater certainty and granularity in wages. First, this bill applies a one-year freeze of wages across all categories at the current year’s rate. After the one-year freeze, all wage rates are then limited in any increases year over year to 3.25% with the ability to decrease 1.5%. (Reimbursement: If the result is that more than 10% of the federal or state minimum wage, then the wage could increase an additional percentage point to 4.25%). After year 10, the AEWR requirement expires. The Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor must develop a new wage standard with input from stakeholders. If Congress fails to act to control and reform AEWR, some estimates have shown AEWR rates could rise 7% to 8% annually in the coming years.

MYTH: Adjusted workers are treated im- mune to, say, U.S. law, thus requiring employers to hire them. This displaces previous H-2A workers.

FACT: This bill includes a provision that allows employers to prioritize their longtime H-2A workers over new Certified Agriculture Workers (CAWs). CAWs have a requirement to work in agriculture that no domestic worker has. Because of that requirement and proven experience in agriculture work, CAWs do receive preference over new foreign agriculture workers. There is no expansion of the current workforce. CAWs are already here and working in agriculture. The bill eliminates the legal chaos farmers and workers face today.

MYTH: This bill does not allow agricultural associations to file as agents on behalf of their members.

FACT: This bill does not affect the ability of associations to file as agents. The bill allows associations to file as agents, or as a joint or sole employer of workers.

MYTH: This bill provides only for relief for dairies or year-round agriculture.

FACT: This bill creates year-round access to the H-2A program for dairy and other agricultural sectors that need workers but have previously been unable to utilize the program. Without this bill, year-round agriculture has no access to a legal farm workforce. The bill eliminates the legal chaos farmers and workers face today.

MYTH: This bill would create new funding for the Legal Services Corporation.

FACT: There is no new funding in this bill for the Legal Services Corporation.

MYTH: This bill requires farmworker housing to meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

FACT: Farmworker housing is already required to meet OSHA standards, and DOL requires annual approved inspections before approving a certification. The bill makes no changes to that requirement, but it does reduce the inspection to every two years. The bill provides $11 billion in additional funds to
FACT: The bill makes historic investments in farmworker housing while reducing employer costs in providing such housing, including to H-2A workers. The bill provides $1 billion to rehabilitate existing housing, triple federal funding for USDA Section 514/516 rural housing and grant programs, and doubles the National Rebuild Rural Assistance program. The bill also reduces the cost of providing housing to H-2A workers by making operating assistance subsidies available to 514/516 property owners who house H-2A workers.

FACT: This bill provides a way for the current workforce to get right with the law, which means that workers will still have access to legal assistance even when the federal government is closed. The bill also supports the DOL in its efforts to permanently debar bad actors. This bill would support the DOL in its efforts to permanently debar bad actors. This bill would also provide the DOL with new authority to temporarily debar bad actors. This bill would also provide the DOL with new authority to temporarily debar bad actors.

FACT: This bill does not change any current law, does not change any current law, does not change any current law.

FACT: After year 10, the AEWR requirement ends, and the Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor must develop new wage standards for agricultural workers.

FACT: The bill provides new authority for the DOL to address complaints, penalties, and damages and debar employers from the program for five years or permanently.

FACT: The bill would give the DOL authority to permanently debar individuals who have previously been debarred and are habitual violators of the program's requirements.

MA. LOFGREN. We have labored long and hard, those of us in our bipartisan group that worked to solve a problem that our country has, which is need a stable workforce in the agricultural sector.

I thank last year's chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Collin Peterson, for the work that he did on this bill; this year's chair who also supports this bill, Mr. Scott; as well as the ranking member who said that he would vote for it even though there are some things he would like to change. It is a compromise, and it was worked on for almost over a year to get to this point.

We believe that having a legal workforce in agriculture that will give stability is not only good for those workers, but it is good for their employers, and it is good for America.
an initial one-year freeze, the bill imposes caps on wage increases from year to year, limiting whether AEWR can truly reflect wages paid in the local labor market. As a result of these changes to the AEWR, the majority of H–2A workers would see their wages capped, albeit modestly. The others would see the growth in their wages capped. I have opposed similar efforts proposed by the Trump Administration that would depress wages. This year, I was pleased to lead House efforts to raise the federal minimum wage in the House-passed American Rescue Plan (H.R. 1319). While those minimum wage provisions did not ultimately survive Senate budget reconciliation rules, I will continue to push for H.R. 603, the Raise the Wage Act, which would gradually raise the federal minimum wage to $15 per hour by 2025. I am confident that in the next ten years, we will enact a meaningful increase in the federal minimum wage, boosting wages for workers across our nation—including farmworkers. However, I am concerned that H.R. 1603, the Modernization Act of 2021, will create artificial barriers to wage growth, or worse, lead to wage cuts, continuing to leave farmworkers relegated to low pay and economic insecurity. Our country’s wage and hour laws are designed to ensure that workers are guaranteed a fair day’s pay for a fair day’s work. But this right is only as strong as a worker’s ability to hold employers accountable, especially in court. Unfortunately, this bill creates obstacles that may delay farmworkers’ ability to access their remedies. I am concerned they have been victims of wage theft. While I welcome extending coverage of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) to H–2A workers, adding a mediation requirement to both the MSPA and the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is problematic. This bill enables employers to impose three months of mandatory mediation when an H–2A worker brings a civil suit under these laws, even if the worker does not consent to the mediation and wants his or her day in court. This undermines the voluntary nature of mediation and provides bad actors with an avenue for delaying or denying wage recovery. This delay could prove significant for farmworkers who may be in this country for a limited amount of time to participate in litigation. This is especially fraught given that, in contrast to MSPA, the FLSA provides for recovery of unpaid wages and liquidated, or double, damages and recovery of attorney’s fees, plus costs. This provision may also pull domestic farmworkers or other visa classifications of workers into required mediation where there are collective or class actions, potentially incentivizing employers to join with H–2A workers to seek redress. Last Congress, I supported the passage of H.R. 1423, the FAIR Act, to ban forced arbitration in many areas, including employment, because it could delay or totally block workers’ access to courts. We should promote legislation that protects workers’ fundamental right to have their day in court, not delay it. This bill denies newly legalized farmworkers and their families access to key social safety net programs. Denial of benefits that can promote economic stability, coupled with the bill’s wage suppressing provisions, threatens to create a long-term pool of economically vulnerable workers. While most of these individuals do not currently have access to these benefits due to their immigration status, leaving immigrant workers who are granted legal status under this legislation without access to social safety net programs establishes a dangerous precedent that access to health care and other basic necessities can be traded away for a path to legal status. This legislation weakens the current recruitment and hiring standards for U.S. farmworkers. A reduction in employers’ obligations to hire U.S. workers under this bill will undermine one of the core tenets of the H–2A program: that H–2A workers should fill in gaps in the farm workforce that U.S. employers are truly unable to fill, rather than merely replacing U.S. workers that employers could attract with reasonable efforts. I raised concerns with similar efforts to modify recruitment standards by the Trump Administration in 2019. Agricultural work is hazardous, and workers in this sector have few legal health and safety protections. Ensuring that H–2A workers and all farmworkers have safe, healthy working conditions is essential. I am pleased that this bill requires H–2A employers to maintain heat illness prevention plans and requires H–2A employers in the dairy industry to maintain workplace safety plans. However, as presently written, some provisions are ambiguous and would be difficult to enforce; other provisions have weak minimum requirements that would limit their value. As this legislation moves forward, I would urge the inclusions of stronger health and safety standards. Strong labor protections are vital to protect both H–2A workers, who are vulnerable given their temporary status, and domestic farmworkers, whose employers may be disincentivized to provide employment. This is especially true given that farmworkers have historically been carved out of labor and employment laws, leaving these workers with fewer wage protections and rights to bargain for better working conditions. While this bill does make some improvements in immigration law, I look forward to supporting a version of this bill that more accurately reflects strong labor standards. The SPEAKER pro tempore, pursuant to House Resolution 233, 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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows: Mrs. Fischbach moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1683 to the Committee on the Judiciary. The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows: At the end of section 204(b), add the following: (4) RIGHT TO CURE.—If an H-2A worker files a civil lawsuit alleging a violation under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), an agricultural employer may, not later than 5 days after receiving service of the complaint, file with the court documentation demonstrating that the action giving rise to the complaint has been remedied. The court may dismiss such complaint if satisfied that the complaint has been resolved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it. Mr. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1603 is postponed.

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 the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

PROTECT DEMOCRACY IN BURMA ACT OF 2021 Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1112) to require a report on the military coup in Burma, and for other purposes, as amended. The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows: H.R. 1112 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the “Protect Democracy in Burma Act of 2021”. SEC. 2. FINDINGS. Congress finds the following: (1) On March 14, 2005, the House of Representatives agreed to H. Res. 135, which established the House Democracy Assistance Commission (later changed to the House Democracy Partnership, hereafter referred to as “HDP”) to work directly with parliamentarians around the world to support the development of effective, independent, and responsive legislative institutions. (2) HDP approved a legislative strengthening partnership with Burma in 2010 and organized the first congressional delegation to meet with the new civilian-led government, led by State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi, and civil society leaders in May 2016. (3) On February 2, 2021, the U.S. Department of State assessed that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of Burma’s ruling party, and civil society leaders, were “disproportionate heads of government,” were deposed in a military coup on February 1, 2021. (4) As part of the military coup, the Burmese military declared a state of emergency in February 2021, suspended the civilian-led government, and detained newly elected Members of Parliament...
in the capitol, Napyidaw, thereby usurping the role of the democratically elected government and parliament.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) due to the Burmese military’s seizure of government through the detention of State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, President Win Myint, and other government leaders, Burma is not represented by a democratically-elected government;

(2) the inability of newly elected Members of Parliament to begin their official mandate due to the Burmese military’s actions directly threatens the democratic trajectory of Burma’s Parliament, and thereby the country;

(3) the will and determination of those duly-elected Members of Parliament who are taking it upon themselves to continue serving as representatives of the people through alternative methods of communicating and convening should be lauded; and

(4) by preventing the Parliament from completing its work, the Burmese military has rendered impossible and effectively nullified the international collaborative relationships that have supported and strengthened the Burmese nation, including the Burmese parliament’s partnership with HDP.

SEC. 4. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING BURMA’S DEMOCRACY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) condemn the military coup in Burma, to urge the unconditional release of detained democratically-elected leaders and civil society members, and to support a return to Burma’s democratic transition;

(2) instruct, as appropriate, representatives of the United States Government to use the voice, influence of the United States at the United Nations to hold accountable those responsible for the military coup in Burma; and

(3) urge the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ASEAN member states to promote a return to Burma’s democratic transition and democratic values throughout Southeast Asia, and support the centrality of ASEAN within the regional architecture of the Indo-Pacific.

SEC. 5. REPORT.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the military coup in Burma, including a description of efforts to implement the policy specified in section 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKEs) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCaUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKs. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1112, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to start by thanking Mr. CONNOlly for this important bill before us today.

The Protect Democracy in Burma Act of 2021 is a timely measure that ensures the United States is not silent when a military coup supplants democracy. It also directs strong U.S. engagement with our partners at the U.N. and ASEAN because we are always stronger when we stand together.

In 2015, decades of brutal military rule gave way to what many hoped would be a new era of reform and democratization in Burma. That hope was short-lived, and the Tatmadaw began to shed its facade engaged in a genocide of the Rohingya Muslim minority.

Now, a little more than 5 years after the democratic opening that it helped usher in, the military has halted Burma’s democratic experiment.

By all accounts, Burma’s November 2020 parliamentary elections were credible, and claims of widespread fraud have been debunked by election-monitoring authorities. The United States supported Burma’s elections in the strongest possible terms, the actions of the Burmese military and its violent crackdown and killing of protesters. But we cannot stand alone.

To be most effective, the United States must work with our partners in the region in condemning the Tatmadaw’s brutal actions in supporting democracy and respect for the election outcome.

Madam Speaker, that is exactly what this bill sets out to do. It makes clear to the world and to the entire world that we must stand together.

Madam Speaker, this is a very important bill that sends a message to the people of Burma, and to the entire world, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, on February 1, Burma’s military seized power yet again, ending 5 years of a flawed, but hopeful, democracy, and dragging Burma back into brutal military rule. Since that day, the world has watched horrified as pro-democracy protestors are met with brutal violence in the streets.

The Burmese military has used communications blackouts, curfews, and mass detentions to stifle opposition. They have used live ammunition against peaceful protestors. Hundreds have been killed and thousands detained. At the same time, the lead opposition to the Burmese military, the National League for Democracy, is facing severe repression. NLD members have been rounded up and charged with baseless crimes, including NLD’s leader, Aung San Suu Kyi.

Madam Speaker, that is why I am asking my colleagues to join me today in supporting this resolution. I really want to thank the chairman and Mr. CONNOlly of Virginia for bringing this bill forward, to make it clear that the United States of America condemns this coup. It encourages engagement with southeast nations to promote Burma’s return to democracy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKs. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOlly), an esteemed member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and author of this important bill.

Mr. CONNOlly. Madam Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend for the wonderful work he is doing as our new chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Before the country’s new parliament was set to meet for its first session. And that was following an overwhelming election result in that country.

Among those detained were State Counselor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; President U Win Myint; and other NLD leaders. In one fell swoop, the military plunged this national democracy into renewed political turmoil just as it was emerging from five decades of military rule and isolation.

In 2015, more than 30 million voters elected the NLD and its leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, to power in the country’s first general election in 20 years. The country’s first peaceful transfer of power from military rule to a civilian government was celebrated around the world. Pictures of voters proudly raising their ink-stained fingers after the voting in the country’s 2015 and 2020 elections had been replaced tragically by images of anger and tears and bloodshed.

The military takeover has jeopardized hard-won progress on everything, from infrastructure or education in the country’s fragile peace process. It seeks to snuff out the hopes of the Burmese people for a better future.
At least 149 people, including children, have been killed by the security forces. Mass funerals have been conducted all across the country. More than 2,100 individuals—civilians, students, journalists, unionists—have been detained. Millions have poured onto the streets all across Burma to demand a return to democracy, putting themselves at grave risk for the sake of their own freedom.

A civil disobedience movement has emerged with medics, bankers, lawyers, engineers, factory workers, students, leaving their jobs and their study as a form of resistance against the coup. Despite military orders to shoot to kill, they have not backed down.

While we cannot be on the streets of Yangon or Mandalay or Nay Pyi Taw, we must stand in solidarity with those brave people in their peaceful protests against this coup.

That is what this bill seeks to do. The Protect Democracy in Burma Act would establish that it is the policy of the United States Government to engage with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and their member states to condemn the coup, urge unconditional release of detained leaders and civil society members, and support the immediate return to a democratic transition. It instructs the United States Government to use its voice, vote, and influence in the U.N. to hold accountable those responsible for this coup.

Finally, the legislation states, as the sense of Congress, that the Burmese military has effectively nullified its participation with the House Democracy Partnership—a partnership here at the House that has been in place for the past 5 years.

Madam Speaker, I was privileged, along with our chairman, Mr. PRICE, to travel to Burma and meet with Aung San Suu Kyi, as part of that partnership delegation back in 2016, a visit that reinforced our commitment to supporting Burma’s democratization and development. The Burmese military must respect the results of democratic elections and allow the democratic transition in Burma to continue.

Madam Speaker, with this bill, with one voice, Congress will send a clear signal to the military junta that its unlawful seizure of power will not be accepted and there will be hope for the Burmese people.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Ms. Tenney).

Ms. Tenney. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1112 and H. Res. 134. Both of these bills support democracy and stand with the people of Burma, also known as Myanmar.

New York’s 22nd District is home to more than 4,000 Burmese refugees and new Burmese-American citizens. They have come to our region for over 20 years. They are demanding action and a return to civilian rule in Burma. I stand with them and all of my colleagues in condemning the atrocious human rights abuses that are taking place at the hands of the military coup last month. I am honored to be an original cosponsor on both of these bills on Burma as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where they received strong bipartisan support. Though these bills will not solve the problem in Burma, they will add to that. However, these bills are a very important step in the right direction.

The Burmese refugees and American citizens I represent in New York’s 22nd District remain resolute in support of their friends and families who are suffering through this tragic process. In Utica, for example, they continue to advocate for them, in solidarity with those in their home country, displaying signs that read: “Save Democracy, Save Burma.”

The passion and courage of the Burmese people both in my district and in Burma is inspiring. I am honored to provide the voice for the Burmese this August.

Madam Speaker, I urge all to remain committed to the Burmese people’s quest for democracy and to oppose the assault on their free and fair government.

Again, I thank Chairman MEeks, Ranking Member McCAUL, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for being so strong on this initiative. It is critically important to the Burmese refugees in my community.

To the citizens: We stand with you.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the distinguished chairman of the House Democracy Partnership.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I am proud to advocate the passage of H.R. 1112, the Protect Democracy in Burma Act; and H. Res. 134, a resolution condemning the military coup taking place in Burma.

I commend Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member McCAUL for their leadership. As chairman of the House Democracy Partnership, I am happy to work alongside Representative CONNOLLY to champion this bill, and I commend Representative LEVIN for his good work, as well.

What is going on in Burma demands action. The very foundation of Burmese democracy and, consequently, the country’s international standing now hang in the balance as a result of the Burmese military’s reckless action. The situation is deteriorating rapidly, with Burmese military and security forces violently attacking and rounding up peaceful protesters, medical personnel, community leaders, journalists, and even emergency medical personnel. The death toll is now estimated at 200.

The democratically elected Government of Burma, to be sure, had serious flaws, but it had made significant progress in improving the lives of Burmese citizens. The House Democracy Partnership had begun to work with the democratically elected parliament, and I am proud to support the National League for Democracy, the National Democratic Institute. The International Republican Institute had begun to work on local governance. That progress must be consolidated, built upon, and expanded, not washed away by the greed of a few generals in fear of losing their wealth, losing the control they exercise at the expense of the Burmese people.

I strongly support the Biden administration’s decision to place sanctions on senior military leaders and military-owned businesses. The economic and political pressure must be intense.

We must do more, including working with our friends and allies in the region, particularly members of the ASEAN community, to keep up the drumbeat, to keep up the pressure, for the junta to step down and to restore the democratically elected government.

We must do all we can, and time is not on our side. These two bills are a beginning. They signify a unified and urgent sense on the part of the House that this coup simply must be reversed and democratic government restored in Burma.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand with colleagues today in solidarity, and urge support of these two bills.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for his leadership, and I thank the ranking member as well.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today to recognize the hardworking Burmese Americans who are here, who are fighting every day for their friends and their relatives in their native land.

On February 1, 2021, hours before the Burmese Parliament was to convene in a new session, Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the Burma ruling party; and President Win Myint, the duly-elected head of government, were deposed in a military coup.

How shameful.

As that coup was done, violence prevailed. And as violence prevailed, people lost their lives.

This is a worthy act of condemnation. I also support H. Res. 134, the resolution condemning the coup in Burma, and condemning the still detaining of Aung San Suu Kyi to her place of residence. She is in danger.

So I rise today to support H.R. 1112, which declares: “It is the policy of the United States to instruct, as appropriate, representatives of the United States Government to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States Government to instruct, as appropriate, representatives of the United States Government to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States Government to instruct, as appropriate...”
By preventing the Parliament from completing its work, the Burmese military has rendered impossible and effectively nullified the international collaborative relationships that have supported and strengthened the institution, including the Burmese parliament’s partnership with HIP. The military declared martial law, suspended the United Nations to hold accountable those responsible for the military coup in Burma. The legislation also directs the representatives of the United States Government to engage with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ASEAN member states to promote a return to Burma’s democratic transition and democratic values throughout Southeast Asia and support the centrality of ASEAN within the regional architecture of the Indo-Pacific.

Finally, the legislation directs that not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the military coup in Burma and the governmental efforts taken by the United States to help people of Burma restore their democratic form of government. The world cannot turn a blind eye to the violence perpetrated by the Burmese military. With this important measure, the United States sends a clear signal that we stand with the people of Burma in their longstanding struggle for democracy, and a strong message to the Burmese military, or to anyone, for that matter, who fail to uphold the will of the people.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1112, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING MILITARY COUP IN BURMA

Mr. MEEEKS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 134) condemning the military coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military detention of civilian leaders, calling for the release of all those detained and for those elected to serve in Parliament to resume their duties, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 134

Whereas the military of Burma (herein-after referred to as the “Tatmadaw”) held power in Burma between 1962 and 2011; Whereas provisions in the 2008 Constitution of Burma, written by the Tatmadaw, allowed 25 percent of the seats in Parliament to be elected by the Tatmadaw, conferring powers on the Tatmadaw that have been used to suppress basic rights, including freedoms of expression, assembly, and association; Whereas, in 2010, Burma conducted its first election, which was neither free nor fair, under the new Constitution, and which was boycotted by the National League for Democracy (NLD); Whereas Burma conducted elections in November 2015, in which the NLD came to power; Whereas Burma's November 8, 2020, elections resulted in the NLD securing enough seats in Parliament to form the next government, notwithstanding the disqualifications of more than 1,500,000 voters, mostly from ethnic minority communities; Whereas the Tatmadaw conducted a coup against the civilian government on February 1, 2021, hours before Parliament was to convene in a new session; Whereas the Tatmadaw claimed they had evidence of parliamentary election fraud perpetrated by the NLD and Burma's Union Election Commission, an allegation that contradicted the judgment of several independent election monitoring organizations that the electoral process and outcome were credible despite minor irregularities; Whereas the Tatmadaw has detained unlawfully State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi,
President Win Myint, and other leaders of the NLD, as well as pro-democracy activists from the 88 Generation and other civil society leaders;

Whereas the Tatmadaw has charged State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi with importing walkie-talkies illegally and President Win Myint with violating prohibitions on gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the Tatmadaw has restricted freedom of movement, telecommunications, and the media, limiting access to information to and from Burma during a political and public health crisis;

Whereas, on January 31, 2021, the Secretary-General of the United Nations spokesperson released the following condemnation of the coup, which reads, in part, “The Secretary-General strongly condemns the detention of Aung San Suu Kyi, and declared a year-long state of emergency until new elections are held in one year;”

Whereas the Tatmadaw has restricted freedom of movement, telecommunications, and the media, limiting access to information to and from Burma during a political and public health crisis;

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Whereas the Tatmadaw has restricted freedom of movement, telecommunications, and the media, limiting access to information to and from Burma during a political and public health crisis;
valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and author of this important resolution.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman MEeks and Ranking Member MCaul for their support in bringing this resolution to the floor today.

Last month, the Burmese military, Tatmadaw, staged a coup and quashed Burma’s fragile experiment with democracy.

Burma had struggled during that time to enfranchise its minority population, and to respect their human rights. The genocide of the Rohingya is perhaps the best known example, but it is far from the only one.

In fact, when Burma’s November 8, 2020, elections resulted in the National League for Democracy winning an overwhelming victory and securing enough seats in Parliament to form the next government, it was notwithstanding the disenfranchisement of more than 1,500,000 voters, mostly from ethnic minority communities in Kachin, Karen, Mon, Rakhine, Shan, and Chin states.

The resolution before us today condemns the February 1st coup unequivocally and calls on the Tatmadaw to free all those they have detained arbitrarily and return members of the civil leadership to power.

We are considering this resolution at a critical time. More than 2,100 people have been arrested, charged, or sentenced in relation to the coup. The military and police have been ordered to fire live rounds.

The Tatmadaw military has detained thousands of innocent people who, after all, only want to have what so many other countries take for granted.

Mr. Speaker, 24 years ago, in 1997, I chaired my first hearing on Burmese human rights abuse, and chaired additional hearings after that, including in 1998 and 2006. I also introduced several resolutions addressing the ongoing egregious crisis, including H. Res. 1710, which decried the house arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy. The military’s decision to seize control and detain top political leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi and President Win Myint, was a brazen assault on Burma’s fledgling democracy.

The United States must, and I believe will, in a bipartisan way, and with the executive branch taking the lead, do its part. Every sanction of leverage must be deployed, and we must call on all of our international partners to join us in those efforts.

The most glaring example of basic religious persecution, Mr. Speaker, is the oppression of Burma’s Muslim Rohingya population. This persecution has been aided and abetted in part by religious and nationalist extremists such as the Buddhist monk Wirathu and the 969 movement.

We also see religious persecution intertwined with ethnic persecution, as in the case of the Karen, Kachin, and Shan people, many of whom are Christians. I have met many of them over the years.

Many of you have seen the riveting image of a Catholic nun, Sister Ann Rose Nu Tawang, kneeling before a group of militarized police, pleading that they do not shoot the protesters. Sadly, at least two protesters lost their lives that day. But what gives at least some hope is that opposite Sister Ann Rose, two of the officers, who are presumably Buddhists, also got down on their knees in response that this ought to be peaceful and not violent.

The resolution, which decries the military coup in Burma and calls for release of all those who have been detained, as well as restoring those elected to serve in Parliament to a position that allows them to fulfill their important democratic role. I would also like to thank Mr. CONOLLY for his Protect Democracy in Burma Act, H.R. 1112, and the important report that it will authorize.

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now. Their bravery and determination are recognized and supported across the globe. America and the world stand with them in their struggle against tyranny.

Unfortunately, the PRC in this case and in many other cases across the globe, whether it is Cambodia or other areas where they tend, their actions are malevolent. They are undermining democracy; they are undermining freedom; and they are undermining legitimate aspirations. They are responding to bad behavior, as they are doing in this case, and that is too bad because the PRC wants to be a major force and wants to be a country that other countries can look up to.

Unfortunately, they are doing all the wrong things too often, and that is what they are doing here as well. Rather than putting pressure on the military in Burma, they are essentially looking the other way or supporting them in what they are doing.

The free press and the free expression of the people must be recognized across the globe.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a report from the Associated Press detailing the detention of AP reporter Thein Zaw by Burmese authorities.

[From the AP, Mar. 12, 2021]

**MYANMAR COURT EXTENDS DETENTION OF AP JOURNALIST**

YANGON, MYANMAR (AP)—A court in Myanmar extended on Friday the pretrial detention of an Associated Press journalist who was arrested while covering demonstrations against a coup. He is facing a charge that could send him to prison for three years.

Thein Zaw, 32, was one of nine media workers taken into custody during a protest on Feb. 21 in Yangon, the country’s largest city, and has been held without bail. His next hearing at the Kamayut Township court will be on March 23.

Friday’s hearing, which Thein Zaw attended via videoconference, came at the end of his initial remand period.

Thein Zaw and at least six other members of the media have been charged with violating a public order law, according to his lawyer, Tin Zar Oo, and the independent Assistance Association for Political Prisoners.

Separate hearings were held Friday for the other detained journalists.

Tin Zar Oo and one of Thein Zaw’s brothers were allowed into the courtroom to take part in the 10-minute videoconference. Tin Zar Oo said she was able to submit documents giving her power of attorney for the case, but only at the next hearing might be allowed to submit a bail application.

A representative of the U.S. Embassy was also present, said Aryan Maning, a spokeswoman in Yangon.

Thein Zaw had not been seen by his lawyer or any of his family members since his arrest. Witnesses at Insein prison, where her client is being held, are not allowed because of coronavirus concerns, so his family has been dropping off food and supplies for him at the gate.

Tin Zar Oo said that her client looked healthy during Friday’s hearing, but he suffered from asthma at night. She said Thein Zaw’s brother noted that he had lost weight.

Thein Zaw was arrested as he was photographing police, some of them armed, charging down a street with anti-riot police in front. A video shows that although he stepped to the side of the street to get out of their way, several police rushed over and surrounded him in a prison cell as he was handcuffed and then taken away.

According to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, 38 journalists have been detained since the military ousted the elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi on Feb. 1. Nineteen are still incarcerated.

The group says it has verified the detentions of more than 2,000 people as well as 69 deaths.

On Friday, local media in Shan State in eastern Myanmar reported that a Vietnamese journalist from Poland had been beaten and arrested by security forces.

The online Kambawza Tai News said a foreign photographer was arrested Thursday while taking pictures of a protest in the city of Taunggyi. A photo provided to the news site shows a man trapped against a wall with one arm raised as he is surrounded by about 10 soldiers.

Germany’s dpa news agency said the man, Robert Bociaga, 30, has been working for the news service, and it has not been able to contact him.

"We are deeply shocked by the arrest and apparent mistreatment of Robert Bociaga," said the agency’s chief, John Goesmann. "This is an intolerable and unacceptable attack on the freedom of the press and, even in this brutal form, is unfortunately not an isolated case.

The Polish Foreign Ministry confirmed the arrest of a Polish journalist and said it was trying to contact the detained man and obtain information about his health and legal situation.

Earlier this week, Myanmar authorities canceled the licenses of five local outlets that had extensively covered the protests. Mizzima, Democratic Voice of Burma, Khit Thit Media, Myanmar Now and 7 Day News have continued operating despite being barred from broadcasting or publishing on any media platform.

The Associated Press and many press freedom organizations have called for the release of Thein Zaw and the other detained journalists.

The U.S. government, in addition to criticizing the use of violence by Myanmar’s security forces, has condemned the crackdown on the press in the Southeast Asian nation.

"We are deeply concerned about the increasing attacks on the freedom of expression, including for members of the press. We call for the release of journalists and for all others who have been unjustly detained," U.S. State Department spokesperson Ned Price told reporters in Washington on Thursday.

Even during Suu Kyi’s time in office, journalists were often sued for their reporting.

In the highest-profile case, two journalists working for the Reuters news agency were arrested in 2017 while working on a story about military violence directed at Myanmar’s Rohingya minority. They were accused of illegally possessing official documents and were sentenced to seven years in prison and bars before being freed in 2019 in a mass presidential pardon.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Zaw has been jailed for covering the violence leveled against anti-coup demonstrators in Burma.

Thanks to Mr. Zaw and other journalists on the ground, we know what is going on in Burma is pure evil. The autocratic strongmen leading this coup are using deadly force to crack down on all dissenting speech. Burmese authorities, under the direction of these military thugs, are actively murdering demonstrators, arresting thousands, and arresting hi-tech international reporters covering the situation.

Senseless violence, military rule, and imprisoning political opponents all fly directly in the face of the democratic values we cherish as Americans.

Today, this balance of power is gone. The military is using brutal violence to drag Burma back into repression and isolation. We should condemn this coup with one voice as the United States of America through its Congress, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the Burmese military immediately release the will of the Burmese people and, one, return power to those democratically elected; and, two, release civilian leaders taken into custody.

Daily protests against the military coup continue to occur in towns and cities throughout Burma, and the security forces are using increasing brutality to crack down on those demonstrating.

We must make it clear that the United States is watching and that we support the restoration of democracy.

Again, I want to thank Mr. LEVIN, the ranking member, and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for coming together so that the Burmese people know that the Congress of the United States of America stands together in their fight for democracy.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUZICKA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 134.

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. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(c) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.
American Dream and Promise Act of 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the motion to recommit on H.R. 6 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Jordan) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will recommit the bill.

The Clerk redesignated the motion. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic devices, and there were—yeas 203, nays 216, not voting 10, as follows:

Mr. Jordan on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic devices, and there were—yeas 228, nays 197, not voting 5, as follows:

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.

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

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(h) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 197, not voting 5, as follows:

NOT VOTING—10

Alaska, and BOST changed their vote from "nay" to "yea".

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the help of my colleagues on this bill. Their support made this possible.

Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the American Dream and Promise Act. This bill would provide a pathway to citizenship for millions of undocumented immigrants who have lived in the United States for many years.

Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the American Dream and Promise Act. This bill would provide a pathway to citizenship for millions of undocumented immigrants who have lived in the United States for many years.
Ms. MILLIOTAKIS, Messrs. MCKINLEY, and GREEN of Tennessee changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

The bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 4, 117TH CONGRESS

LATRICE POWELL TRIBUTE

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the outstanding service of an esteemed member of my staff known and respected by all here: our deputy floor director, Latrice Powell.

In her 13 years on Capitol Hill, Latrice’s name has become synonymous with cool-headed leadership and institutional expertise. We all know her as a maestro of the floor, masterfully directing legislative processes and voting schedules, all while anticipating and managing the diverse needs of our Caucus.

Indeed, her skills as a coalition-builder and communicator help our Democratic Caucus honor this proud truth: Our diversity is our strength, but our unity is our power.

Members are particularly grateful for Latrice’s calm and trusted presence on the House floor. Her acumen, and her experience helping to manage the floor during very difficult votes and debates.

Not only has she served the Speaker as her deputy floor director, Latrice previously helped run the Democratic Cloakroom, as was pointed out, and before that was director of operations for Members services for the Congressional Black Caucus as well as a staff member for the gentleman from Maryland, our Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BENNIE THOMPSON. That is a very distinguished record of service to this House and to our country.

Now, I would be remiss if I did not observe that Latrice Powell is a graduate of the University of Maryland, and is a proud Terp. That wonderful and distinguished academic institution has graduated from. She also holds a master’s degree in counseling and psychology from Bowie State University.

What is significant about the University of Maryland and Bowie State University? They are in my district, so, Mr. Speaker, you know what extraordinary institutions they are.

Today, Latrice lives in Upper Marlboro. Whose district do you think that is? Mr. Speaker? Just take a wild guess.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.
FARM WORKFORCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Thompson of Mississippi), pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1603) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for terms and conditions for nonimmigrant workers performing agricultural labor or services, and for other purposes, now resumes.

The Clerk reads the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARBAJAL). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the motion to recommit ordered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FITSCHBACH) on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Clerk will now recommit the bill.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion as agreed to by the House.

The motion to recommit was re-adopted.

The yeas and nays were ordered, as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yeas</th>
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The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 218, not voting 7, as follows:

[List of roll call votes]

NOT VOTING—7

Young

Newhouse

Stivers

Wilson (SC)

[Names of members not voting]
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the yeas and nays demanded.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. MCCAVERY. Madam Speaker, I rise to raise a question of the privileges of the House, and I offer a resolution (H. Res. 243) removing a certain Member from a certain committee of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 243

WHEREAS the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Christopher Wray said in July 2020 that “Beijing is engaged in a highly sophisticated malign foreign influence campaign” that involves “subversive, undeclared, criminal, or coercive attempts to sway our government’s policies, distort our country’s public discourse, and undermine confidence in our democratic processes and values;”

WHEREAS Representative Eric Swalwell has not denied public reporting that a suspected Chinese intelligence operative helped raise money for Representative Swalwell’s political campaigns and facilitated the potential assignment of interns into Representative Swalwell’s offices;

WHEREAS Representative Swalwell has not denied other troublesome elements of public reporting;

WHEREAS clause 1 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides, “A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall have at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House.’’; and

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, removed from the following committee of the House of Representatives:

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE Mr. Swalwell of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution qualifies.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:
Mr. Hoyer moves that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, on this important day, I rise to recognize the retirement of a true servant of the Congress, Joe, who has been the Speaker pro tempore for 29 years. Joe served Congress for 29 years, and he is a true statesman. Joe is well known for his dedication and reliability, and for his commitment to working with both sides of the aisle. Joe is a true servant of the people, and he will be sorely missed. Joe's leadership and wisdom will be greatly missed by all of us in Congress. Joe, thank you for your service, and God bless you.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and recognize the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Hoyer. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the leadership and dedication of Mr. Hoyer. Mr. Hoyer has been a true servant of the Congress, and his leadership and guidance have been invaluable. Mr. Speaker, I am so thankful for President Biden's commitment to liberty in Ukraine, and I am also encouraged by Secretary Blinken's recent statement reaffirming the administration's commitment to comply with the sanctions legislation. Our caucus, on a bipartisan basis, stands ready to work with the administration to apply further sanctions to halt the pipeline. The State Department must make clear that Congress will not support a side deal that puts the security of Ukraine and the region at risk.

Mr. ROUZER and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messes. KHANNA and PASCRELL changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RULE 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Alfred Davis, Jr. (Beyers) Barraúgain (Beyers) Bishop (GA)
Buck (GA) Bryan (GA) Carsten (PA)
Byatt (NY) Byers (IL) Geary (MA)

ENERGY SECURITY IN EUROPE

Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.

Mr. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Ukraine Caucus, I rise with great concern regarding Europe's energy security with the imminent completion of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

Nord Stream 2 is a Russian malign influence energy project designed to ensnare Europe and weaken the sovereignty of Ukraine. Tragically, Russia's illegal war in and on Ukraine has claimed the lives of over 14,000 Ukrainians and displaced millions. Russia has a deeply troubling history of using energy coercion to undermine democratic institutions. Thankfully, Congress has now passed legislation twice on an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis to put mandatory sanctions on Nord Stream 2.

I am so thankful for President Biden's commitment to liberty in Ukraine and his opposition to Nord Stream 2. I am also encouraged by Secretary Blinken's recent statement reaffirming the administration's commitment to comply with the sanctions legislation. Our caucus, on a bipartisan basis, stands ready to work with the administration to apply further sanctions to halt the pipeline. The State Department must make clear that Congress will not support a side deal that puts the security of Ukraine and the region at risk.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOE NOVOTNY ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

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CONGRATULATIONS TO JOE NOVOTNY ON HIS RETIREMENT

Mr. ROUZER and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messes. KHANNA and PASCRELL changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RULE 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Alfred Davis, Jr. (Beyers) Barraúgain (Beyers) Bishop (GA)
Buck (GA) Bryan (GA) Carsten (PA)
Byatt (NY) Byers (IL) Geary (MA)
Joe's career started as a House Page and led him to positions on the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Education and Labor. In 2010, Joe joined the Clerk's organization as Reading Clerk, where this Chamber has enjoyed his voice and diligence for over a decade.

When asking the many teams who work with him how they would describe Joe, the word that came up repeatedly was “teammate.” As a dedicated public servant with nearly three decades of experience and knowledge, Joe’s attention to detail, mentorship, humor, and kindness made him an asset and a friend to every team he has been a part of. From his restaurant recommendations to stories about seeing his favorite bands play live on weekends, Joe will not only be missed by his colleagues in Legislative Operations, but by all of us who know him as part of this Chamber.

I would like to wish Joe well in his retirement and celebrate his commitment to serving this body so ably for so many years. Congratulations, Joe.

HATE CRIMES IN AMERICA

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I was in the United States Congress when the first hate crimes legislation was written. It was written after the heinous killing of James Byrd in Texas, where a Black man was dragged through the streets of Texas and decapitated.

Tomorrow, the President of the United States will go to Georgia, where eight people were killed, six of whom happen to be Asian women. Yet a caperment to serving this body so ably for so many years. Congratulations, Joe.

Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, a number of us took note when Microsoft founder Bill Gates proposed that the wealthiest nations move to a hundred percent synthetic beef—synthetic beef—to fight climate change.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have been in meetings with Bill Gates, and I respect his intellect and his desire for social responsibility by the world's wealthiest, and I have no beef with Bill for his desire to see us transition to a much more sustainable economy, and I agree. But making supper from a lab? That is not a solution. That is a chemistry experiment.

Mr. Speaker, America makes food, real food, and we shouldn't disrupt a nutritional food source and management of our animal resources that would have minimal effect on greenhouse gases.

I have an idea. I would like to invite Mr. Gates to the West Point Livestock Auction, and he can present his proposal for lab-based meat to the farmers and ranchers there. We would have a healthy debate.

OUR DIVERSITY MAKES US STRONG

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the millions of Dreamers who call America home and contribute to the rich tapestry of our country, yet have seen their dreams of a permanent home deferred over and over again.

These Americans, in every way but on paper, deal with uncertainty each day that we fail to act. Now that the House has acted, the Senate must immediately pass the American Dream and Promise Act.

In our melting pot of a city, New Yorkers have shown again and again that it is our diversity that makes us strong and that immigrants and the American Dream are linked.

So, today, the House made clear that immigrants are welcome here and that Dreamers deserve to know their home will not be taken away. I thank all of my colleagues who voted “yes” to providing this commonsense pathway to citizenship, and I urge the Senate to do the same.

CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION NEEDS TO BE FIXED

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House voted on H.R. 485, Stronger CAPTA, a reauthorization of the Child Abuse Protection and Treatment Act. Abuse is obviously a horrible thing that no child should have to suffer. However, this legislation has multiple issues which I call on the Senate to fix. Notably, it would create a national registry of child abuse and neglect.

Now, this sounds good, but under current law, a person does not need to be convicted or even charged with a crime to be put on a State abuse registry, which leads to many parents being added due to misfiled paperwork or perhaps overzealous CPS workers.

Homeschooling parents in particular face this issue, and an appeal can take months or even years to get a name removed from the list. By nationalizing State registries this problem will spread nationwide without a fix.

The legislation attempts to address this concern by creating a working group to study and make recommendations on due process concerns, but that is not a sufficient safeguard for Americans' due process rights.

A 2009 HHIS report on the feasibility of a national child abuse registry noted that a national registry would be plagued by false positives, where an innocent person sharing a name with an abuser would be flagged in background searches.

I call on the Senate to fix this legislation.

OBSERVING SLEEP AWARENESS WEEK

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to speak about Sleep Awareness Week, a week to remind us all of the importance of something we all need—a good night's sleep.

Sleep Awareness Week and World Sleep Day are internationally recognized and bring awareness to sleep and its important impact on our health.

The pandemic has taken a toll on all of us, including our sleep schedules. Increased anxiety and worries have made it harder than ever to get consistent and peaceful sleep.

Despite this fact, it is important we consider the instrumental role sleep plays in keeping our bodies and minds healthy.

A proper comprehensive view of good health must include the importance of rest. We all could use it.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure all American families, including 165,000 people in our country impacted by narcolepsy, have access to the healthcare they need.

Sleep, wellness, and health must go hand in hand.

HONORING GARY CLARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUSTOS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.
Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a longtime friend and the biggest advocate for veterans in central Florida, retired Air Force Colonel Gary Clark.

I have known Colonel Clark for 20 years. He was an effective and veteran’s advocate. I am honored to recognize him as one of the distinguished 2020 inductees into the Florida Veterans’ Hall of Fame. This is an honor truly befitting Gary, thanks to his countless contributions to Florida’s veterans.

Gary served in the United States Air Force and then in the aviation industry. Currently, he serves on the Board of Directors for the Polk County Veterans Council. The Florida Veterans’ Hall of Fame is an annual event that recognizes individuals for their contributions to veterans and their families.

Gary coordinates an annual Veterans Day breakfast with the Rotary Club of Lakeland. He has been a Rotarian for 20 years. He also chairs the Flight to Honor Polk, which brings senior veterans to the memorials near Washington.

Gary coordinates an annual Veterans Day breakfast with the Rotary Club of Lakeland. He has chaired the 15th Congressional District of Florida’s Service Academy Nominating Committee for at least a decade, and he remains the chair for my current board.

Mr. Speaker, it is simply impossible to think of veterans in central Florida without thinking of Gary Clark. On behalf of Polk County and the 15th District of Florida, we congratulate him on this honor and his induction into the Florida Veterans’ Hall of Fame, and we thank him for his selfless service to our veteran community.

SUPPORTING PUBLIC ACCESS TO CAPITOL

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on a more somber note, I rise in support of public access to this House and to this Capitol.

While I have only been a Member since January 3, as a former Naval aviator who had the privilege to travel to over 40 countries, I know the importance of our free and open democracy in both the figurative and the literal sense.

I was on the House floor on January 6 when violence erupted. As we continue to investigate the tragedy that resulted, the military fortress erected in response to gross overreaction. Capitol Police have indicated there is no credible threat justifying maintaining this security posture. On March 4, facing nonspecific rumors of a potential threat, the House rushed to conclude its work the night before and did not meet. Not only was the threat unfounded, but the Senate, operating under the same security protocols as the House, was open and conducting the people’s business, the same Senate that is only a few yards down the hall behind us.

Speaking of the differences between the two Chambers, doesn’t it seem odd that the same House impeachment managers who testified before the Senate without masks would insist that I be fined if I take my mask off right now, even though I have been vaccinated and there is no one around me?

In addition to dismantling this fortress, we would begin relaxing the protocols put in place to limit the spread of COVID. Today, all House Members have been offered the vaccine, and roughly 75 percent have been vaccinated. Many of the remaining 25 percent have antibodies from being infected previously.

There is no justification for this House to continue operating in a quasi-virtual state. The CDC has issued new guidelines easing masks and social distancing for the nearly 32 million people who are fully vaccinated.

It is time to end the proxy voting, begin in-person committee meetings, and return to regular order. Our strength as an institution relies on personal relationships and the ability to build consensus and compromise interests. As a freshman, I have yet to meet most of my colleagues. We should be working to find common ground, and that is simply not possible in a virtual meeting.

Mr. Speaker, as the new administration acts to tear down the wall at our southern border, we have a new one right here, paralyzing the seat of democracy. The hypocrisy is obvious, and it is shameful.

This is no longer about safety. It is about making every effort to create disruption and hide what is really going on from the American people.

It is time to take down the razor wire fencing, send the troops home, and open the people’s House to the public. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADDRESSING THE BORDER CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) for 38 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the Biden border crisis, the unraveling of what was once a managed situation.

We are a compassionate Nation, but lawlessness is not compassion. Aiding and abetting cartels is not compassion. Putting policies in place that allow evil actors to abuse women on a journey is not compassion. Allowing them to grow and be funded into a destabilizing force in Central and South American nations that are trying to thrive and survive and create an economy for their own people, that is not compassion.

The policies that the Biden administration has put in place have caused this crisis at the border. It is different from therahamutation that came in, inherited a problem and had to put policies in place and make difficult decisions to come up with a solution. This administration inherited a solution and has put in place policies that have created a problem.

It was predictable. It was easy to avoid. It is unfortunate that we have to be here again to talk about this today, when we are here because the losses of those affected matter. They deserve it. They need their story to be told.

It is ironic that we are taking people off the border right now, our good men and women who signed up to protect and secure our border, to defend the Constitution, and to protect our communities. We are actually taking them off the border to sit at computers to do paperwork to process what has become a migrant humanitarian crisis.

We have essentially turned our brave men and women into the last mile, so to speak, for cartel activity. The business model that the cartels have to work throughout the world to bring people to our border, to charge them thousands of dollars each while they abuse them on the journey, while they put them into indentured servitude and then hand them over to our people simply for processing. That is not what they signed up to do.

The migrants deserve better as well, as do, certainly, our communities. We understand the strategy of the cartels to overwhelm our border and our resources with the humanitarian crisis and then sneak in drugs that destroy the lives of our young people and our families.

We have to fix this. We can secure our border. We can protect the lives of these people, and we can keep this Nation strong. We can help push back the cartel influence in our Nation and throughout Central and South America.

I have a couple of fellow Members of Congress and friends here who have valuable experience. I thank them for joining me today to help us with this conversation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressmen CLOUD for organizing this Special Order on this topic that the country is dealing with today.

The Trump administration established strong laws against illegal immigration. President Biden had decided to disregard any success achieved by his predecessor and, instead, announced open borders to the world.

This problem was not created due to conditions abroad but by decisions made at home, and they were political decisions, unfortunately.

Since President Biden was elected, illegal border crossings have skyrocketed. In February 2020, the CBP announced that over 35,000 migrants tried to cross the border illegally. To put this in context, this past February, that number far surpassed 100,000.

Despite having the statistics to prove it, President Biden refuses to call this situation a crisis.

Aside from halting construction on the border wall as performed by President Trump, the Biden administration
has reimplemented a system of catch and release and implemented selective enforcement of our immigration laws. They have suspended the removal of most people with active deportation orders and even released COVID-positive detainees into our country. Really? If you go out of the country as an American and come in, you have to be tested. This administration has no policies in place to test or provide masks and definitely not to know what is coming into our country.

The problems we are experiencing are more than politically motivated. They are counterproductive and put the safety of the American people in jeopardy. Our social systems and border officials don’t have the capacity or the resources to handle an overwhelming surge in illegal border crossings.

Let me be clear, our immigration system needs judicial review and legislative reform to protect our citizens and our southern border. Disregarding any form of success on our border is not the answer that we need.

As I said before, legal immigration has countless benefits to this great Nation. It is a right and a responsibility to know who and what comes into our great country.

Mr. CLOUD. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congressman CLOUD, for this very important Special Order. The House of hypocrites may be a more fitting name than this House of Representatives.

The Democrats have facilitated the building of a 18-foot-tall wall or fence with razor wire around the people's House, our national Capitol Building, and surround themselves with police and National Guard. Yet, the same people refuse to protect our Nation’s border and the continued construction of our border wall.

Last week, the Democrats passed two bills that diminish our Second Amendment rights. The Democrats have the people's House, where you don’t need guns and walls, yet they have surrounded themselves with guns and walls for months.

There are real dangers posed by allowing this massive illegal immigration invasion. We don’t know who the people are that are coming or what their intentions are. We do know that a lot of them are bringing in drugs, women and children to be trafficked, COVID and other diseases, and weapons.

I call on President Biden and the Democrats to stop obstructing the enforcement of our immigration laws and facilitating this invasion on our southern border.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the good Congressman from Texas (Mr. CLOUD) for leading this important discussion.

When I visited the border, I saw the dangers of open borders, not only for Americans, but for thousands of illegal immigrants smuggled across the border.

Open borders empower drug cartels. Cartels are ruthless and inhumane in their treatment of their human cargo. We have signed on to enforce our immigration laws. But President Biden has signed agreements with El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala that curbed the flow of illegal immigrant caravans. Those agreements, along with the Remain in Mexico agreement, deprived the cartels of billions and billions of dollars and the revenue of immigrants from sexual abuse and exploitation at the hands of the ruthless drug cartels.

Sadly, on January 20, President Biden gave the ruthless cartels a green light to resume their exploitation of women, children, and young men when he signed executive orders effectively repealing those agreements, which had curbed illegal immigration and were defunding the cartels.

Now, the surge of illegal border crossings is at record highs. Customs and Border Protection agents are overwhelmed and have resorted to catch and release, which rewards the cartels, further enriching those guys.

Rather than abandoning border security, the Biden-Harris administration must abandon failed policies that created the crisis.

Restoring our border is essential to putting the safety and security of Americans first, to protect immigrants from exploitation and harm, and to deprive the drug cartels of victims and revenue.

The worst is still to come if this administration continues down this reckless road.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Posey for his comments. It is interesting to point out the former “Remain in Mexico” policy that was removed under this administration. Ironically, if you are a U.S. citizen going to Mexico, you will have to remain in Mexico and not be allowed into our very own home country unless you have a negative COVID test. However, this is not happening with the migrants at the border currently.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of representing Yuma County, Arizona. And as many of you know, Yuma is the epicenter of the Biden-created border crisis.

When Mr. Biden says he is not going to enforce our immigration laws, when he says he is not going to build a border wall, it has dire consequences.

We are seeing the tragic consequences of that right now in Yuma. Mr. Biden’s decision last month to release thousands of Yuma County on a daily basis has opened up a spigot of border crossings into my great State of Arizona.

Now my worst fears are coming through: Illegal aliens are flooding into Yuma. We have now ceded operational control of the border to the cartels.

In less than 2 months, the Biden administration has destroyed much of President Trump’s progress in securing our borders. The Biden administration’s open border policy, coupled with NANCY PELOSI’s amnesty bills taken up this week—this very day in Congress will only exacerbate the growing humanitarian health and security crisis along our southern border.

It is shocking to me that the House Democrats’ answer to the Biden-created border crisis is to take up legislation that would give amnesty, plus a path to citizenship, to more than 5 million illegal aliens. This is like pouring gasoline on a wildfire.

We should be enforcing the immigration laws we have on the books. We should not be giving amnesty to millions of illegal aliens. Mr. Biden should have halted final construction of the border wall. Unfortunately, Democrat’s hatred for President Trump clouds their ability to work together towards commonsense reforms.

Instead, Democrats rammed their radical amnesty legislation through Congress, even with confirmed reports that suspects on the terrorist watch list have attempted to enter into our country.

What is happening in Yuma and all along the southern border is unconscionable. The crisis is only getting worse. Unfortunately, today’s action on the House floor sends exactly the wrong message. We should not be incentivizing more illegal immigrants to unlawfully enter our country. Instead, we must condemn these attempts, enforce the laws on the books, and take all necessary steps to get our border under control.

God help us all if these two bills become law.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GOSAR for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the open border policies of the Biden administration, which have created the worst border crisis in recent memory.

After the surge in 2019, the Trump administration built the wall system to secure our border, ended “catch and release,” and, most importantly, actually enforced our Nation's laws, making it harder and less desirable to come to our country illegally. And it worked. Illegal border crossings fell to record lows.

Unfortunately, on his first day in office, in an act of spiteful partisanship, President Biden undid all of that with the stroke of a pen. The results are clear and disturbing. February border apprehensions were tripled what they were last year under President Trump, with a number of accompanied children in custody already shattering a record.
This truly is a humanitarian crisis of our time. On the treacherous trip to our country, illegal aliens are subject to abuse, rape, gang violence, and harsh weather and terrain. Once they arrive, often they are forced into sex slavery or indentured servitude to pay off their debts to coyotes or the cartel. Open borders and amnesty are not compassionate. They are heartless. The level of human suffering taking place on the border due to President Biden’s policies is truly tragic. The result of these policies was completely predictable.

When I visited the border just over a month ago, agents told me troubling stories of illegal aliens, specifically citing President Biden’s immigration policies as the reason they decided to come to America. And this week, House Democrats passed amnesty measures that will only make the situation worse.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Biden and House Democrats to reconsider, set aside partisanship, and work with us to secure our border, enforce our laws, and address the humanitarian crisis at the border before it is too late.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, Mr. CLOUD, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, earlier today, Democrats ignored President Biden’s inhumane policies to incentivize this kind of activity on our southern border.

Here is the way it works: The cartels have operational control of our border. They do. No one crosses the southern border unless the cartel says it is okay. The cartels are advertising now. NGOs funded by this government are advertising down in the Northern Triangle states in Mexico: “Come north.”

They give brochures how to get here. And this cartel advertising is forming now. But more than that, we have got people lining up at the borders to come across. It is a treacherous journey.

Mr. Speaker, parents are giving their kids to coyotes to bring forward. And these people have no respect for human life. No respect. And that is because of the policies of this administration. And I will tell you what I heard someone on the floor of the House state today, and I am going to quote it.

They said, “This bill is not amnesty. It does not grant anybody amnesty. It allows individuals to get right with the law and become legal workers in the United States.” That is the definition of amnesty. Look it up in Merriam Webster.

Earlier this week, Secretary Mayorkas admitted, “We are on pace to encounter more individuals on the southwest border than at any time in the last 20 years.”

Let that sink in: More than any time in the last 20 years.

And the answer to this by our Democrat colleagues is to pass amnesty.

Mr. Speaker, we hear moving stories that all Dreamers came to the United States as little children, graduated from high school as valedictorians and are now working as doctors saving lives.

If that were true, why did these bills include waivers for illegal aliens who have been convicted of crimes?

Why didn’t these bills include language to require that illegal aliens who will get amnesty at least have graduated from either high school or college?

The contents of the bills the House passed today do not match the rhetoric of the open borders crowd. We can spend hours talking about the heartfelt stories, what happened to people, kids who I have seen, who have been rented out and used multiple times to take advantage of these policies. Time doesn’t allow for me to do that, but we must continue to fight this horrible scourge because it is a humanitarian crisis.

Indeed, it is true that these cartels have a weird, perverted thinking when it comes to people. For them, they are just a business product. In their mind, they can sell a kilo of coke once, but they can get residual income from a human life.

It is pathetic, disturbing, troubling, to say the least, that we, by our policies, empower this kind of activity on our southern border.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, my good friend, Congressman MICHAEL CLOUD, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Biden regime has focused all its time and energy on benefiting those who have done it all wrong. Fascist governors imposed draconian lockdowns and sent their States into economic disaster. So Biden passed the blue State bailout.

Did you commit a felony? This administration wants you to vote. And now this administration wants to give special privileges to those breaking our laws and crossing the southern border.

Mr. Speaker, it is past time that we fix the broken immigration system and secure the border. That is my hard line. That means building the wall, properly funding Border Patrol, and enforcing the laws we have on the books—exactly what President Trump did, which led to record low illegal crossings. This is the right and humane thing to do.

Getting children out of the hands of cartels and coyotes, and making it clear that the American government will put those coming the right way, the legal way, they will be rewarded.

But, no, this administration has become a marketing wing for the cartels, urging folks from all around the world to flood our southern border.

These cartels are making billions of dollars on human smuggling alone, and they are on drug trafficking. The result of Biden’s collaboration with cartels is the highest number of unaccompanied minors we have ever seen.

Thousands of criminals, and even individuals on the FBI’s terrorist watch list, crossing our border.

Mr. Speaker, this administration is incentivizing unaccompanied minors to make the hazardous and potentially fatal journey across our southern border. That is child abuse. This administration has signaled that we will not fortify our southern border, and we have seen those on the terrorist watch list try to enter. That is a dereliction of duty. And we have seen this administration fail to uphold and enforce the laws of our Nation. That is a betrayal of the American people.

The most moral thing we can do is build a wall and secure our southern border. It is shameful and immoral to signal to poor and desperate people that if you break our laws, if you cross our borders, if you break Federal law, and we make it easier, if you somehow don’t get caught and survive, then we will take care of you with our hard-earned tax dollars. Let’s ask California how that is working for them.

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. BOEBERT for her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to shine a light on the current crisis that is plaguing our southwest border. Customs and Border Protection agents has stated that they are encountering more than 3,000 illegal immigrants per day. It has also been reported that Customs and Border Patrol encountered the highest number of unaccompanied minors we have ever seen. Thousands of criminals, and even individuals on the terrorist watch list, crossing our border.

The Biden executive order terminating the construction of the wall caused this crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made it worse. The Biden border crisis stands to threaten not only U.S. communities along the southern border, but also Americans throughout the interior. And as a result of the Federal government’s inaction, local border communities are stepping up to fill the void.

But, unfortunately, these localities do not have the authority to retain these illegals who plan to travel to dozens of cities throughout the country. We must do everything in our power to protect Americans from unnecessary exposure to the coronavirus.

It seriously troubles me that the Secretary of Homeland Security acknowledged yesterday in a committee hearing that the Department not only does not know how many illegal immigrants have been released, but they are also not testing all of them for COVID-
Illegal immigrants should not be allowed to enter our country to begin with, and a wall would help do just that. But we could certainly not be allowed to enter and spread the COVID–19 virus. All Americans should be appalled with the crisis at the border.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article titled “Color-Coded Passage: Why Smugglers Are Tagging U.S.-Bound Migrants with Wristbands.”

It has recently come to light that a number of the migrants are coming over with wristbands. The question was asked, Why?

[From Reuters, Mar. 9, 2021]

Color-Coded Passage: Why Smugglers Are Tagging U.S.-Bound Migrants with Wristbands

(By Adrees Latif, Laura Gottesdiener, Mica Rosenberg)

PENTAS, TX.—Along the banks of the Rio Grande in the scrubby grassland near Penitas, Texas, hundreds of colored plastic wristbands ripped off by migrants litter the ground, signs of what U.S. border officials say is a growing trend among powerful drug cartels and smugglers paying to cross illegally into the United States.

The plastic bands—red, blue, green, white—some labeled arrivals or entries in Spanish—have migrants cross the river on makeshift rafts, according to a Reuters witness. Their use has not been widely reported before.

Some migrants are trying to evade border agents, others are mostly Central American families or young children traveling without parents who turn themselves into officials, often to seek asylum.

Border Patrol agents in the Rio Grande Valley sector, which spans more than 34,000 square miles (38,000 square kilometers) along the border in southeast Texas, have recently encountered immigrants wearing the bracelets during several apprehensions, said Matthew Dyman, a spokesman for U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

The “information on the bracelets represents a multitude of data that is used by smuggling organizations, such as paying status or affiliation with smuggling groups,” Dyman told Reuters.

The differing coding techniques come as Democratic President Joe Biden’s administration has sought to reverse restrictive immigration policies set up by his predecessor, former President Donald Trump. But recent efforts to make border crossings safer for migrants warning the easing of hardline policies aren’t killing by mistake.”

This is what we are allowing, and it is tragic. We can do better than this.

We can mitigate the influence that the carts are having at our border and communities throughout my State, in particular, in Texas, and throughout our Nation. We can mitigate this humanitarian and national security crisis, and I encourage the White House to do so, and for this House to take up legislation to secure our border as well.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 186, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 9 o’clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 19, 2021, 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:

EC-629. A letter from the Congressional Assistant II, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board’s interim final rule—Loans to Executive Officers, Directors, and Principal Shareholders of Member Banks [Regulation O; Docket No.: R-1760] (RIN: 7100-AG10) received March 18, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 968); to the Committee on Financial Services.

March 18, 2021
Region 7) received March 16, 2021, 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.

EC-654. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Air Plan Approval; Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area; Correction [EPA-R10-OAR-2020-0174; FRL-10020-98-Region 19] received March 16, 2021, 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.

EC-655. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Fluidapry; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0651; FRL-10019-19] received March 16, 2021, 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.

EC-656. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Quizalofop ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-R03-OAR-2019-0527; FRL-10020-96-Region 3] received March 16, 2021, 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.

EC-657. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Air Plan Approval; Air Quality Plans; State of Maryland; Control of Emissions from Existing Sewage Sludge Incineration Units; Correction [EPA-R03-OAR-2019-0527; FRL-10020-98-Region 19] received March 16, 2021, 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.

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 1, March 18, 2021 by Mr. STEWART; Mr. DELOZIER; Mr. STIVERS; Mr. THOMAS; Mr. SCOTT of Georgia; Mr. C BASS of Virginia; Mr. WATERS; Mr. KURIAN; Mr. BENNET; Mr. CRAWFORD; Mr. HARRIS; Mr. MAYER; Mr. CHU; Mrs. REED; Mr. MCCURRY; Mr. DAVIS of Texas; Mrs. GREEN of Georgia; Mr. MUSEUS; Mr. GOOD of Virginia; Mr. BIGH, Ms. HERTEL; Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota; Mrs. SCOTT; Mr. FRANKLIN of Florida; Mr. CLOUD; Mr. OWENS; Mr. GOODEN of Texas; Mr. FOXX; Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LA LAMPA, Mr. HICKS of Georgia; Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas; Mr. FERNSTRA, Mr. GUEST; Mr. CATHWORTH; and Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 2002. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to authorize orders related to immigration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself; Mr. GOMRITZ; Mr. BARN; Mr. BROOKS; Mrs. LESKO; Mr. ROSENDALE Mr. MOORE of Alabama Mr. DUNCAN Ms. BIGH; Mr. GARTZ; and Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2003. A bill to enact into law certain executive orders related to immigration and border security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security; Armed Services; Committee on Oversight and Reform; 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 Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself; Mr. GOMRITZ; Mr. BARN; Mr. BROOKS; Mrs. LESKO; Mr. ROSENDALE; Mr. MOORE of Alabama; Mr. DUNCAN; Ms. BIGH; Mr. GARTZ; and Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2004. A bill to provide that no Federal funds may be used to implement any executive actions related to immigration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security; Armed Services; Committee on Oversight and Reform; 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 Mr. CALVERT (for himself and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 2005. A bill to amend chapter 19 of title 13, United States Code; to require the Secretary of each military department to identify promising research programs of the Small Business Innovation Research Program or Small Business Technology Transfer Program for inclusion in the future budgets and plans of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Mr. O’HALLERAN);

H.R. 2006. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States to expand or maintain a strategic stockpile of products deemed to be essential in the event of a public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. WATSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia);

H.R. 2007. A bill to provide for research and educational programs with respect to lead and other durable toxins; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 2008. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize...
certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of ILLINOIS:
H.R. 9. A bill to clarify access to courts of the United States for persons seeking redress of a constitutional right by the United States or any agent, person, or entity acting in the name of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 10. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to establish a public option for health insurance; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. SANCHEZ, Miss GONZALEZ-COLON, Ms. LEE of New York, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. CASTOR of New York):
H.R. 11. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to increase the age of eligibility for children to receive benefits under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:
H.R. 12. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a grant program for the improvement of electric vehicle charging infrastructure and hydrogen fueling infrastructure along the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEUTCH:
H.R. 13. A bill to establish the Climate Change Advisory Commission to develop recommendations, frameworks, and guidelines for projects to respond to the impacts of climate change, to issue Federal obligations, the proceeds of which shall be used to fund projects that aid in adaptation to climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, 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 Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. COCHRANE, Mr. MEZLIS, and Ms. SPANBERGER):
H.R. 14. A bill to repeal certain outdated authorities, prohibit the use of military force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Ms. MACHEL):
H.R. 15. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to submit to Congress an annual report on projects that are over budget and behind schedule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, 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 Miss GONZALEZ-COLON:
H.R. 16. A bill to amend the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 to develop a study regarding streamlining and consolidating information collection and preliminary damage assessments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON:
H.R. 17. A bill to modify certain requirements for recovery of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON:
H.R. 18. A bill to waive certain provisions in the case of an emergency declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON (for herself and Ms. PLASKETT):
H.R. 19. A bill to amend the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 in the definition of critical services for purposes of repair, restoration, and replacement of damaged facilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Miss GONZALEZ-COLON:
H.R. 20. A bill to provide for an online repository for certain reporting requirements pursuant to the Budget Act of 2018 to include certain services related to Federal disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Small Business, and Financial Services, 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 Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. McKIEHIN, Ms. RABBAGAN, Ms. SCHARFENSEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CHU, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTER, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BEATTY, Mr. KAHLE, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ESPER, Mr. MATTifying of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):
H.R. 21. A bill to restore, reaffirm, and reconcile environmental justice and civil rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, and 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 Mr. HERN (for himself and Mr. COLE):
H.R. 22. A bill to require asylum officers at United States embassies and consulates to conduct credible fear screenings before aliens seeking asylum may be permitted to enter the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself, Mr. WESTMORENLEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. BUCHSON):
H.R. 23. A bill to authorize a pilot program for dyslexia screening and early literacy intervention using evidence-based services for students suspected of having an early reading deficiency or dyslexia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOYER:
H.R. 24. A bill to establish the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 25. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to increase transparency and oversight of third-party litigation funding in certain actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. MURDOCK):
H.R. 26. A bill to assist in the conservation of highly endangered amphibian species in foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. WLATZ):
H.R. 27. A bill to direct Federal science agencies and the Office of Science and Technology Policy to undertake activities to improve the quality of undergraduate STEM education and enhance research capacity at the Nation’s HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. BACON, Ms. BASS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GARABINO, Mr. HASHTASHIAN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. LAN-GEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MELDER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. SOTO):
H.R. 28. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize a program to recognize institutions of higher education that offer outstanding programs and services for foster and homeless youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (for herself, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BHYER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CABRERA, Mr. CLARENDEN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CIVCILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COOPER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KIND, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. LOFUREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEeks, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOUTLON, Ms. NOERT, Mr. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SCHAFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VINNYCROSS SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. NAPOLETANO, Mr. JONES, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TUTTS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. WELCH):
H.R. 29. A bill to provide that individuals who are beneficiaries of deferred action, deferred enforced departure, or temporary protected status shall be treated in the same manner as citizens of the United States for purposes of determination of eligibility of such individuals to serve as officers or employees of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI (for himself, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. YORK, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. GONZALEZ):
H.R. 30. A bill to establish a postsecondary student data system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON):
H.R. 31. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the transfer of intangible property from United States foreign corporations to United States shareholders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSON of CONNECTICUT (for himself and Mr. COURTNEY):
H.R. 32. A bill to direct the President to use authority under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to ensure an adequate supply of equipment necessary for limiting the spread of COVID-19, to require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to establish a system for States and localities to access covered items during a covered emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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.
H.R. 2033. A bill to amend subpart 1 of part C of title 31, United States Code, to require the Director of Management and Budget to report on all disaster-related assistance programs.

H.R. 2035. A bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2036. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to formulate a strategic plan for entering into agreements with foreign countries to develop and commercialize new drugs to address pandemics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2040. A bill to update thresholds for suspicious activity reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 2045. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Director of Management and Budget to report on all disaster-related assistance programs.

H.R. 2046. A bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 2047. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for Post-9/11 Educational Assistance to members of the National Guard who perform certain full-time duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2048. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2049. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to promote reforestation following unplanned events on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

H.R. 2050. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month work requirements existing under the indigent able-bodied adult work requirement, and to establish a monthly waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title and waive the 24-month waiting period for Medicare eligibility for individuals with Huntington's disease; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2052. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Director of Management and Budget to annually submit to Congress a report on all disaster-related assistance provided by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.


H.R. 2056. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education and Labor to provide information to the Committee on the Secretary's implementation of the law.

H.R. 2057. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

H.R. 2058. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2059. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to promote reforestation following unplanned events on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

H.R. 2060. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month work requirements existing under the indigent able-bodied adult work requirement, and to establish a monthly waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title and waive the 24-month waiting period for Medicare eligibility for individuals with Huntington's disease; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2061. A bill to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2062. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Director of Management and Budget to annually submit to Congress a report on all disaster-related assistance provided by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 2063. A bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2064. A bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2065. A bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2066. A bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 2067. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for Post-9/11 Educational Assistance to members of the National Guard who perform certain full-time duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2068. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself and Ms. NORTON):


H.R. 2056. A bill to provide for a reauthorizing schedule for unauthorized Federal programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, the Judiciary, Ethics, Financial Services, the Budget, and Rules, 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 Mrs. RODGERS OF WASHINGTON (for herself, Mr. PALMER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. RUSO, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MCLINTOCK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. KELLER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MANN, Mr. MILLER-JACOBSON, Mr. LATUNER, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WEBB of Texas, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. JOHNSON of Rhode Island):

H.R. 2057. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require programs of determination by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. STEWART, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GARTZ, Mr. POSHY, Mr. BARIN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. HERN, and Mr. GORMETT):

H.R. 2058. A bill to provide for a reauthorizing schedule for unauthorized Federal programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, the Judiciary, Ethics, Financial Services, the Budget, and Rules, 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 Mr. KRYAN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nevada, and Mr. CAVETTI):

H.R. 2059. A bill to establish the Steel Valley National Heritage Area in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 2060. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to fund job-creating improvements in energy and electricity-related Federal buildings, to enable a portfolio of clean buildings by 2030, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources and House Administration, Oversight and Reform, Armed Services, Veterans’ Affairs, and Homeland Security, 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 Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 2061. A bill to establish an interagency forum for Federal firefighters; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Forestry, 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 Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. ANNE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON, Mr. Newman, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. WILD, and Mr. HOLINGSWORTH):

H.R. 2062. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and other laws to clarify appropriate standards of protection for aliens; to the Committees on Education and Labor.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA:

H.R. 2063. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to modify the authority of the National Labor Relations Board with respect to rulemakings; to authorize the issuance of complaints, and authority over unfair labor practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY:

H.R. 2064. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for certain civil monetary penalties for aliens granted temporary protected status or deferred enforced departure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 2065. A bill to amend section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, to require that annual budget submissions of the President to Congress provide an estimate of the cost per taxpayer of the deficit and of the public debt; to the Committee on Rules, 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 Mr. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA (for herself, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAillat, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LAMBERT-HISTON, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. WATSON-COLEMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CARDEÑAS, Mr. GALLEGLO, and Mr. CASTRO):

H.R. 2066. A bill to provide for the confidentiality of information submitted in requests for deferred action under the deferred action for childhood arrivals program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 2067. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require physicians and other prescribers of controlled substances to complete training on treating and managing patients with opioid and other substance use disorders; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 2068. A bill to create a safe harbor for insurers engaging in the business of insurance; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mrs. BRATTY):

H.R. 2069. A bill to amend the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act to modify the exemptions from certain disclosure requirements; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTÉZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. MEeks, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SUOZI, Mr. ESCOBAR of Texas, Ms. PERSLEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MENDOZA, Mr. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ADAMS, Ms. ESCH, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BROWN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. BUSH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MATSU, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. HASS, Mr. BLUNT of Missouri, Mr. ROCHESTER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. SCALAN, Mr. JONES, Mrs. TOMPERS of California, Mr. WELCH, Ms. TUCK, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SHAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILD, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ESCHOR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CORRÊA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. NEUJUSE):

H.R. 2070. A bill to recognize the rights of the People of Puerto Rico to call a status convention through which the people would exercise their natural right to self-determination, and to establish a mechanism for congressional consideration of such decision, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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 Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CICILLINI, Ms. PINSKER, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 2071. A bill to amend part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate covered part D drug prices on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. SHERRAD, Mr. FITCH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ESPAillat, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINI, Mr. SUOZI, Ms. LUHRA, Mr. HISTON, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 2072. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to make certain disclosures relating to the operation of suport anti-corruption and legitimate business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
March 18, 2021

By Mr. YARMUTH:
H. Res. 252. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to remove the fencing installed around the perimeter of the United States Capitol should be removed and the mission of the National Guard in the District of Columbia in response to the attack on January 6, 2021, should be ended; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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 Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mrs. TORRES of California):
H. Res. 253. A resolution reaffirming bilateral and multilateral relations between the United States and African countries and recognizing the importance of diplomatic, security, trade, and educational relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:
H. Res. 254. A resolution commemorating the 100-year anniversary of the fall of Kronstadt, which took place on March 18, 1921; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself and Mr. MCKEE)
H. Res. 255. A resolution recognizing the heritage of Romanians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MURDOCH, Ms. PALMgren, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. SIRES):
H. Res. 256. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that America has a responsibility to the people of Iran to support the current and future regime change efforts that are evident in the ongoing protests that have spread across Iran.

By Mr. TENNEY:
H. Res. 257. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that any bill or resolution that is not reported from a committee of subject-matter jurisdiction requires a two-thirds vote to be considered as passed; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VAN Drew (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. WEAVER of Texas, Mr. CARL of South Dakota, Mr. MILLER of Oklahoma, Mr. GOSING of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSKIN of Georgia, Mr. KENNEY of Nebraska, Mr. LAMM of North Carolina, Mr. BURKHEAD of Tennessee, Mr. BURK of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of Illinois, Mr. PLATT of Texas, Mr. BLAKE of Georgia, Mr. WALTERS of Maryland, Mr. ROY of Maine, Mr. BESCHERT of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOWEN of California, Mr. BUCK of Ohio, Mr. BAKER of Missouri, Mr. MILLER of Louisiana, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia, Mr. JOHNSON of New York, Mr. GRIFFIN of Missouri, Mr. NEWTON of Georgia, Mr. BURKHOLDER of Tennessee, Mr. GIBBS of South Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Arizona, Mr. MURPHY of California, Mr. DAVIS of California, Mr. BALDWIN of New York, Mr. LAMHOR of New York, Mr. ROSS of South Carolina, Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. HICK of Georgia, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. STEWART of Texas, Mr. CRAWFORD)
H. Res. 258. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

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 Mr. FLEMING:
H. Res. 259. A resolution congratulating the members of the Department of Health and Human Services for their service.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:
H. Res. 260. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Mr. CARPER of Georgia:
H. Res. 261. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:
H. Res. 262. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H. Res. 263. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Ms. DE LAURO:
H. Res. 264. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Mr. DEFazio:
H. Res. 265. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia:
H. Res. 266. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.

By Ms. SCHURMANN:
H. Res. 267. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 and 18 relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress of such section.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 18 and 19 of the U.S. Constitution, which provides as follows:
  
  The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; and to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; and 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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 18 and 19 of the U.S. Constitution, which provides as follows:
  
  The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; and 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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON:
H.R. 2018. 1 Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 18 and 19 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:
  
  The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; and 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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:
  
  The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; and 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 Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLON:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- The Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clauses 18 and 19 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:
  
  The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; and 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. GRIJALVA:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- U.S. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 3
  
  To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
  
  U.S. Const. art. IV, sec. 3, cl. 2, sen. a
  
  The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and 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. HERN:
H.R. 2022.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section VIII, U.S. Constitution

By Ms. HOULAHAN:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HOYER:
H.R. 2024.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 2025.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8, Clause 9: “To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.”

Article III, Section 1, Clause 2: The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States; between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens of different States, and persons not Subjects of the same Nation.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:
H.R. 2026.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I section 8 clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:
H.R. 2027.
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. KILDREE:
H.R. 2028.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:
H.R. 2029.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI:
H.R. 2030.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LAHOOD:
H.R. 2031.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises. By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:
H.R. 2032.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:
H.R. 2033.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MANN:
H.R. 2034.
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 Mr. LAWSON of Florida:
H.R. 2035.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. LEE of California:
H.R. 2036.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:
H.R. 2037.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:
H.R. 2038.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:
H.R. 2039.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:
H.R. 2040.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:
H.R. 2041.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Constitutional authority on which Congress has the power to enact legislation as stated in the Constitution, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 2042.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 2043.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

- Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. MANN:
H.R. 2044.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. House of Representatives allows for the renaming of federally owned postal facilities.

By Mr. McCaul:
H.R. 2065.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. Miller of West Virginia:
H.R. 2066.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. Moore of Alabama:
H.R. 2067.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. Schrader:
H.R. 2068.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause
By Mr. Scharer:
H.R. 2069.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. Pascrell:
H.R. 2070.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1
By Mr. Smith of New Jersey:
H.R. 2071.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution
By Ms. Plaskett:
H.R. 2072.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. Peters:
H.R. 2073.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. Pocan:
H.R. 2074.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. Yarmuth:
H.R. 2075.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

H.R. 2076: Mr. DeSaulnier.
H.R. 67: Mr. Rutherford.
H.R. 69: Mr. Raskin and Mr. Carl.
H.R. 82: Mr. Connolly, Ms. Jacobs of California, and Mr. Lamb.
H.R. 263: Mr. Norcross, Mr. Schweikert, Ms. Mace, and Mr. Carter of Georgia.
H.R. 298: Mr. Good of Virginia.
H.R. 322: Mr. Reed.
H.R. 369: Mr. Soto.
H.R. 465: Mr. Cohen.
H.R. 533: Ms. DelBene.
H.R. 571: Mrs. Murphy of Florida.
H.R. 586: Mr. Cohen.
H.R. 695: Mr.抽出水, Ms. Tennney, and Mr. Jacobs of New York.
H.R. 705: Mr. Kean.
H.R. 707: Ms. Speier and Mr. Himes.
H.R. 746: Ms. Crow and Ms. Strickland.
H.R. 783: Mr. Kilmarck.
H.R. 824: Mr. Gooden of Texas.
H.R. 835: Mr. Ruiz.
H.R. 845: Mr. Reschenthaler.
H.R. 852: Mr. Kim of New Jersey.
H.R. 894: Mr. Begeman.
H.R. 1012: Mr. Meeks.
H.R. 1022: Ms. Herrera, Mr. Larsen of Washington, and Mr. Wittman.
H.R. 1030: Mrs. Watson Coleman.
H.R. 1062: Mr. Farenthold.
H.R. 1145: Mr. Bishop of Georgia.
H.R. 1193: Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Kustoff, Mr. Rice of South Carolina, Mr. Mast, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Ms. Miller, Mrs. Murphy of Florida, and Mr. Moore of Utah.
H.R. 1230: Mr. Bergman.
H.R. 1236: Mr. LaMalfa and Ms. Newman.
H.R. 1277: Mr. Philkut.
H.R. 1280: Mr. Allred and Mr. Kinzinger.
H.R. 1326: Mrs. Kirkpatrick.
H.R. 1327: Mr. Huser.
H.R. 1326: Mr. Khanna and Mrs. Axne.
H.R. 1313: Mr. San Nicolas and Ms. Degette.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 55: Mr. DelSaulnier.
H.R. 67: Mr. Rutherford.
H.R. 69: Mr. Raskin and Mr. Carl.
H.R. 82: Mr. Connolly, Ms. Jacobs of California, and Mr. Lamb.
H.R. 263: Mr. Norcross, Mr. Schweikert, Ms. Mace, and Mr. Carter of Georgia.
H.R. 298: Mr. Good of Virginia.
H.R. 322: Mr. Reed.
H.R. 369: Mr. Soto.
H.R. 465: Mr. Cohen.
H.R. 533: Ms. DelBene.
H.R. 571: Mrs. Murphy of Florida.
H.R. 586: Mr. Cohen.
H.R. 695: Mr.画家, Ms. Tennney, and Mr. Jacobs of New York.
H.R. 705: Mr. Kean.
H.R. 707: Ms. Speier and Mr. Himes.
H.R. 746: Ms. Crow and Ms. Strickland.
H.R. 783: Mr. Kilmarck.
H.R. 824: Mr. Gooden of Texas.
H.R. 835: Mr. Ruiz.
H.R. 845: Mr. Reschenthaler.
H.R. 852: Mr. Kim of New Jersey.
H.R. 894: Mr. Begeman.
H.R. 1012: Mr. Meeks.
H.R. 1022: Ms. Herrera, Mr. Larsen of Washington, and Mr. Wittman.
H.R. 1030: Mrs. Watson Coleman.
H.R. 1062: Mr. Farenthold.
H.R. 1145: Mr. Bishop of Georgia.
H.R. 1193: Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Kustoff, Mr. Rice of South Carolina, Mr. Mast, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Ms. Miller, Mrs. Murphy of Florida, and Mr. Moore of Utah.
H.R. 1230: Mr. Bergman.
H.R. 1236: Mr. LaMalfa and Ms. Newman.
H.R. 1277: Mr. Philkut.
H.R. 1280: Mr. Allred and Mr. Kinzinger.
H.R. 1326: Mrs. Kirkpatrick.
H.R. 1327: Mr. Huser.
H.R. 1326: Mr. Khanna and Mrs. Axne.
H.R. 1313: Mr. San Nicolas and Ms. Degette.
H.R. 1328: Mr. Jones.
H.R. 1333: Mr. Allred, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Gohmert, and Mr. Phillips.
H.R. 1346: Mr. Higgins of New York and Mr. Cuello.
H.R. 1352: Ms. Wasserman Schultz.
H.R. 1361: Mr. Nehus and Mrs. Luria.
H.R. 1390: Mr. Thompson of California, Ms. Williams of Georgia, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Crist, and Mr. Cleaver.
H.R. 1411: Mr. Berman, Mr. Kinzinger, and Mrs. Walorski.
H.R. 1448: Mr. Cuello, Mr. Cole, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Tony Gonzales of Texas, Mr. Owens, Mr. Pfluger, Mrs. Steel, Mr. Frenstarra, Mrs. Kim of California, Mr. Torres of New York, Ms. Ross, Mrs. Greene of Georgia, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Moore of Utah, Mr. Meijer, Mr. Neils, Ms. Salazar, Mr. Correa, Ms. Tlaib, Ms. Manning, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Malinowski, Ms. Stevens, Ms. Adams, Mr. Obernolte, Mr. LaTurner, and Mr. Issa.
H.R. 1475: Mr. Meeks.
H.R. 1496: Mrs. Lesko, Mr. Burchett, Mr. Norman, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Biddo, Mrs. Miller of Illinois, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Stivers, Mr. Adkins, Mr. Rouzer, Mrs. McClain, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Owens, C. Scott Franklin of Florida, Ms. Herrell, Mr. Donalds, and Mr. Weber of Texas.
H.R. 1518: Mr. Lamb.
H.R. 1529: Ms. Babin.
H.R. 1535: Mr. Diaz-Balart.
H.R. 1531: Ms. Barragan and Mr. Tonko.
H.R. 1556: Mr. Gaetz and Mr. Guest.
H.R. 1568: Mr. Weber of Texas and Mr. Stivers.
H.R. 1562: Ms. Babin.
H.R. 1605: Ms. Slotkin, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Neguse, Mr. Garamendi, Ms. Brownley, Mr. Cardenas, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Thompson of California, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Leinhernandez, Mr. Norton, Mr. Crow, Mr. Torres of New York, Ms. Pingree, Ms. Kuster, Ms. Westman, Mr. Gallego, Ms. Escobar, Ms. Bass, Mrs. Demings, Mrs. Torres of California, Mr. Schrader, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Kind, Ms. Chu, Ms. Bourdeaux, Mr. Vargas, Ms. Suozzi, Ms. Craig, Mr. Pascarella, Mr. Kahele, Mr. Cooper, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Bera, Mrs. Anne, Mr. Meeks, and Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1607: Ms. Herrera Beutler, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Bilirakis, Ms. Suozzi, Mr. Vicente Gonzalez of Texas, Ms. Correa, Mr. Payne, Mrs. Axne, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Waltz, Mr. Evans, Mr. Van Drew, and Mrs. Garcia of Texas.
H.R. 1614: Mr. Blumenauer and Ms. Lee of California.
H.R. 1618: Mr. Newman.
H.R. 1630: Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Crenshaw.
H.R. 1631: Mr. McNearney and Mr. Huffman.
H.R. 1630: Mr. Rutherford.
H.R. 1696: Mrs. Hartzler, Mr. Babin, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Keller, and Mr. Guest.
H.R. 1729: Mr. Rooney Davis of Illinois.
H.R. 1748: Mr. Walberg.
H.R. 1752: Mr. Michael F. Doyle of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1756: Mr. Norton.
H.R. 1790: Mr. Gualalia.
H.R. 1813: Mr. Zeldin, Mr. Correa, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mr. Levin of California, and Ms. Newmann.
H.R. 1814: Mrs. Luria and Ms. Meng.
H.R. 1819: Mr. Tonko.
H.R. 1829: Mr. Keller.
H.R. 1836: Mr. Thompson of California.
H.R. 1843: Ms. Scanlon, Ms. Sánchez, Mr. Cleaver, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Mr. Kidde, Mr. Sarbans, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Morelle, Mr. Malinowski, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Phillips, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Ruppersberger, and Ms. Porter.
H.R. 1861: Mr. Meuser and Mr. Tonko.
H.R. 1864: Ms. Craig.
H.R. 1881: Ms. LaMalfa.
H.R. 1892: Mr. Reed, Ms. Joyce of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Spaetz.
H.R. 1893: Mr. Case.
H.R. 1901: Mr. Brooks and Mr. Bergman.
H.R. 1905: Mr. Keller, Ms. Pressley, Mr. Lynch, and Mrs. McEachin.
H.R. 1944: Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gallacher.
H.R. 1948: Mr. Bowman, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. Castro of Texas, Ms. Jayapal, Mr. Nadler, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mr. Pallone, Ms. Porter, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Tonko, and Mr. Huffman.
H.R. 1964: Mr. Phillips.
H.R. 1974: Ms. Sewell and Mr. Suozzi.
H.J. Res. 25: Mr. Budd.
H.J. Res. 29: Mr. Huffman and Mr. Raskin.
H. Res. 43: Mr. Biggs.
H. Res. 88: Mr. Souzzi and Mr. Delgado.
H. Res. 109: Ms. Speier, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Obernolte, Mr. Kinzinger, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Cuello, Mr. Nehus, Mr. Lawson of Florida, Mr. Vargas, Ms. Tenney, Ms. Dean, Ms. Tlaib, and Ms. Tittus.
H. Res. 153: Mr. Waltz, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Valadao.
H. Res. 224: Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Babin, Mr. Perry, Mr. Steube, and Mr. Budd.
H. Res. 231: Mr. Cash.
H. Res. 237: Mrs. Rice of Oklahoma, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Waltz, Ms. Eshoo, Ms. McCollum, Mrs. Napolitano, Ms. Khan, Ms. Norton, Mr. Himes, and Ms. Correa.
H. Res. 242: Mr. Raskin.
H. Res. 243: Mrs. Harsharger, Mrs. Miller of West Virginia, Mr. Kustoff, Mr. McClinton, Mr. Allen, Mr. Balderstone, Mr. Banks, Mr. Berman, Mrs. Rice of Oklahoma, Mr. Bishop of North Carolina, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mr. Cheney, Mr. Cloud, Mr. Clyde, Mr. Crawford, Mr. DesJarlais, Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Donalds, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Frensta, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mr. Grothman, Mr. Hagdorn, Mr. Harris, Mr. Himes, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mrs. Hinson, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Lamborn, Mrs. Lesko, Mr. Loudermilk, Ms. Maltotaki, Mr. Mann, Mr. Mast, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Meuser, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Rouzer, Mr. Roy, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Scalise, Mr. Austrian Scott of Georgia, Ms. Tenney, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Waltz, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Womack, Mr. Baird, Mr. Budd, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Cammack, Ms. Foxx, Mr. Garcia of California, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Gooden of Texas, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Mr. Long, Mr. Reschenthaler, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Wenzel, Mr. Westerman, Mr. Williams of Texas, Mr. Perry, Mr. Norman, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Walberg, and Mrs. Boebert.