

women to become legitimate in the only country they know.

These are the same Republican Senators who last year were willing to shut down the Department of Homeland Security—stop it. Why? They wanted to stop this program. These are the same Republican Senators who insist on eliminating the Constitution's guarantee of birthright citizenship, ending family-based immigration and deporting hard-working families.

It is because of what has happened by Republicans in the Congress that we are now faced with Donald Trump. We are here because of what the Republicans in Congress have done. Look at the Senate. Who was the leader initially of birthright citizenship? President Obama was not born in America; he was born in Africa. Everybody should know that. He is an illegitimate President.

Republicans in Congress have made Donald Trump legitimate—to some, but not to us.

So I look forward to the day when programs like DACA are replaced with permanent, comprehensive immigration reform. It needs to be done. It is long overdue. I am hopeful the Supreme Court builds DACA's success when their opinion is rendered over the next few weeks, which could extend the same protection to the parents of DREAMers that the DREAMers have.

Mr. President, I would ask the Chair to announce the business of the day.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Wyoming.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEDERAL CHARTER FOR THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, a few moments ago I got to speak to 45 students from 5 towns in Wyoming who are here for National History Day competition. So it is only fitting that I rise today to recognize a historic event, and that would be the 100th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America receiving a congressional Federal charter. On this day in 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the Federal Charter of the Boy Scouts of America, and I am submitting a resolution to commemorate that important event.

The congressional charter has helped the Boy Scouts to become one of the largest youth organizations in the United States. In fact, it is estimated

that more than 110 million Americans have served as members within its ranks.

Scouting offers those young people friendship, an opportunity to set positive goals, and outdoor experiences. But, above all, Scouting is about building character and service. That concept of service is based on a young boy in London who happened to guide an American through fog, and when the American tried to pay the boy, the boy said: No, that was my good deed for the day. The man brought that concept back to the United States and started the Boy Scouts. A few years later, in 1916, they got the Federal charter.

The service that Scouts perform is immeasurable, but there are many noteworthy moments I'd like to mention. During World War I, Scouts played an important role by collecting used paper and glass from homes. Scouts also sold Liberty Bonds valued at over \$147 million. That was a lot of money at that time.

President Roosevelt called on Scouts to help the needy during the Great Depression, and throughout World War II, the Scouts again collected materials and sold war bonds.

The call to service continues, and today Boy Scouts are doing projects all over this country, thousands of hours every year, to earn their Eagle award.

Another service opportunity will happen next year when the National Scout Jamboree takes place 13 months from now in West Virginia. Volunteers are needed for that effort. The jamboree dates back to 1937 when more than 27,000 Scouts camped on the National Mall, right out there. On July 19 of next year, 35,000 Scouts and Venturers will arrive at the Summit Bechtel Reserve in West Virginia for the 18th National Scout Jamboree.

I went to a National Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge when I was in Scouts. It started with trains on the West Coast and picked up cars as it came through each State, heading east to Valley Forge. It was the largest civilian movement of people in the history of the United States. It was an opportunity to get together with people who were fellow Scouts from all over the United States, as well as from other countries. I remember getting to meet some Australian Scouts at that particular jamboree. We were having a campfire with them in the evening, and somehow a garter snake happened to come through the camp. They leaped up and hacked that snake to pieces.

We said: What is that all about?

They said: In Australia, we have 25 snakes and 23 of them are poisonous, so we try to kill them first and then identify them.

There are a lot of opportunities in Scouts. This jamboree will provide some outstanding experiences, adventures, and achievements for merit badges through a number of outdoor sports such as whitewater rafting, rock climbing, and zip-lining. In keeping with the Boy Scout slogan of "Do a

Good Turn Daily," there are also opportunities to participate in service projects near the reserve.

I am especially excited by next year's jamboree because Matt Myers, the Scout executive director from my home State of Wyoming, is the National Scout Jamboree director. But Matt can't do this alone. Thousands of volunteers have to work to make the jamboree a success by serving as first responders, media specialists, IT support, doctors, and more. An interesting thing about these volunteers is they have to pay their own way to the session, they have to pay the same fee as everybody who camps there, and they have to spend two weeks of their vacation volunteering. When they had the last jamboree 3 years ago, I think there were 8,000 of these volunteers that came and dedicated their time to the boys in Scouts.

Scouting has meant a great deal to me and my family over the years. Incidentally, there are 10 U.S. Senators who are Eagle Scouts. The normal percentage would be about 4 percent. In the Eagle Scouts you learn a lot of leadership skills and are also encouraged to participate in your community, your country, and the world. Scouts do that.

Incidentally, there are a whole lot more in this body who have been in Scouts. I remember one saying that he made it only to Life Scout, and he wanted me to know that they call it Life Scout because if that is as far as you get—if you don't make that next step to Eagle—you will regret it for life. But no matter what rank you go to in Scouts, no matter how long you are in Scouts, you will learn some things that you will not learn anywhere else.

Part of it is the merit badge system. We have a Scout in Wyoming who has earned all 132 of the merit badges—what a tremendous adventure in personal finance, safety, and career exploration. You can learn about just about any career working on a merit badge, and you can find out what is involved in it, what you have to know, how you get into that profession.

There have been some outstanding Scouts over the years. Richard Byrd, when he went to the South Pole, took a Boy Scout with him. That was the first Scout to visit the pole, and there have been opportunities for Antarctic Scouts at the South Pole ever since. Paul Siple was the first Scout who got to go because he earned the taxidermy merit badge. The expedition wanted to capture some of the animals to have specimens when they came back to the United States, so Siple was chosen.

A year and a half ago on the space station, there was a Boy Scout. He had been to an academy and had been a test pilot, but after he was selected and got to see his reviewed application, there was only one thing on the application that was circled, and that was "Eagle Scout." While he was up in the space station, they had a piece of equipment

break loose. Anything floating around in space, especially if it is big, can be a real hazard. So the Scout took the thing and tied it down using a clove hitch. Of course, they reported back to NASA and said "We have this little problem." NASA worked on it for 2 days and sent back word that they needed to tie the equipment down with a clove hitch. NASA sent instructions. But the Scout had already taken care of the problem. This shows that you never know what you can learn in Scouts and how it can be used later.

Yesterday I got to meet with some of the Upward Bound TRIO students. Those are kids who would be first generation college students. One of them was named Michael Nadig. He was proud to tell me during our meeting that he is an Eagle Scout. I am pretty certain that this young man is going to complete his college because one of the things that an Eagle Scout represents is a symbol of perseverance and a quest to get extra knowledge. I am pretty sure Michael is one of those young people who is going to get that extra knowledge and make it through college.

I am pleased to meet with Scouts everywhere and hear of their adventures and remember my own. And Mr. President, today I am proud to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Boy Scouts Federal Charter. The values of leadership, service, character, and achievement will live on, thanks to the Boy Scouts of America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

#### DACA PROGRAM

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it was 4 years ago that President Barack Obama announced a new program through an Executive Action. It was called the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, known as DACA. This was an action by the President which I had asked him to consider. I had written a letter with Senator Richard Lugar, a Republican from Indiana, and later with another 21 Senators, asking President Obama to consider the creation of this program because many of us believed that it was the right thing to do and the fair thing to do.

It was 15 years ago that I introduced the DREAM Act. The DREAM Act was really a response to a constituent case in my home State of Illinois. A young woman, Korean, had been brought to this country at the age of 2, came in on a visitor's visa, and when the visa expired, she and her mother and the rest of the family stayed. The papers were filed for everyone in the family but her. Now she was here in the United States, undocumented and illegal at the age of about 18. She wanted to go on to college. She had a promising music career ahead of her. But under American law as written—and still written—it was very clear that she

didn't belong in the United States and that she had to leave for 10 years and petition to come back.

It seemed fundamentally unfair that a young person brought in at the age of 2 would face that sort of onerous responsibility and have to leave America, so I introduced the DREAM Act. If you were brought here under the age of 16, finished high school, had no serious criminal record, and you were prepared to go to college, enlist in the military, we would put you on the path to citizenship. It was that simple.

That was 15 years ago. That measure has been passed in the House, it has been passed in the Senate, but it has never passed in both Chambers in the same year, so it is still a bill waiting to become law. Yet there are 2.5 to 3 million young people who could qualify under the DREAM Act. So we wrote to President Obama and said "Could you give these young people some protection from deportation if they were brought here under the conditions of the DREAM Act," and 4 years ago he said yes. He created the DACA Program. The sign-up was to start in August of that same year, 4 years ago, and I joined with Congressman LUIS GUTIÉRREZ in offering a sign-up day at Navy Pier in Chicago. We had volunteer immigration lawyers come in to help these young people fill out their forms so they could qualify to stay in the United States for a few years, not be deported, and pay their fee and be here and have a future. We didn't know if 200 would show. We were worried when we heard it might be 300. In the end, there were thousands who came signing up. Many of them waited in line all night with their parents. This was their first chance to stay in America legally.

It was an amazing day, one of the most rewarding days of my public career, to see these young people so anxious to be part of America's future to sign up under this program. That was 4 years ago that President Obama created it. He thought—and I think wisely—that if these young people are a part of America's future, what about their parents? What if in the same household there is a father or mother undocumented? If they have no serious criminal issues, if they are prepared to pay the fee, if they will pay their taxes, if they will sign up with the government, shouldn't they be allowed to stay in America at least on a temporary, renewable basis? That led to the DAPA Program—DACA for the children, DAPA for the parents, created by Executive order by the President.

Well, that Executive order has been challenged in Court, across the street in the Supreme Court. In a few weeks, I expect it will be resolved, and I believe the President's position will be sustained. He has said it is his Executive responsibility to decide priorities in deportation. He wants to deport felons, not families, and he wants to make sure young people have a chance.

The President is doing what every other President has done in both political parties. He has been challenged by Republican Governors in a handful of States, and those challenges have suggested that these young people and their parents should be deported. In fact, there is a Presidential candidate on the Republican side, the presumptive nominee, Mr. Trump, who has called for the deportation of these people—the deportation of people whom you are going to meet every single day. They are your neighbors. They are the people who wait on you in the store. They may be working in a nursing home caring for your parent. They might be sitting next to you in church.

The Trump position—and those of the more radical wing of the Republican Party—is that they should be asked to leave America and deported. To me, that is unjust and unfair. These people should be given a chance to earn their way to legalization and citizenship, to pay their taxes, pay their fees, go through a background check to make sure they are no threat to our country, and be allowed to continue and stay and live in the United States.

Well, the challenges to DACA, the program for the original DREAMers, have reached the point where one judge in Texas, Andrew Hanen, a district court judge, hearing the case challenging DACA, ordered the Justice Department to turn over the details on 108,000 of these DREAMers who received 3-year DACA permits, including their contact information. Judge Hanen indicated this information could be provided to the Republican Governors who filed the lawsuit. DREAMers are understandably very nervous about this personal information being turned over to Republican officials who made clear they want to deport these young people back to countries where they haven't lived since they were children. Thankfully, Judge Hanen's order to turn over this information has been put on hold while we await the Supreme Court's decision.

Even if the Supreme Court upholds President Obama's actions in creating DACA and DAPA, consider the possibility of Donald Trump as the next President. Mr. Trump has referred to Hispanic immigrants in the most offensive terms. He has called them "killers" and "rapists." Mr. Trump has pledged that if he is elected President, he will eliminate DACA and DAPA and deport the 11 million undocumented immigrants who live in this country.

Over the years, I have come to the floor to tell the individual stories of these DREAMers, the young immigrant students who grew up in this country. I want to put a face on the people Donald Trump would deport. I want people who are following this debate to meet the young people who they believe have no right to be in the United States and have no future in this country and should be asked to leave—in fact, forced to leave. I want to show America who these people are. Let's not talk