

I will just say this. There are Members of the House of Representatives who have a single DUI. We didn't exile them from a single DUI, and I don't think if someone has turned their life around, we should exile them as well.

Now, I want to talk about the value of this bill.

It is interesting to hear the bill has been jammed, because we have waited for 18 years for this moment to pass this bill.

□ 1745

Mr. Speaker, over 400 diverse organizations, associations, and industry leaders support this bill, including United We Dream, NAACP, National Organization for Women, Interfaith Immigration Coalition, United States Chamber of Commerce, and National Education Association.

Yesterday, more than 100 business leaders, including Walmart, Koch Industries, Coca-Cola, Starbucks, and General Motors all came out in support of this bill. They had full-page ads in the New York Times, asking us to please pass this bill.

H.R. 6 is the solution we have been waiting for. Passage of this measure is long overdue. Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients do not have the luxury of time. President Trump terminated DACA. He terminated TPS for six countries. He extended DED only through March 2020.

While the courts have stopped the President on DACA and TPS, these individuals are living on borrowed time.

We can vote on their futures now. To a great extent, we are deciding their fates, and we are also deciding our fates. Are we the America that made us great, who opened our doors to those who wanted to become Americans with us, who understood that those who have done no wrong should not receive punishment? I say that we are.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the treatment of the Dreamers, brought to this country by their parents and others with unsettled status, is un-American and must be set right by the rational process outlined by H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019. The Dreamers have come to symbolize the entire group of individuals who have been left in the shadows, where they experience the fear of the hunted. The Dreamers have lived among us for almost their entire lives. I have invited Dreamers who live in the District of Columbia to a public meeting to talk about their lives. They are fulfilling their own dreams going to college and working in good jobs.

The shame of our failure to permanently settle the Dreamers question will not go away as long as we leave them and others living without settled legal status twisting in the wind. H.R. 6 does not pretend to settle this issue. Rather, it establishes a path to citizenship not only for Dreamers but also for Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure holders.

Never before in American history have we left any group of people in our country in legal

limbo. H.R. 6 presents the ordered and predictable process this issue has long needed. These issues and these people will not go away. The House has an obligation to use our new majority to set this issue on the path to resolution.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Dream and Promise Act. For too long, Congress has failed to take action in providing certainty to members in our community whose immigration status has been thrown into question because of the actions of this erratic administration. With the passage of this important and substantial piece of legislation, we will be sending a clear message to these individuals that they are valued members of our communities.

This bill provides certainty to the roughly 14,600 DREAMers in my district, including people like Juan Carlos Cerdá. Juan Carlos came to the United States at the age of 7 with his mother from Mexico. Juan Carlos didn't understand completely what was going on at the time—all he knew was that he and his mother were leaving Mexico to join his father in the United States. Juan Carlos worked hard through school and eventually earned a B.A. at Yale University. He returned to North Texas as a kindergarten teacher in the Pleasant Grove neighborhood in my district to contribute back to the community that gave him so much. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and the Trump Administration, Mr. Cerdá's work authorization had a cloud of uncertainty. This bill would lift that cloud and allow people like Mr. Cerdá to become contributing members in our diverse communities.

Furthermore, roughly 2,400 individuals under Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure within my district will also be protected under this legislation. These individuals were granted refuge in the United States while their home countries dealt with issues such as natural disasters or civil unrest. These individuals have been in the United States for an average of 22 years and have already set down roots within my district. We know them as small business owners, educators, community leaders, and friends. These individuals along with DREAMers are Americans, just like myself, the only difference is what is written on a piece of paper.

Overall, up to 2.5 million people who have spent most of their lives in the United States will have a door of opportunity opened so that they too can fulfill their vision of the American dream. These individuals make our country stronger and make valuable contributions to it every day. As a cosponsor of this bill, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and for the Senate to take it up immediately upon passage in this chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 415, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 6 is postponed.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 393) remembering the victims of the violent suppression of democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989, and calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the World, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 238]  
YEAS—423

Abraham	Casten (IL)	Duffy
Adams	Castor (FL)	Duncan
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Dunn
Aguilar	Chabot	Emmer
Allen	Cheney	Engel
Alred	Chu, Judy	Escobar
Amash	Cicilline	Eshoo
Amodei	Cisneros	Espaiplat
Armstrong	Clark (MA)	Estes
Arrington	Clarke (NY)	Evans
Axne	Clay	Ferguson
Babin	Cleaver	Finkenauer
Bacon	Cline	Fitzpatrick
Baird	Cloud	Fleischmann
Balderson	Cohen	Fletcher
Banks	Cole	Flores
Barr	Collins (GA)	Fortenberry
Barragán	Collins (NY)	Foster
Bass	Comer	Foxx (NC)
Beatty	Conaway	Frankel
Bera	Connolly	Fudge
Bergman	Cook	Fulcher
Beyer	Cooper	Gaetz
Biggs	Correa	Gallagher
Bilirakis	Costa	Gallego
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Garamendi
Bishop (UT)	Cox (CA)	Garcia (IL)
Blumenauer	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Crawford	Gianforте
Bonamici	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Bost	Crist	Gohmert
Boyle, Brendan F.	Crow	Golden
Brady	Cuellar	Gomez
Brindisi	Cummings	Gonzalez (OH)
Brooks (AL)	Cunningham	Gonzalez (TX)
Brooks (IN)	Curtis	Gooden
Brown (MD)	Davids (KS)	Gosar
Brownley (CA)	Davidson (OH)	Gottheimer
Buchanan	Davis (CA)	Granger
Buck	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (GA)
Bucson	Davis, Rodney	Graves (LA)
Budd	Dean	Graves (MO)
Burchett	Defazio	Green (TX)
Burgess	DeGette	Griffith
Bustos	DeLauro	Grijalva
Butterfield	DelBene	Grothman
Byrne	Delgado	Guest
Calvert	Demings	Guthrie
Carbajal	DeSaulnier	Haaland
Cárdenas	DesJarlais	Hagedorn
Carson (IN)	Deutch	Harder (CA)
Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Harris
Carter (TX)	Dingell	Hartzler
Cartwright	Doggett	Hayes
Case	Doyle, Michael F.	Heck
		Hice (GA)

Higgins (LA)	McCarthy	Schrader
Higgins (NY)	McCaul	Schriner
Hill (AR)	McClintock	Schweikert
Hill (CA)	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Himes	McEachin	Scott, Austin
Holding	McGovern	Scott, David
Hollingsworth	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
Horn, Kendra S.	McKinley	Serrano
Horsford	McNerney	Sewell (AL)
Houlihan	Meadows	Shalala
Hoyer	Meeks	Sherrill
Hudson	Meng	Shimkus
Huffman	Meuser	Simpson
Huizenga	Miller	Sires
Hunter	Mitchell	Slotkin
Hurd (TX)	Moolenaar	Smith (MO)
Jackson Lee	Mooney (WV)	Smith (NE)
Jayapal	Moore	Smith (NJ)
Jeffries	Morelle	Smith (WA)
Johnson (GA)	Moulton	Smucker
Johnson (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Soto
Johnson (OH)	Murphy	Spanberger
Johnson (SD)	Nadler	Spano
Johnson (TX)	Napolitano	Speier
Jordan	Neal	Stanton
Joyce (OH)	Neguse	Stauber
Joyce (PA)	Newhouse	Stefanik
Kaptur	Norcross	Steil
Katko	Norman	Steube
Keating	Nunes	Stevens
Keller	O'Halleran	Stewart
Kelly (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Stivers
Kelly (MS)	Olson	Suozzi
Kelly (PA)	Omar	Takano
Kennedy	Palazzo	Taylor
Khanna	Pallone	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Panetta	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Pappas	Thompson (PA)
Kim	Pascarella	Thornberry
Kind	Payne	Timmons
King (IA)	Pelosi	Tipton
King (NY)	Pence	Titus
Kinzinger	Perlman	Tlaib
Kirkpatrick	Perry	Tonko
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	Torres (CA)
Kuster (NH)	Peterson	Torres Small
Kustoff (TN)	Phillips	(NM)
LaHood	Pingree	Trahan
LaMalfa	Pocan	Trone
Lamb	Porter	Turner
Lamborn	Posey	Underwood
Langevin	Pressley	Upton
Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)	Van Drew
Larson (CT)	Price (NC)	Vargas
Latta	Quigley	Veasey
Lawrence	Raskin	Vela
Lawson (FL)	Ratcliffe	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Reed	Visclosky
Lee (NV)	Reschenthaler	Wagner
Lesko	Rice (NY)	Walberg
Levin (CA)	Rice (SC)	Walden
Levin (MI)	Richmond	Walker
Lewis	Riggleman	Walorski
Lieu, Ted	Roby	Waltz
Lipinski	Rodgers (WA)	Wasserman
Loebssack	Roe, David P.	Schultz
Lofgren	Rogers (AL)	Waters
Long	Rogers (KY)	Watkins
Loudermilk	Rooney (FL)	Watson Coleman
Lowenthal	Rose (NY)	Weber (TX)
Lowey	Rose, John W.	Webster (FL)
Lucas	Rouda	Welch
Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Wenstrup
Lujan	Roy	Westerman
Luria	Royal-Allard	Wexton
Lynch	Ruiz	Wild
Malinowski	Ruppersberger	Williams
Maloney,	Rush	Wilson (SC)
Carolyn B.	Rutherford	Ryan
Maloney, Sean	Sánchez	Wittman
Marchant	Sarbanes	Womack
Marshall	Scalise	Woodall
Massie	Scanlon	Wright
Mast	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
Matsui	Schiff	Yoho
McAdams	Schneider	Young
McBath		Zeldin

## NOT VOTING—10

Clyburn	Hern, Kevin	Swalwell (CA)
Gabbard	Herrera Beutler	Wilson (FL)
Green (TN)	Mullin	
Hastings	Sherman	

□ 1816

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AMERICAN DREAM AND PROMISE ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLINE. I am in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cline moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 9, line 5, strike “or”.

Page 9, line 19, strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon.

Page 9, after line 19, insert the following:

(C) The Secretary knows or has reason to believe that the alien is or has been a member of a criminal street gang (as defined in subsection (a) of section 521 of title 18, United States Code), or to have participated in the activities of a criminal street gang knowing or having reason to know that such activities will promote, further, aid, or support the illegal activity of the criminal gang. For purposes of this subparagraph, the Secretary may consider any and all credible evidence of membership or participation in a criminal street gang, including evidence obtained from a State or Federal data base used for the purpose of recording and sharing activities of alleged gang members across law enforcement agencies.

Page 12, strike line 21 and all that follows through page 13, line 13 (and redesignate succeeding subparagraphs accordingly).

Add at the end the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

## TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

## SEC. 301. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS FOUND INELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

Notwithstanding sections 111(e), 129, 211(c)(3), and 229 of this Act, an alien whose application would be denied based on criminal, national security, gang, or public safety grounds, as set out in section 111(c) or 211(a)(3) of this Act, shall be referred by the Secretary of Homeland Security for a determination of whether the alien should be placed in removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a).

Mr. CLINE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, this amendment will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are sympathetic, forgiving, and reasonable people. They understand the idea of providing some type of certainty and stability for the approximately 700,000 DACA-eligible recipients who were brought to the United States by their parents at a young age and who otherwise have played by the rules while growing up in this country.

Mr. Speaker, what they don't understand is providing green cards and a path to citizenship for violent gang members, national security threats, and those who, through their disdain for our laws, thumb their noses at Lady Liberty and the Constitution of the United States.

They definitely don't understand why this bill treats men and women at the Department of Homeland Security like they are the dangerous ones, preventing them from receiving and utilizing readily available information in order to remove gang members, national security threats, and other public safety threats from our country to keep our families, our communities, and our Nation safe.

This motion to recommit simply says that if an alien has been designated a danger to Americans, then they don't deserve to become an American.

It provides that aliens whose applications are denied on the basis of criminal activity, national security risks, or as violent gang members are automatically referred to the Department of Homeland Security for a determination of removability from the United States.

Under this bill, information about criminal activity provided in an application for a green card may not be used for the purpose of immigration enforcement, even if the application is denied or withdrawn.

In practice, this means that, if an applicant has a murder conviction or if the applicant is a gang member and DHS knows about it because of the application, they can't refer that person for removal. It is just wrong.

The perverse and practical effect of H.R. 6 is that criminal aliens, gang members, terrorist threats, and other public safety threats who could be denied a green card will simply stay in this country, as if we are simply a sanctuary nation.

Mr. Speaker, some cities might want to be sanctuary cities, but most Americans want safety from crime, not sanctuary for criminals.

This MTR also does not affect the stay of removal provisions in H.R. 6 or the provisions relating to finality of adjudication in the bill. Thus, the alien cannot be removed until they have exhausted their appeals and received a final decision on their application.

If Democrats see fit to exclude criminals, national security risks, public