EXPRESSING HOPE FOR AN IMPROVED IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

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

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I realize that few policy topics are more tenous and challenging than immigration reform, but I believe, before us now, is a unique window of opportunity that will allow us to solve some of these complex problems.

We can make this a historic time for our country. As we come together to find solutions for more than 890,000 DREAMers, we can take advantage of this moment to also address additional aspects of our broken immigration system. My hope is that Congress will pass a bill that provides certainty for DREAMers while also bringing meaningful improvements to our visa programs for seasonal workers and our highly skilled immigrants, along with providing resources for enhanced border security.

We know that not every special interest group will get everything they want. But I believe, if we work together, we can give the American people exactly what they expect: an improved immigration system that we desperately need.

RECOGNIZING SCHOOL COUNSELOR DANA ZAPANTA AND DESIGNATING THIS WEEK NATIONAL SCHOOL COUNSELING WEEK

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

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the tireless work of school counselors across the country and in the 38th District of California, whom I am honored to represent. These public servants guide students through academic, social, and personal development.

Dana Zapanta, a counselor at Artesia High School in my district, is exactly the type of champion that students need. Dana, a 12-year counseling veteran, has been instrumental in the development of Artesia’s Career Technical Education program. She also coordinates numerous events, including AP Student Night and college fairs. Thanks in part to her unwavering commitment to students, the graduation rate is nearly 99 percent.

Despite the important contributions counselors like Dana make every day, counseling positions are not always protected when local budgets are cut. The average student-to-counselor ratio in our nation’s public schools is almost double the ratio recommended by the American School Counselor Association.

Students deserve to have the support of school counselors like Dana. That is why I am proud to introduce a resolution to designate this week as National School Counseling Week. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring these selfless professionals.

DEBT JUNKIE SPENDING BILL

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

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Speaker, Republicans won the House in 2010 in part because of the danger posed by America’s 4-year string of trillion-dollar deficits.

House Republicans sliced America’s deficit to $438 billion in 2015, but then our finances took a dramatic turn for the worse. America’s deficit targeted $585 billion in 2016 and $666 billion in 2017. Congress is expected to soon vote on a debt junkie spending bill that blows America’s deficit sky-high by hundreds of billions of dollars in 2018 alone.

Madam Speaker, there is a narrow path between adequate national security funding and avoiding a national insolvency that decimates our military and risks American lives. That path is known as Zion National Park’s Angels Landing Trail. One misstep left or right and you fall hundreds of feet to your death.

The Senate spending bill is a debt junkie’s dream, a nightmare, and a misstep that plunges America into disaster. It must not pass.

HONORING FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE BEACH BOYS, MIKE LOVE

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

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I come to the House floor today to speak about a husband, a father, an avid environmentalist with over 55 years’ experience in just one profession. Madam Speaker, I come here to speak about and to honor the life of Mike Love, a founding member of the Beach Boys, one of the most popular music groups of all time, a group that has entertained us on The Mall of the Capitol more than any other band in history, a patriotic group that speaks in lyrics that are timeless.

Love has spent an extraordinary 55 years and counting as the group’s lead singer and one of its principal lyricists, with 13 gold albums, 55 Top 100 hits, and 4 singles alone. He, himself, wrote the lyrics to the great pop classics “Good Vibrations,” “California Girls,” “Surfin’ USA,” and “Kokomo,” for the father.

The Beach Boys, from their California roots, have, in fact, been a global ambassador for California and for America. But more importantly, at a time in which words are sometimes vulgar or unintelligible, that is never the case with The Beach Boys. They sing of the greatness of our country, of our lands, and particularly of California.

So, with the unprecedented success and continuation of this band under Mike Love’s leadership, I ask that we honor him again as a father, a husband, an environmentalist, and, yes, a man who has given us the most beautiful, layered music of American modern history as it continues 55 years on.

ASKING FERC TO DO WHAT IS RIGHT FOR DONWEST MAINE

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

Mr. POLIQUIN. Madam Speaker, Downeast Maine, along the Canadian border, is one of the most stunningly beautiful parts of the world, but, sadly, it is also one of the poorest.

During the past 30 years, Madam Speaker, most of our paper mills in Maine have closed because of high taxes, harmful regulations, unfair trade, and a declining demand for paper. However, Madam Speaker, the Woodland mill, in Pulp, Maine, is doing quite well: 500 well-paying jobs with benefits, the largest private sector employer in Washington County, in Downeast Maine.

Today, Madam Speaker, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is demanding that the Woodland mill spend $6 million on a fish ladder and other requirements in order to renew its license. But the dam already has a fish ladder that works fine, and it does not generate any electricity for the mill, and it cannot afford the $6 million price tag for these unnecessary requirements.

Now, the Maine Legislature, Madam Speaker, has already voted to allow Maine Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to assume control of the dam to make sure this wildlife habitat and the property owners are protected and that the mill can continue to prosper without these undue and unnecessary regulations.

Madam Speaker, I ask today, right now, that FERC do what is right and allow the transfer of the ownership of this dam from the State of Maine, which solves this critically important problem in one of the poorest areas of the country.

MORTGAGE CHOICE ACT OF 2017

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 725, I call up the bill (H.R. 1153) to amend the Truth in Lending Act to improve upon the definitions provided for points and fees in connection with a mortgage transaction, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1153

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 “Mortgage Choice Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF POINTS AND FEES.

(a) AMENDMENT TO SECTION 103 OF TILA.—

Section 103(bb)(4) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1639c) is amended—

(1) by striking “paragraph (1)(B)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A) and section 129C”;

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting “and insurance” after “taxes”;

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “, except as retained by a creditor or its affiliate as a result of their participation in an affiliated business arrangement (as defined in section 2(7) of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2602(7)))” after “considered in”;

(C) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) the charge is”;

“(D) by striking “a third-party charge not retained by the mortgage originator, creditor, or an affiliate of the creditor or mortgage originator; or”;

(ii) a charge set forth in section 106(e)(1);”;

and

(3) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) by striking “accident,”; and

(B) by striking “and insurance” and inserting “and insurance payments”;

(B) AMENDMENT TO SECTION 129C OF TILA.—

Section 129C of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1639c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5)(C), by striking “103” and all that follows through “mortgage originator” and inserting “103(bb)(4)”;

(2) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking “103” and all that follows through “mortgage originator” and inserting “103(bb)(4)”.

 SEC. 3. RULEMAKING.

Not later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall issue final regulations to carry out the amendments made by this Act, and such regulations shall be effective upon issuance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LeHTINEN). Pursuant to House Resolution 725, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) and the gentliewoman from New York (Ms. VELAZQUEZ) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Speaker.

I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material on H.R. 1153, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1153, the Mortgage Choice Act of 2017.

I would like to start out thanking my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) for his tireless leadership on this issue, having ushered this very same legislation through our committee in three different Congresses.

The purpose of H.R. 1153 is simple: to provide much-needed regulatory red tape relief to our community financial institutions so they can serve their customers; so they can provide them more mortgages. This is a straightforward designation. It is practical, it is necessary, and, Madam Speaker, it is bipartisan.

Now, you may hear today, Madam Speaker, from some of our Democratic colleagues that “we oppose the bill.” We heard that claim in the Rules Committee earlier this week. But I do find it interesting that no amendments were offered during committee markup, nor were any amendments offered at the Rules Committee. I remind all of the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELAZQUEZ) that the Financial Services Committee favorably reported this bill to the House with a strong bipartisan vote of 46–33, which means almost half of the Democrats on our committee supported this bill in the Rules Committee. Madam Speaker, this bill passed by voice vote—not a single objection.

Madam Speaker, this bill would help make homeownership more affordable for working Americans and would promote affordable mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income families and first-time home buyers. It does this while continuing to protect consumers.

The Mortgage Choice Act is needed because the CFPB wrote a flawed and problematic definition that grossly miscalculates points and fees. The result is that many mortgage loans, particularly those for low- and moderate-income borrowers, would not meet the standards for a qualified mortgage and thus not get made.

Currently, CFPB rules include affiliated title charges under a 3 percent cap when determining whether a mortgage is a qualified mortgage, but it doesn’t include unaffiliated. This does not make sense. The CFPB rules are detrimental, again, to low- and moderate-income borrowers and first-time home buyers since they are more likely to have smaller loan amounts and, therefore, more easily trigger the 3 percent cap.

That means under the current definition, many mortgage applicants will be denied homeownership opportunities simply because they do not fit into the government box; or the only mortgages in the alternative available to them might be at far higher interest rates, making them unaffordable for many. In other words, the CFPB’s defective definition has ended up protecting many consumers right out of their opportunity to buy a home.

H.R. 1153, from the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), would change the way points and fees are calculated by excluding fees paid for affiliated title charges and escrow charges for insurance and taxes. That would, therefore, Madam Speaker, increase homeownership opportunities for borrowers by allowing more loans to meet the QM standard.

Let’s not just take my word for it, Madam Speaker. Let’s listen to our community financial institutions that we expect to help our constituents. A credit union from Washington explained how this was affecting everyday Americans.

Ms. WATERS. A member of our credit union wanted to buy down his rate on his mortgage with cash out of pocket at closing in order to lower the payments for his retirement. However, doing so would have made his total points and fees higher than allowed under ATR-QM, and there was no allowable way around the problem.

From my native Texas, a community banker wrote in and said: “The greatest frustration our customers have is our inability to keep in our portfolio. For years we made loans to people for the purchase of their homes. We would do about one every other week. So it was not a large volume. It was a good service. We always made these loans to keep in our portfolio. We never sold any home loans, but with the new requirements for home loans, it has driven us out of this kind of business. It has also taken us out of the construction lending on homes because we do not want to risk the risk of a takeout commitment falling. The consumer is the loser.”

Indeed, that is true, Madam Speaker. As I mentioned earlier, Mr. HUIZENGA has worked on this bill for the past two Congresses again. In the 113th Congress, it passed by voice vote. It passed by an overwhelming majority of 286–140 in the 114th Congress. I trust the third time will be the charm.

I urge all of my colleagues to do what is right for our country and for our economy by passing H.R. 1153 to provide open access for Americans to purchase a home.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1153, the so-called Mortgage Choice Act of 2017.

Unfortunately, this bill is yet another attempt to undermine the strong consumer protections Democrats established under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, taking us back to the days of the subprime bubble.

While some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have forgotten those days, I haven’t. I remember how predatory lenders targeted unsuspecting home buyers by hiding fees and obscuring loan costs, tricking them into exploding mortgages and locking them into loans that they really couldn’t afford.

Millions of home buyers were steered into high-cost, subprime loans even...
when they qualified for prime mortgages, and lenders didn't even bother to verify whether or not borrowers had the ability to repay their mortgages. They weren't required to do that, so they didn't. The end result was rampant fraud on a massive scale to millions of dollars and a tremendous loss of generational wealth, particularly for Black homeowners. Some of my constituents are still struggling and trying to recover from the financial devastation that occurred during this period.

The last thing Congress should do is to open the door to return to these fraudulent and harmful policies, yet that is exactly what H.R. 1153 would do. This bill seems like a technical fix to allow affiliated title insurance and settlement services firms to be excluded from the qualified mortgage rule's 3 percent cap on upfront points and fees paid by borrowers. But make no mistake, there is nothing technical about it. And, I say this bill will allow title insurance companies to jack up prices on borrowers and allow lenders to receive what would otherwise be illegal kickbacks.

Under this bill, lenders, including repeat offenders, like Wells Fargo, would have new opportunities to reap huge financial profits at their customers' expense by steering them into costly title insurance policies that have no cap on fees whatsoever.

Prior to enactment of Dodd-Frank, lenders were able to earn tremendous profits through lucrative kickbacks paid by their affiliates. The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, or RESPA, prohibits giving a fee kickback or thing of value in exchange for a referral of business related to a real estate settlement service. But this kickback prohibition does not apply to affiliated companies of lenders, like a title insurance firm. To avail themselves of this backdoor loophole, lenders have bought or created businesses to enable them to profit directly from the relationship.

So Dodd-Frank established the responsible underwriting practice of requiring lenders to verify a borrower's ability to repay when they originate a loan. Dodd-Frank also enabled lenders to obtain some legal protections when making residential mortgages if those loans are considered a qualified mortgage or QM.

To be considered QM, a loan must have terms and conditions that are understandable to borrowers and not contain predatory features considered to be unfair or deceptive. QM loans, for example, can't be interest-only loans, longer than 30 years, or have balloon payments. Specific to the bill we are considering today, the amount of upfront points and fees on QM loans cannot exceed 3 percent of the total amount of the loan.

In fact, QM loans are supposed to be low risk, prudently underwritten, and free from the type of features associated with those predatory mortgages that trapped borrowers in loans they couldn't afford and that led to the financial crisis.

The points and fees cap included under the QM definition includes, among other things, real estate-related fees paid to affiliates of the lender for services such as appraisals, settlement services, and title insurance. Fees paid to affiliates of the lender pose greater risks to borrowers since lenders cannot steer borrowers directly to their affiliates without open competition, as regulated by RESPA. The Consumer Bureau took an enforcement action in 2015 against Wells Fargo and JPMorgan Chase, ordering those megabanks to pay more than $21 million in civil penalties and more than $20 million in consumer relief by their kickback schemes with Genuine Title, a now defunct title company.

At the time, Director Cordray said: 'These banks allowed their loan officers to focus on their own illegal financial gain rather than on treating consumers fairly. Our action today to address these practices should serve as a warning for all those in the mortgage market.'

Madam Speaker, these kickback schemes continue despite Congress' efforts to shut them down, and would likely increase if H.R. 1153 is enacted. Because H.R. 1153 would remove fees that are charged by a lender's affiliate title insurance company from the QM fee cap, the bill directly encourages lenders to, once again, steer borrowers to their affiliates so they can extract even more money from them.

Now, supporters of the bill argue that, because individual States provide adequate regulation over the title insurance industry, it is unnecessary, they say, to have additional safeguards related to affiliated title companies and the fees they charge. However, re- search by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners shows that State laws do not, by themselves, offer robust protection to consumers with title insurance. More than half of all States don't even collect data from title agents. Some States have no particular standard for determining whether title insurance rates are adequate, and even a couple, like Illinois and Arkansas, do not regulate title insurance rates at all. Congress should be strengthening prohibitions on kickbacks, not weakening them. We should enable borrowers to get the best price, terms, and conditions on mortgage loans instead of creating more ways for these megabanks, like Wells Fargo, to gouge American consumers.

When Congress considered this same measure last term, the Obama administration issued a veto threat, stating that the bill "risked eroding consumer protections and returning the mortgage market to the days of careless lending focused on short-term profits."

Madam Speaker, buying a home is likely the largest purchase most consumers will ever make. For this reason alone, Congress should reject proposals like H.R. 1153 that would permit residential mortgage lenders to take advantage of borrowers trying to achieve the American Dream.

Finally, a long list of groups, including civil rights groups, such as the NAACP and the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, as well as consumer groups at the National, State, and local level, like Americans for Financial Reform, National Consumer Law Center, and the Center for Responsible Lending, all oppose this so-called Mortgage Choice Act.

So for all of these reasons, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 1153.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds to say that, if the ranking member would read section 8(a) of RESPA, she would realize everything she said was false because it prevents any fee, kickback, or thing of value.

Second of all, what she describes as a harmful and fraudulent policy was supported by half of her Democrats, including her vice ranking member, Mr. KILDEER from Michigan.

Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), who is the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1153. As someone who worked in the housing industry, in fact, for the third generation, this is a very important issue to me and, more importantly, to all of our constituents across the country.

The qualified mortgage/ability-to-repay rule, as mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act, went into effect in January 2014. This QM rule is the primary means for mortgage lenders to satisfy its ability-to-repay requirements. Additionally, Dodd-Frank provides that a QM may not have points and fees in excess of 3 percent of the loan amount.

So far, so good.

As currently defined, however, points and fees include, among other charges: salaries paid to loan officers; loan level price adjustments; and the chairwoman was talking about, which are traditionally known as points; payments by lenders to correspondent banks, credit unions,
and mortgage brokers in wholesale transactions; and, as has been discussed, fees paid to affiliated, but not unaffiliated, title companies; and—this is the one that is most bizarre of all—amounts of insurance and taxes held in escrow. That counts towards that 3 percent.

As a result of this confusing and problematic definition, many affiliated loans, particularly those made to low- and moderate-income borrowers, would not qualify as QMs. Without that designation, the loan would be made. And if it were, it would only be available at higher rates, due to the heightened liability risks. Consumers would lose the ability to take advantage of the convenience and market efficiencies offered by one-stop shopping. Hardworking Americans utilize one-stop shopping every day. They partake in it. For example, in west Michigan, we have the headquarters of Meijer. It is a great regional supermarket chain, and I know that across the Midwest go to buy groceries, pick up clothes for the kids, and pick up auto parts. It is one-stop shopping that allows you to get just about everything you need for your home.

Buying a home is one of the most important decisions a family makes. Why shouldn’t they have the same ability to take advantage of that same cost-effective convenience of one-stop shopping when buying a home? If, when purchasing a home, one is able to get all the things that are part of a family’s lifestyle in one-stop shopping, then why shouldn’t the same be true for those who are trying to purchase a home?

This legislation is narrowly focused to promote access to affordable mortgage credit without overturning the important consumer protections and sound underwriting required under Dodd-Frank’s ability-to-repay provision. As the chairman pointed out, also, the RESPA provisions that are Federal law stay in place.

Very similar legislation overwhelmingly passed the House of Representatives last Congress as well as in the 113th.

I think it is important to note that when we first introduced this bill in 2012, it looked substantially different. However, working with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, we worked to make the House’s version of the legislation. The result has been a truly bipartisan effort at every step of the way in the legislative debate.

Specifically, H.R. 1153 would do a couple of things. It would provide equal treatment for affiliated versus unaffiliated title fees. It doesn’t change the 4 States that have a regulated title insurance cost structure. It doesn’t change any of those costs that a homeowner would have. It just allows them to actually go lower, rather than higher.

It also clarifies the treatment of insurance held in escrow. These two simple, commonsense changes will promote access to affordable mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income families and, indeed, all families, especially first-time home buyers, by ensuring that safe, properly underwritten mortgages pass the QM test.

Whether or not you supported Dodd-Frank, it is clear that the law is going to require some tweaks to ensure qualified borrowers aren’t locked out of home ownership and the beneficial features of a qualified mortgage.

The QM represents the best mortgage on the market. It is the gold standard. And it should be the gold standard. We should want more responsible people getting QMs, not fewer.

Quite frankly, this is something we should all agree on. In fact, we did last year. Our bill doesn’t touch any of the CFPB’s strict underwriting criteria. It doesn’t, in any way, suspend a lender’s legal requirement to determine that a borrower has the ability to repay that loan.

The ranking member points out a real problem that happened in the industry and that, frankly, many of us in the industry warned of, but this does nothing that allows State regulated title insurance to be violated or any of those Federal steps regarding the qualified mortgage. It is, in no way, side-steps RESPA or QM requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I must admit that I am completely baffled by the ranking member’s new opposition to this bill. This bill was very carefully negotiated with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Sincerely,

David Scott; Maxine Waters; Emanuel Cleaver; Henry Cuellar; Daniel T. Kildee; Jim McDermott; Patrick Murphy; Gerald E. Connolly; Michael F. Doyle; Betty McCollum; Gregory W. Meeks; Gary C. Peters.

Mr. HUIZENGA. In the letter, she stated that the bill would improve access to credit, enhance competition among title insurance providers, and re- enforce the CFPB’s authority to define what title insurance costs qualify as excludable “points and fees.”

I am confused as to how an affiliated title structure, pricing structure, versus an unaffiliated title purchase is somehow a kickback.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I had time to yield to the gentlewoman to hear that answer.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I wish I had time to yield to the gentlewoman to hear her answer.

Ms. WATERS. I yield myself such time as the Speaker may grant.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to correct the chairman.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan such time as the Speaker may grant.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for having me. This is not a kickback. This is, frankly, just a red herring in this whole thing.

Congress has the opportunity to help more Americans realize a portion of the American Dream, not by some grandiose law or decree, but by simply reforming a burdensome regulation. Home ownership has been a pillar in American life for generations. Today, we can reaffirm that pillar and reassert that home ownership can and should be an attainable goal.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan such time as the Speaker may grant.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan such time as the Speaker may grant.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as the Speaker may grant.

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Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan such time as the Speaker may grant.

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Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan such time as the Speaker may grant.

Mr. Speaker, I yield my time to the gentlewoman from California, Ms. MAXINE WATERS.
He said that RESPA prohibits kickbacks to third-party title agencies, the law does not prohibit payments to affiliated title firms. This incentivizes a title agency to be affiliated so it can gain the payment option without being affiliated. RESPA prohibits payments to affiliated title insurance fees in the QM definitions points and fees caps, provides important market pressure to control costs for consumers, and supports access to credits.

By the way, when we talk about RESPA, we are talking about the real estate settlement procedures that define all of this.

So let’s be clear again that, while RESPA prohibits paying kickbacks to third-party title agents, the law does not prohibit payments to affiliated title firms.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER), chairman of the Financial Services Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA). He has worked on this bill for some time, and I appreciate his commitment to the issue of access to mortgage credit. His background is such that he understands this issue, being in the real estate business and the retail development business. So this is something he is passionate about and really has an in-depth knowledge of.

I know Mr. HUIZENGA has seen in Michigan what I have seen in Missouri and around the Nation: the regulatory regime governing the mortgage market is growing overly complex and becoming, as a result, inaccessible for far too many borrowers.

In a Financial Institutions Subcommittee hearing held earlier this year, we had a situation where a credit union executive came in and had a huge file about 3-inches thick. I asked him: Can you tell me how many pages are in that file? He said: Congressman, we no longer measure by the page; we measure by the pound. That is how out of whack our system has become with regard to trying to make home mortgage loans.

These regulatory burdens associated with making home loans have forced many institutions completely out of the market altogether. I have a number of banks in my area that no longer make home loans because of these overly burdensome rules and regulations and costs that have to be passed onto the consumers.

The CFPB’s qualified mortgage rule has had particular success in limiting access to mortgage credit for many consumers who may otherwise be deemed to be disqualified borrowers. The Mortgage Choice Act seeks to change some of this by increasing competition in the mortgage and title insurance markets. This bipartisan legislation does so by clarifying and recalibrating the points and fees limitations included in the Dodd-Frank qualified mortgage framework.

The current situation doesn’t make sense. Mr. Speaker. If a consumer chooses an unaffiliated title insurance provider, the transaction doesn’t count towards points and fees. But if that consumer chooses to work with an affiliated provider, it does.

Despite what you may hear, this arbitrary stipulation in the points and fees definition doesn’t protect consumers. It punishes them by limiting and, in some cases, eliminating mortgage and housing options, pushing more and more loans farther and farther away from QM status. Like too many of the rules handed out by the CFPB, it is the consumer that loses.

Simply put, the goal of H.R. 1153 is to help low- and middle-income borrowers as well as prospective first-time buyers go home to realize the American Dream: owning their own home.

I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his leadership on this issue. I urge strong support for the legislation.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the chair of the Committee on Armed Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker. H.R. 1153, the Mortgage Choice Act, provides needed clarity to the calculation of points and fees for qualified mortgages, or QM, especially for those companies affiliated with real estate brokers. Established under the ability-to-repay/QM section of the Truth in Lending Act, H.R. 1153 would amend the definition of points and fees and allow more loan quality, thus increasing choices for all borrowers.

Chairman HUIZENGA’s bipartisan legislation does not create a QM loophole like some would argue. Instead, H.R. 1153 rightly attempts to level the playing field, regardless of whether the lender is affiliated with a title agency or not.

In addition, H.R. 1153 does not allow high-cost loans to qualify as QMs. By allowing loans with the same points and fees as non-QM, the Mortgage Choice Act provides needed clarity to the calculation of points and fees for qualified mortgages, or QM, especially for those companies affiliated with real estate brokers.

Thanks to the Mortgage Choice Act, it will now be easier for low- and moderate-income Americans to buy a home. I urge my colleagues, Chairman HUIZENGA, for his bipartisan work on this issue, and I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, for the life of me, I cannot understand why my colleagues on the opposite side of the aisle would be in support of anything that would cause a home buyer to have to pay more money in fees when they are taking out a mortgage.

On a $400,000 mortgage, you are talking about you want to go beyond a $12,000 cap, which is 3 percent? Why would you want to do that to a homeowner?

What we are saying is, under QM and what we worked so hard to establish, was to put a cap on all of these fees so that the homeowners, the home buyers, wouldn’t be paying more than 3 percent of that mortgage.

We think that is fair.

Now you want to open up the flood gates so that these title companies can increase the amount of that they are charging and go beyond the 3 percent.

How much higher do you want it to go? Do you want them to be able to go up to 4 percent or 5 percent with these homeowners who are paying downpayments and who are trying to get into homes? Why is it you want to expand beyond a 3 percent cap on the average hardworking home buyer in this country? I don’t get it. I don’t understand it.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 1153, the Mortgage Choice Act. As a co-sponsor of the bill and the vice chairman of the Financial Services Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support its passage.

As we all know, community financial institutions continue to close or merge at an alarming rate. We just saw an article the other day that about 1,700 branches across the country have closed, and to go through some of the towns in western Pennsylvania where you see the only branch closed is striking.

As we all know, community financial institutions continue to close or merge at an alarming rate. Bit by bit, families across America are losing access to vital financial products like home mortgages. Regulations like the qualified mortgage, or QM rule, make it even harder for Americans to get a mortgage and realize the dream of homeownership.

For small mortgages, points and fees can often exceed 3 percent, which leads these mortgages to be designated as higher priced non-QM loans. This discourages financial institutions from lending to Americans with moderate incomes and first-time home buyers; that’s why because loans aren’t there.

Chairman HUIZENGA’s bill wisely addresses this issue by excluding several items from the calculation of QM
points and fees. The bill excludes charges paid to an affiliate of the lender for title examination or title insurance services and insurance premiums held in escrow.

By excluding these items from the calculation, the bill will allow mortgages to qualify as QM, opening up more credit to potential home buyers, and it will facilitate one-stop shopping. This is good for the community financial institutions that many Americans rely on for their financial service products. However, this will make it harder for home access the funds they need to accomplish the dream of homeownership.

Chairman HUIZENGA’s legislation provides smart, targeted relief from the unintended consequences of burden-some regulations. Again, banks aren’t making loans. We want to encourage those first-time home buyers, the moderate-income home buyers to be able to have access to mortgages. That is why I support this bill, and I again urge my colleagues to vote for the Mortgage Choice Act.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I don’t think I heard my colleague correctly when he said that this bill had something to do with encouraging first-time home buyers. It has nothing to do with encouraging first-time home buyers.

As a matter of fact, if we proceed with this bill that is before us today that they are supporting, it will discourage first-time home buyers and home buyers in general because what they are doing is they are increasing the possibility for more points and fees that have to be paid when we have a cap now at 3 percent, which any reasonable person would know makes good sense.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. TROTT), a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. TROTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan, commonsense Mortgage Choice Act, sponsored by the Congressman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA). Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation, which will make mortgages more affordable for low- and moderate-income families.

In the wake of the financial crisis, Congress directed the CFPB, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, to create a definition for so-called qualified mortgages. Congress wanted to ensure that consumers were not sold predatory loans and that good faith investors were not buying mortgages designed to fail.

Unfortunately, the Bureau’s rulemaking drove originators from the industry and made loans more expensive in the process. This burden will fall mostly on low- and middle-income families, the very people the CFPB was created to help.

The rule promulgated by the CFPB carls limits consumer options, causes consumers to pay more, and does nothing to make mortgages any safer. It is this sort of illogical rulemaking that makes Michiganans more and more frustrated in Washington. We need to ensure that our government prosecutes fraud, predatory lending, and unethical practices, but it should not be in the business of undermining an industry that plays such a critical role in the dream of homeownership.

You know, when mortgages become more expensive, it is America’s low- and middle-income families that suffer the most. Homeownership is the cornerstone of the American Dream. It builds communities, provides families with stability, and, hopefully, creates equity for retirement. The government should be helping this dream, not creating silly, illogical obstacles.

Over the past several years, I have worked with my colleagues to refocus the Bureau on its core mission of protecting consumers. I am glad that Acting Director Mulvaney has begun to do so, and I am encouraged that Congress is doing its part to rein in this rogue bureaucracy.

This bill does nothing to threaten the underlying safety of the QM rule and does not erode vital consumer protections. It simply helps ensure that consumers have choices to reduce their mortgages costs along the way. Now, the ranking member opposes this bill, as she believes it will usher in a new era of fraudulent subprime, dangerous loans riddled with kickbacks and inflated title fees. I am not sure how money held in escrow would ever be a kickbacks, and her description of the title company is completely incorrect. It is a highly regulated industry in most States, and the State that she mentioned, Illinois, is extremely competitive and extremely regulated.

I am not sure the ranking member believes we are debating today, but the Mortgage Choice Act will not result in any of the problems she describes—all great scarp tactics, great theater, a great political sound bite, but, unfortunately, all fiction, all inaccurate. Her flip-flop on this bill is at least, at the minimum, very puzzling; but, if everything she says is correct, I certainly feel bad for all the Democrats.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. TROTT. Mr. Speaker, I feel bad, if everything she says is true, for all the Democrats who unanimously passed this bill in the 113th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve better than a partisan discussion about something that is nothing more than a technical correction of an unintended consequence.

Again, I thank my friend, Mr. HUIZENGA, for his leadership, and I encourage all of my colleagues to join in supporting this bipartisan solution.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My friends on the opposite side of the aisle dislike qualified mortgages. They dislike QM. And a lot of the arguments that you have heard had nothing to do, really, with this bill, itself, but more with the fact that they have always wanted to dismantle the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and it has the responsibility of implementing QM.

So they will talk about everything from access to credit to you name it, but it has nothing to do with the fact that they are here with a bill that is trying to open up opportunities for affiliated title companies to be able to charge home buyers more money than would be allowed under QM.

The fact of the matter is we have a 3 percent cap on all points and fees in the legislation that is going to protect homeowners—3 percent. Why is it they want to open it up so that home buyers have to pay more than 3 percent on all of these points and fees?

As a matter of fact, I get questions all the time, particularly from first-time home buyers asking me: What are all these points and fees that I have to pay? Do you mean to tell me that on a $400,000 loan, they are going to roll off $12,000 on points and fees or more? And we have to explain that we have kept it to 3 percent.

But now they want to open up the floodgates, and they want to say that these affiliated companies can charge more on points and fees as it relates to title insurance. So I am opposed to it.

And for those who did not understand, who may have voted because of the way that is oftentimes presented by the opposite side of the aisle—and, as a matter of fact, it is obscured in that that they present it as talking about trying to help homeowners, trying to protect homeowners, trying to open up opportunities. It has nothing to do with any of that.

This is because the title insurance people who have wielded their influence have come here to change the law so that they can raise those rates and charge more money and have kickbacks, et cetera, et cetera. This is what this is all about.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), a hardworking member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support for H.R. 1153, the Mortgage Choice Act. This bill is another example of a rollback of the burdensome regulations of Dodd-Frank and, many would say, unintended consequences.

The 113th Congress, as Mr. HUIZENGA reported out—apparently, the Member opposed feels that her colleagues were location to join in supporting this bipartisan solution.
We heard about all of them: no-documentation loans where they didn’t even know where the consumer, the homeowner was going to get their money from; they did not vet them, they did not know their employment history, and on and on.

So the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is absolutely carrying out the work of what Dodd-Frank was intended to do, and that is to reform all of this and to make sure that consumers are not ripped off, to make sure that consumers don’t have a whole list of these fees and points before they can even get their downpayments, incredibly, and have to pay over 3 percent and more in these points and fees as they are trying to access a mortgage.

This is all about keeping the cap on the 3 percent for all of those points and fees. If you do what this bill is intended to do, you are saying that you are opening up the opportunity for these points and fees to be increased because of these affiliated companies that want to take the cap off. I don’t know how better to explain that.

My friends on the opposite side of the aisle would charge consumers more with this bill. We on this side of the aisle are opposed with that. We are saying that it is not fair to consumers. What you need to do is let Dodd-Frank reforms work so that we can protect our consumers and not have them get overcharged and increase the amount of money they have to pay in these points and fees.

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

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased now to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), a co-sponsor of the legislation and a great friend of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a very balanced way, sensible, and sensitive to the needs of all parties concerned, I am so proud of her leadership and her service.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I congratulate her on her extraordinary leadership as the ranking Democrat on the Financial Services Committee. She has been a champion for America’s working families, protecting consumers, protecting the taxpayer, and, every day, the American dream slips further out of reach. As Members of Congress, we have a moral responsibility to act now to protect DREAMers, who are the pride of our Nation and are American in every way but on paper.

I urge all of my colleagues to unite and adopt this rational, limited modification that lets the market work the way the market can work for the hardworking families of America.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Try as they may, they cannot explain to anyone why it is they want to open up the opportunity for these affiliated companies to charge more on these title loans.

As a matter of fact, again, I am going to keep reminding everyone who is listening that, under Dodd-Frank, under the work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, under the qualified mortgage rule, all of the work that was done after this country found itself in a recession, almost a depression because of what we had allowed to happen in this country from some of the biggest banks and financial institutions in the world, we discovered that there were all kinds, all kinds of different kinds of loans that were put together to entice consumers and home buyers to take out these mortgages.

As we have seen for the past few years, the Dodd-Frank Act—and let me add that there are many of us in the real estate business and on bank boards who saw the effects of Dodd-Frank not allowing banks to go into the communities that need them the most—contains certain provisions that fit one or both of these categories and must be changed through legislative action.

One of these policies is the CFPB’s qualified mortgage, or QM, rule. The QM rule is intended to protect lenders from legal liability and provide compliance certainty for mortgage loans that are low risk and meet certain criteria. One of those criteria requires a mortgage loan’s total points and fees not to be in excess of 3 percent of the loan’s value.

Unfortunately, the points and fees rule often depends on who is making the loan and how title insurance is obtained, which is confusing for both consumers and businesses providing these services. Also, an unaffiliated insurance premiums held in escrow are considered points and fees under the QM rule, which is ridiculous. That is like saying that a parent who puts money in for a 529 savings plan for his child’s education is a car payment or a mortgage payment. It doesn’t make sense, but it discourages consumers from using this important financial management tool.

H.R. 1153 would address these unintended consequences and provide clarity for borrowers and businesses. I am also confident that the CFPB, under the leadership of Mick Mulvaney, will ensure that this clarification is effectively implemented if this bill is enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense fix so that we can get the policy right and address the unintended consequences arising from the future rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I congratulate her on her extraordinary leadership as the ranking Democrat on the Financial Services Committee. She has been a champion for America’s working families, protecting consumers, protecting the taxpayer, and, every day, the American dream slips further out of reach. As Members of Congress, we have a moral responsibility to act now to protect DREAMers, who are the pride of our Nation and are American in every way but on paper.

I use this occasion as opposing this bill to speak further about social justice in America. The American people want Congress to pass a Dream Act: Eighty-four percent of Americans support a path to citizenship for DREAMers.
DREAMers or permanent status; 88 percent of Independents back the path of citizenship or permanent status; and 70 percent of Republicans back either citizenship or permanent status.

The three Bs—business, badges, our law enforcement community; and Bibles—exploring Congress to pass a Dream Act.

Earlier this month, I stood with evangelical leaders to call on the Speaker to bring the Dream Act to a vote for the sake of family fairness and respect for the spark of divinity within every person.

There is nothing partisan or political about protecting DREAMers. If a Dream Act were brought to the floor, it would pass immediately with strong, bipartisan support. I command my Republican colleagues for their courage in speaking out on this, yet our DREAMers hang in limbo with a cruel cloud of fear and uncertainty above them.

The Republican moral cowardice must end. Members of Congress are trustees of the people and of our Nation.

Why are we here if not to protect the patriotic young people who are determined to contribute and to strengthen America?

So I am going to go on as long as my leadership minute allows.

I would like to speak to the Bible in Luke 10:25-37, the parable of the Good Samaritan.

On one occasion, an expert of the law stood up to test Jesus.

“Teacher,” he asked, “what must I do to inherit eternal life?”

“What is written in the law,” Jesus replied, “How do you read it?”

The lawyer answered: “Love the Lord, your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, with all your mind, and love your neighbor as yourself.”

Jesus responded: “You have answered correctly. You will live.”

But he wanted to justify himself, so he asked Jesus: “And who is my neighbor?”

In reply, Jesus said: “A man going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, when he was attacked by robbers, they stripped him of his clothes, beat him, and went away, leaving him half dead. A priest happened to be going down the same road, and when he saw the man, he passed on to the other side of the road. So, too, a Levite, when he came to the place and saw him, passed on to the other side. But a Samaritan, as he traveled, came where the man was, and when he saw him, he took pity on him. He went to him and bandaged his wounds, pouring oil and wine. And then he put the man on his own donkey, brought him to an inn and took care of him. The next day, he took out two denarii and gave them to the innkeeper. ‘Look after him,’ he said, ‘and when I return, I will reimburse you for any extra expense you may have. Which of these three do you think was a neighbor to the man who fell among the robbers?’

The expert of the law replied: ‘The man who had mercy on him.’

Jesus told him: “Go and do likewise.”

The parable of the Good Samaritan is one that has been used over and over again by politicians. Samaritans were not friends to the person that the Samaritan saved, but he was a man of justice.

We all know how proud we are of America, as a land of opportunity and the land of the American Dream, which, for decades and centuries, really, has attracted people to our shores, to make the future better for their families. In doing so, they subscribe to the vision of our Founders. ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That when any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government.’ That is why our country would be a new order for the ages.

It became known as the American Dream and people flocked to our shores, bringing their determination, their optimism, their hope, and their courage, to make the future better for their families. In doing so, as I said, they subscribed to the values of our Founders to make the future better. That is why our country would be a new order for the ages.

How proud we are to have the Statue of Liberty welcoming people to our shores. In the words of Emma Lazarus inscribed on the statue, it says: ‘Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame, With conquering limbs astride from land to land; Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame is the imprisoned lightning, and her name Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand Glows worldwide welcome; her mild eyes command: “Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

With those words, America has been a beacon to the world, and how proud it has made us. America is great, some say, because America is good; and this manifestation of our goodness is one that is historic.

In responding to the call of our Statue of Liberty—who must, by now, have tears in her eyes, having heard some of the words I have quoted today—we have a duty. We are to lead by example. We are to be the America that is historic; to be the America that is great, because America is good.

I want to talk about Luis Galvan.

Luis came to the United States when he was 5 years old and grew up in poverty. Today, he is an agriculture ambassador at College of the Sequoyas and is working to help students improve their grades. Following the repeal of DACA, Luis constantly worries about his ability to continue working in order to afford his education. He is one of four siblings also attending college, who came to our shores, maybe through land or by sea.

I want to talk about Chowky Lam.

Chowky came to the United States when he was 6 years old and grew up in poverty. Today, he is a staff member at the University of Illinois at Chicago Medical Center, where he helps improve the lives of patients. Following the repeal of DACA, Chowky constantly worries about his ability to continue working in order to afford his education. He is one of four siblings also attending college, who came to our shores, maybe through land or by sea.

In response to the call of our Statue of Liberty—who must, by now, have tears in her eyes, having heard some of the words I have quoted today—we have a duty. We are to lead by example. We are to be the America that is historic; to be the America that is great, because America is good.

Hector Rivera Suarez is a DACA recipient from Greensboro, North Carolina. He has been a DACA recipient for the past 6 years. This came to an end on January 21. He is currently on track to graduate in May, with a degree in philosophy and education. As a student body president and honor scholar at Guilford College, it is part of his curriculum to serve in the local community. He has served as an after-school teacher at a local community organization that services predominantly the Latino community, as well as assisting in classrooms at a newcomer school. His plan after graduation is to enroll in Teach for America, since it is his only opportunity to be a teacher while being a DACA recipient. Once DACA was rescinded in September, these plans had to be delayed. Without DACA, he will not have the opportunity to keep serving the community in greater ways.

Hector’s DACA expires 5 days before the Teach For America January deadline; this is why he needs there to be a resolution as soon as possible so he can move forward with his plans of mentoring the future leaders of America.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this up because, as you know, the discussions and negotiations on the caps bill, the budget bill, are making progress and, perhaps, soon to be coming to an end. And on that score, I would say so far as what I know of it, the budget caps agreement, which will be announced today, includes many Democratic priorities, actual, bipartisan priorities.

But with the disaster recovery package and dollar-for-dollar increases in the defense and nondefense budget, Democrats have secured hundreds of billions of dollars to invest in communities across America. There will be billions for veterans, the families of veterans, to strengthen our veterans and the NIH, to build job-creating rural infrastructure and broadband, and to fund access...
to child care and quality higher education. That is something that has been negotiated with our input between Leader MITCH MCCONNELL and Leader CHUCK SCHUMER.

But MITCH MCCONNELL also made a commitment to the Members—specifically the Speaker—when he said that he would bring up a dream bill to the floor of the Senate in an appointed time. So why can't we have some kind of a commitment on this side of the aisle that enabled the discussion to take place on a values-based place?

Here is the question: would the Speaker bring up the Hurd-Aguilar bill, which is bipartisan, would win if brought to the House, has a sufficient number of Republican cosponsors, thank them for their courage to be public, but others who have said they would vote for it, and we would like a commitment from the Speaker to bring it and any other bills that he believes should be considered on the floor as well.

We could do it under a 'Queen of the Hill' bill. If the vote to either support what the Senate has done or to reconcile what the Senate has done.

That is a simple request. That is a simple request that the House Democrats and, in a bipartisan way, others have joined in asking the Speaker to bring a bill to the floor to give us that commitment.

Why should we, in the House, be treated in such a humiliating way, when the Republican Senate leader has given that opportunity, in a bipartisan way, to his membership?

What is wrong? There is something wrong with this picture. That is why, this morning, when we took a measure of our caucus on support for the package—well, we have to see all the particulars of it yet, but there are good things in it—that does nothing to even advance, even with a commitment, would have passed the legislation first, to advance bipartisan legislation to protect DREAMers in this House.

Without that commitment from Speaker RYAN, comparable to the commitment from Leader MCCONNELL, this package does not have my support, nor does it have the support of a large number of members of our caucus.

So then I go on to some other—I always am reminded in all of these debates of our commitment to faith. In God We Trust, it says there right over the Speaker's chair.

The Gospel of Matthew has been an inspiration to many of us on both sides of the aisle in terms of what our values are and how we make choices. And when, in the Gospel of Matthew, he writes: "When the Son of Man comes in His glory, and all the angels with Him, He will sit on His glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before Him, and He will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on His right and the goats on His left. Then the King will say to those on His right, 'Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world.'"

Then Christ goes on to say: "For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat. I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink. I was a stranger and you invited me in. I needed clothes and you clothed me. I was sick and you looked after me. I was in prison and you came to visit me."

Then the righteous will answer him, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you something to drink?'

And the Lord says, when you see us—what did you see, a stranger and invite him in or need clothing and clothing you, he's asking the Lord. And when did you see sick and in prison, and did I visit you?

"The King will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.'"

That is always important. Everybody knows that, the least of my brethren speech.

However, the King does go on: "Then he will say to those on his left, 'Depart from me, you who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was hungry and you gave me nothing to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me nothing to drink, I was a stranger and you did not invite me in, I needed clothes and you did not clothe me, I was sick and in prison and you did not look after me.'"

"They also will answer, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty or a stranger or needing clothes or sick or in prison, and did not help you?'"

"He will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did not do for one of the least of these, you did not do for me.'"

"It is not only positive of what you did, it is not do. When I was a stranger, you did not look after me.'"

"They will answer, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry and thirsty or a stranger or needing clothes or sick or in prison, and did not help you?'"

"He will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did not do for one of the least of these, you did not do for me.'"

"It is not only positive of what you did, it is not do. When I was a stranger, you did not help.

Then it will go into eternal punishment. The righteous will go into eternal life.

So anyway, more stories about our DREAMers and why they honor the vows of our Founders, why they deserve our support. We are just talking about this discrete group of people, how they command the support of the American people.

Itzel Verduzco Rojas is from Ponca City, Oklahoma. Itzel is working as a medical assistant for a pediatric dermatologist and in school full time trying to pursue a career in nursing. In addition to her job and school, Itzel volunteers with CASA, City Rescue Mission, and Rebuilding Together Oklahoma City to address issues of poverty and homelessness in her city.

With DACA, Itzel has not yet received her renewal, and her current DACA expired on January 20. Because of this, she will now have to take a semester off from school, and she is facing severe disruption in her life and the ability to support herself.

This is really important to note because the people in the White House have been saying nobody is being deported. Well, we will see about that. But they are saying these people are protected.

They are not protected. And you have the character of the President's Chief of Staff made about some of these people, about being lazy or whatever it was.

I think, in our discussions on the economy, in a separate context, we have seen how few Americans would be able to rise to the occasion immediately if they had a $500 unsuspended bill that had come their way; whether the water heater broke or whatever it is, it would be challenging, it would be disruptive to their lives. It would be something that they are not prepared for, immediately expendable, $500. But that is what it takes to sign up to what the President—the sign up that was required by the President after his September announcement. It is not about being lazy. Or yes, it is probably about fear, too. Mr. Kelly, General Kelly, mentions that. But it is about not understanding the situation of fear and of contribution, the beautiful contribution that people make, that the DREAMers make to our country.

Itzel came to the U.S. legally at age 7. She came legally and attempted to adjust her status along with family. She aged out of eligibility when she turned 21. She was able to apply for DACA during her senior year of high school, which opened the doors for her.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, Dalia Medina immigrated to the United States at age 11 from Mexico. She is a mental health therapist providing much-needed service to at-risk youth and families in New Mexico.

Dalia is working toward an independent license to open her private practice to continue aiding families in her State. She recently obtained a master's degree in clinical social work and previously earned a bachelor's degree in criminology and psychology.

All of these people are making such a wonderful contribution to our society because they have courage, they have values, and they have purpose in their life. These stories were given to me by our colleagues as they have taken up the cause of many of these DREAMers. But it is not enough.

We have no right to talk about DREAMers and to tell their stories and take pride in their actions unless we are willing to take action to support them, and we have that opportunity today by asking the Speaker of the House to give us a vote.

What are you afraid of? Give us a vote. Let the House work its will. Senator MCCONNELL, MITCH MCCONNELL, is enabling the Senate to work its will.
Why should the House of Representa-
tives be constrained, especially on such
a values-based issue as who we are as a
nation and recognizing our biblical re-
sponsibility to each other?

Nicole Robles from Houston, Texas,
says: “I am a survivor of sexual as-
sault—with DACA, I was able to ap-
ply. I am also a survivor of sexual as-
sault. I grew up with.

I am anxious because I am gradu-
ing high school in a few months and
I want to start college in August of
next year. How will I do that without
my DACA?”

She says: “There are so many bar-
riers to higher education when you’re
undocumented. With a Dream Act, un-
documented students will have a
sense’’—the Dream Act gives them a
documented sense—’’of security and oppor-
tunity’’—to go to school—’’to get
a job, to care for their families, to con-
tinue their studies in college or univer-
sity.’’

“I want that security and oppor-
tunity. We deserve that.’’ She deserves
that.

“And we need Congress by the end of
the year so that we, more people, don’t
reach their expiration dates.”

Now, let me say that we have talked
mostly about education, people work-
ing in education and social activities
to help other people do their best. But
many of my constituents have served in
our military with great courage and
great patriotism to the only country
that they know.

Again, using my leader’s minute, I
want to make sure that the RECORD is
clear about what this debate is about.
It is about honoring our own commit-
tment to the Statue of Liberty, to the
Founding Fathers, in terms of making
this a land where one generation would
take responsibility to make the future
better for the next.

And that brings to mind another per-
son from Albuquerque, New Mexico,
Yuridia Loera. She said:

“Growing up, I was reminded of my
immigration status every day by my
mother. Twenty years later, I realized
she did this to prepare our family for
the imminent day that our family
would face a deportation. And that day
could be today because my DACA has
expired.

“DACA is what allowed me to pass
through immigration checkpoints safe-
ly. I am also a survivor of sexual assau-
lt—with DACA, I was able to ap-
proach the police to report the person
who assaulted me. Trump’s cruel deci-
sion to terminate DACA has put border
residents and survivors of assault in
jeopardy. This is not how a country
should treat immigrant youth and our
families.”

I just want you to know why we are
making this plea. This is a human plea
to the Speaker, a prayerful human plea
to the Speaker.

It is almost 40 hours. This morning,
when I first met with my colleagues in
our meeting at 8, it was exactly 40
hours until midnight tomorrow.

Forty is a number fraught with
meaning in our religious lives. Forty
years, in the Old Testament, 40 years of
Moses and the Jews in the desert; 40
days that Christ was in the desert him-
self; 40 days is the length of time of
Lent; and, therefore, 40 hours is a
Catholic devotion that many of us
 grew up with.

We have that same 40 hours, from 8
this morning until tomorrow night at
midnight. And, to our Speaker, we pray-
erful—to show our purpose, and to
show why we are asking the Speaker
for this vote.

I have great admiration for the work
that is done in a bipartisan way, on the
House but, nonetheless, it is not ev-
everything we want, but there are many
good things in it, and I just can’t ex-
plain to the DREAMers or to my col-
leagues why we should be second-class
Members of Congress in this House
with the Speaker who MITCH MCCONNELL
gave to the Senators, that there would be
a vote on the floor to let Congress work
its will.

Are you afraid that the DREAMer
bill will pass, the work of Mr. HURD
and Mr. ACUÑAL working with other
Members to shape a bill that would re-
ognize concerns that the President has
and others have to put a bipartisan bill
there that should attract the support
of the President?

Instead, we are hearing words that
are hard to process from the White
House but, of course, it is not ev-
everything we want, and there is a
documented reality—''of security and
 opportunity’’—that we have to go down
this path together.

We all believe that, as the Bible
tells us, there is a spark of divinity in
every person and that we must respect
that spark of divinity.

Tomorrow will be the prayer break-
fast, and that is a solemn occasion in
Washington, D.C., and we are always
thinking in terms of Christ. When
Christ became man, his assuming hu-
mankind brought his divinity to us so
that we participate in his divinity,
every one of us.

We have to remember that not only
does it exist in every person that we
encounter, but it exists in us. It exists
in the President of the United States
and his staff and all of the people who
voted him. That is a beautiful thing
about it all.

But that spark of divinity in each of
us has to relate to other people and
 treat them with respect. How would we
judge other countries if they said:
“Have we concerns that the President
who came here as children, and now we
are sending them back where they
came from?” We would make a judg-
ment about those countries that that
was outside the circle of civilized
human behavior. And yet—and yet—
we have something to do about that right
now.

I want to talk to you about Juan Car-
los Navarro from Oregon. He said: “I
immigrated to the United States when
I was 3 years old with my parents be-
cause I needed medical treatment for
my cerebral palsy. I went through six
surgeries and 12 years of physical ther-
apy and walked for the first time when I
was 10 years old.

“Growing up, I did well in school, but
I felt stuck because I didn’t know how
to go to college. With the help of my
 counselor, I was able to apply for pri-
 vate scholarships and attend a commu-
nity college in Salem, Oregon for West-
ern Oregon University, where I was in-
spired to start my own group for un-
documented young people like me. I’m
now getting my master’s there, and I’m
part of the college Student Services
Advising Program, with the dream
of one day making higher edu-
cation accessible to low-income and
undocumented students.

“Without DACA, I no longer have ac-
cess to health insurance through an
employer. I suffer from depression and
suicidal thoughts. This is why I have
visited my Members of Congress to
urge them to pass the Dream Act, be-
cause my life and my health is on the
line.”

Patricia Ulloa was born in El Sal-
vador. Patricia said: “I have a mixed
status family—my parents have TPS, I
have one U.S. citizen brother, and my
two sisters and I have DACA. We need
the Dream Act now because one of my
sister’s DACA expires on March 6, 2018,
and pretty soon the rest of my sisters
and I could lose our protections too.
Our parents are already losing their
TPS protections because Trump termi-
ned the program.

“I want the government to recognize
us as part of society and know that
this is our home and we contribute to
our communities even without papers.
My family wants to be able to stay to-
gerther and feel safe to drive, work, and
travel.”

Here she says—“I want to repeat
this—’we contribute to our commu-
nities even without papers.”

As an Italian American who grew up
at a time when I did not feel any preju-
dice or bias—or if I did, I thought it
was the other person’s problem. We
Italian Americans always think there
are only two kinds of people: those who
are Italian American and those who
want to be.

But in my father’s generation and
my grandfather’s generation and my
great-grandmother’s generation, it was
a different story, and there was
a derogatory term to Italian Americans.

Do you know what wop means, Mr.
Speaker? Wop means without papers.
Without papers. That was what these
people were called, without papers. And
that is all that these kids are, without
papers. In every other way, strong par-
ticipants in our society, in our commu-
nity, and in our country.

And so again, just give us a chance
to have a vote, Mr. Speaker. Another
day will come when we can talk about
comprehensive immigration reform. We
can talk about this, that, and the other thing, but right now, the Hurd-Aguilar bill, whatever is being put together in the Senate, recognizes our responsibility to protect our borders, recognizes the value of immigration to our country: hopes, dreams, aspirations, making America great again, and that’s why I’ll be supporting President Trump’s actions.

President Reagan acted after Congress did act, the Immigration Act of 1986. President Reagan said, interesting: But you did not go far enough. So he instituted, by executive order, Family Fairness. And then Family Fairness was continued under President George Herbert Walker Bush, two great Presidents for immigration in our country.

What they did with their executive orders, which stood the test of court cases, protected a higher percentage of people than what President Obama did—two Republican Presidents, two great champions. Even after Congress acted, they said: You didn’t go far enough.

President Obama had to act because Congress would not act.

Then we come forward with President Clinton following in that tradition. President George W. Bush, great President on immigration, he couldn’t convince his own party to pass comprehensive immigration reform. But the executive order policy on immigrants is something, to this day—and his current statements are so beautiful and inspirational about treating people with dignity and valuing their worth as we talk about immigration.

And then, of course, President Obama, doing what he did in terms of executive orders, protecting people in the tradition of Ronald Reagan and George Herbert Walker Bush, with the common values of George W. Bush and President Clinton.

So now we have the first Republican President in modern times—the first President, really—who is anti-immigrant, and try to change what the law is and what it’s like to work alongside my American students and peers. I’m just as much a part of their lives as they are of mine.

If DACA is repealed, I would be out of a job immediately, and I won’t be able to teach my students. I won’t be able to continue conducting the research that I am conducting right now. This research could help scientists understand diseases like cancer and lead down a path toward a cure. Without DACH, I can’t continue this critical work.

Now, I want to just say this. I think there is a lack of understanding, and we should have made it clear on the other side and with the White House about what the President’s action in September did. The President, maybe in good spirit, thought that by giving us a March 5 deadline, he was giving a 6-month reprieve to DREAMers; but what, in fact, he was doing was making matters worse for them. It was most unfortunate. Most unfortunate because, again, while they may have maintained the status of DREAMer, they did not have the protections of the DACA executive order, and President Obama put that into effect.

Perhaps it would have been better if President Trump had said: ‘I am giving Congress 6 months to pass a bill, but I am not changing the status quo that protects the DREAMers.’

Just on that point, President Obama, when he protected the DREAMers and their parents, what he did was significant, but it was not as significant as what President Reagan did in the 1980s. President Obama acted because Congress did not act. President Reagan acted after Congress did act, the Immigration Act of 1986. President Reagan said, interesting: But you did not go far enough. So he instituted, by executive order, Family Fairness. And then Family Fairness was continued under President George Herbert Walker Bush, two great Presidents for immigration in our country.

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researchers in science; they are in our military. They are making such a fabulous contribution to the future of our country.

It is not just about them. This DACA repeal that we are making is about us: Who are we as a country? How do we honor the words of our founders, the Statue of Liberty and her appeal to the world that has made America such a beacon of hope?

The list goes on and on about many, many DACA recipients, and I intend to read them all.

But in addition to that, I want to go back to the Bible because I could have brought the Bible here and just read the Bible and said: If we are people of faith, in God we trust, as we contend to be, we must act upon our faith, and act upon our values.

People always ask me: Where is hope? Where should we find hope?

Hope is sitting there where it always has been, right between faith and charity. People have hope because they believe. They believe in God. They have faith in our country and themselves and that if they have faith in the goodness, the charity of others that people, when given the chance, will do the right thing, and then, hopefully, that will be returned to them when they need hope and can have faith in others.

I want to tell you about Maria Praeli. She is from Connecticut. She said: “I didn’t let anything keep me from advancing academically. Unfortunately, when high school ended, I couldn’t attend the university of my dreams. I was getting all these acceptance letters, but I couldn’t go to any of these schools because I didn’t have a Social Security number”—this is my point; you can’t get a Social Security number—“and, therefore, I wasn’t eligible for financial aid. I couldn’t pursue the dreams that I had been hoping to. But I did not let my undocumented status hold me back from continuing to advance academically.”

“I enrolled at Gateway Community College, where I worked very hard as a student government association president and graduated with 3.8 GPA to then be able to attend Quinnipiac University. I graduated magna cum laude and earned my bachelor’s degree in May of 2016.”

“It’s surreal to wake up every day and be reminded that even though I have been living in America for the past 18 years, in a few months, all my honors and education might end up not mattering anymore because I won’t be able to contribute to the country which I have called home for so long.

“My name is Maria. I was born in Lima, Peru, and I was brought here by my mom when I was 11 years old.”

She had lost her dad when she was 6. But this idea of military service, many, when they got the DACA status protection, have served honorably in the military. We are very proud of them, as we are proud of all of our men and women in the military.

And I emphasize the story of hard work that these DREAMers have because they are very consistent with what we as American people are so resourceful. They are so wonderful. They so care about their families and their communities. So this is not to say that DACA recipients are different. It is to say they are just like us.

We are some of the American people, the productivity of our workforce, the faith of our families, the civic mindedness and the generosity of spirit, and, really, of resources of the American people.

My telling these stories is not to separate the DACA recipients from them, but to show how similar they are and how assimilated they are into our community. It is mutually beneficial.

Andrea Seabra writes: “My dad was a fighter pilot in the Peruvian Air Force, so I grew up with a lot of military influence. When I was in high school, I joined New Jersey ROTC, which was the junior ROTC, and I was there for 3½ years.

“It gave me that taste of maybe what my dad might have lived when he was in the military. I lost him when I was only 6 years old, so I never really got to know that part of him. I always thought in the back of my head, when I graduate, I want to be a military.”

When I was in my junior year, I realized that I couldn’t enroll in the military because I was undocumented.

“I was sitting with a recruiter at my school, an Air Force recruiter, and he asked me about it. He’s like, ‘What’s your social?’ So when I told him, ‘Well, I don’t have one,’” meaning Social Security number—“he is like, ‘What about your passport?’ I’m like, ‘Well, I have a Peruvian passport.’ And he’s like, ‘No, you have to be a U.S. resident or a U.S. citizen to be able to join.

“That’s the first time I ever experienced that big wall of being undocumented, like a big stop sign saying, no, you cannot do this.”

“I didn’t live a normal life until I got DACA. Thanks to DACA, I was able to pursue my career after graduating cum laude from Saint Leo University, in marketing. With DACA, I was able to build my professional network, help people, influence people, and do all these things for myself and my family and my community. If that’s going to be taken away, everything that I’ve accomplished, that I’ve worked on, that I’ve helped people with will just fall apart. It will shake the foundation of who I am today as a person, as a professional, even as a friend, as a daughter, everything.

“My name is Andrea. I was born in Lima, Peru. I was brought here by my mom when I was 11 years old.”

Jose Manuel Santoyo, from Texas, said: “My education was so that I could contribute to society.

“My last year at Southern Methodist University, I began working on an engaged learning fellowship. Because of where I was selected to come, I had access to amazing educational opportunities regardless of the papers I had or didn’t have.

“I want to be able to work and I want to work in public service. In order to do that, I would need to have DACA. I would need to have work authorization in this country. I feel like that’s what my education was for. My education wasn’t for me. My education was so I could contribute to society. My education was so that I could give back to this community, to citizenship, to give us an opportunity to use our education, to use everything that we’ve learned in order to give back, in order to contribute, in order to provide for ourselves and our families and our communities.”

What Manuel says is that he looked up to his teachers. He learned from others in our country. That also demonstrates the beautiful commitment of the American people to teach, to shed light to younger people, newcomers to our country, to make a valuable contribution.

So in saluting, as I say, the DREAMers, we are saluting the opportunity they were given by the American people to make their contribution. Hopefully, Congress will live up to the values of the American people who overwhelmingly support the DREAMers, and see this as a separate issue not just about the DREAMers, but about who we are as a country.

Cesar Vargas was born in Mexico. He holds a law degree and wants to become a military lawyer. Aside from advocating for legislation to allow DREAMers to serve in the military, he has also been advocating for immigration reform through a political group he launched last year called Dream Action Coalition. The group is known for challenging lawmakers on their stance on immigration and highlighting the political power of voters. In his case, Latinx voters.

Kelly—just Kelly—is from Dover, New Jersey. Kelly is a student working toward becoming a medical assistant. She will be done with courses in January. However, without a DACA work permit, she won’t be able to complete an internship required to complete her training and get certified. Her driver’s license also expires in February.
Understand this: you can’t have a Social Security card, a passport, a driver’s license. You cannot function as a person in our society without having your status protected by the Dream Act. So when people tell you it is all protected, it isn’t. Listen to the stories.

So I was talking about Kelly. Kelly is a student working to become a medical assistant. She will be done in January. However, without DACA, she won’t be able to complete her training, or get her driver’s license, as I mentioned. Kelly—just Kelly—has lived in New Jersey since she was 5 years old. She says DACA has “given me the chance to drive, have a work permit, buy a car, get car insurance—things that obviously benefit the country as well. It’s helped me to not be stuck, not to have to depend on others.”

Kelly’s DACA renewal application was referred to the USCIS. It was due in a date of expiration. When she received notice of the error, she fixed it and sent the application back immediately, but, by then, the arbitrary October deadline had passed.

The other reason why we need to clear this up.

Crystal—just Crystal—is a single, working mom of 5 U.S. citizen children. She was born in the Bahamas and arrived in the U.S. at 6 years old. Crystal had her fifth child only 3 weeks ago, and while recovering, she had been on unpaid leave from a retail job, where she has worked for nearly 6 years. Now that her work authorization has expired, she is not able to return to work, and her ability to provide for her kids will be impeded.

What?

Carlos from the Bronx. Carlos lives in the Bronx and is the only undocumented member of his family. The whole family puts together to care for Carlos’ younger sister who has severe cerebral palsy and cannot walk. Carlos’ employer, a fabrication company, desperately wants to keep Carlos as an employee. His DACA and work authorization expired February 18, 2017. It expired already.

So the list goes on and on.

Carlos sent his DACA renewal application on September 18, 2017, 2 weeks after the President’s announcement. But it was not received until December 11—he sent it on September 18. It was received on October 11. In the rejection letter, he was notified that he failed to fill in the DACA application data otherwise the forms. The relevant information was included in the cover letter and in other parts of the packet. Carlos arrived in the U.S. when he was 2 years old. New York is the only place he can call home. He was born from the Bahamas, is a constituent of Ted Deutch. Carlos is from the Bronx and is a constituent of Joe Crowley.

Saul is from San Francisco and is a constituent of Jackie Speier. Saul aspires to be a teacher. Mr. Speaker. DACA has allowed him to work in the field he is passionate about: education. He was able to get a driver’s license. Saul submitted his DACA renewal application September 30, well in time, via USPS express delivery. He received notification of an error, which he fixed and resubmitted. However, his application was rejected as untimely.

Agustin is from Brooklyn. Agustin’s DACA will expire in January—already—within days of his 21st birthday. DACA allowed Agustin to go to college to study criminal justice. He works and goes to school. When his DACA expires—which it has—he won’t have the means to pay his bills and the cost of school.

What are we doing?

It is like without papers, WOP. And now people are striving to have their papers are outlawed on a technicality. Really? Aren’t we supposed to be enabling people to make their contribution instead of hurting them with the process?

It is, again, important to note, and for our viewers to note that what people are asking for is nothing special. It is asking them to honor what was there. When DACA recipients were told to sign up, they submitted considerable information about their lives. They effectively outsourced their parents with the commitment that there would be protection for them.

We have heard many good bipartisan proposals to protect the DREAMers, to give consideration to parents so that they would not be deported because they brought a child into the country. Some of these parents have citizen children now who are also making a contribution to our society.

So it is because people understand that that September 5 announcement by the President was very disruptive. Let’s hope that it was not intentional. I don’t think that it was. I have no reason to think that it was intentional. I don’t think that it was. It did not foresee problems that perhaps were unforeseen. The system did not even anticipate the process? What are we doing?

Mayron has been a DACA applicant for the last 3 years and is heartbroken by the DHS’ actions in rejecting the renewal of his DACA.

Gregory Meeks’ constituent, Brittany, writes that she was born in Trinidad and Tobago and arrived in the U.S. as a 3-year-old. She grew up in New York. She has no close family in Trinidad and Tobago, and all of her immediate and most of her extended family who are citizens and residents live near her in New York.

Brittany is a full-time caretaker for a family in Brooklyn with two 14-month-old sons, one of whom has special needs and requires physical therapy. Although the child’s special needs are not ongoing, he requires care and assistance.

Brittany submitted her renewal application September 21, but it was sent back to her on October 5 because she forgot to sign her name in one place. She sent it back immediately but was rejected as untimely.

Hugo in Houston, Texas. Hugo is a 34-year-old father who lives in Houston. The family came to the United States from Mexico when he was 6 years old and has lived in Houston ever since. He completed K-12 in Houston and now works at a photo framing shop near downtown. After Trump was elected, the family became concerned about the future. Hugo found out from one text message from a friend on September 6 that he needed to reapply before October 5 or risk losing his DACA. He decided to quickly put together his application as his DACA was set to expire September 9, 2017.

Hurricane Harvey had just hit the Houston area. While Hugo’s home was...
not destroyed, the entire city of Houston was shut down, including many businesses. Hugo’s work was one of them. He didn’t have the time or money to pay an attorney. He had to borrow half the money for the application fee because he couldn’t get $495 together. Dejected and heartbroken, Hugo was forced to have an emergency plan of deportation, Cesar and his family were detained by the immigration authorities. He could have given up on his dreams. He could have given up on his nearly shattering his college ambition from obtaining financial assistance, undocumented status prevented him from becoming a standout student excelling in the early stages of turmoil. My parents took my little sister and me from Houston who came to America running away from poverty and leaving behind the broken dreams. My parents fled Venezuela in 2000, with my two brothers, political evidence, my parents fled to the United States. In 2006, we learned that an immigration attorney had mishandled our immigration case, which meant that,

DACA’s removal would rip that away from us. Ending DACA will hurt more than 800,000 people, people not just with dreams and aspirations, but people that want to be seen, understood, and welcomed. They are your friends and your neighbors, your schoolteachers and your doctors, and they need you to come to their side and help. Can Congress really be so unconcerned about the immigration reform, issues that relate to how we prepare our country for jobs for the 21st century, how we prepare our workers and our education system and the rest. But in all of that, we have to be clear, as a country as a country as a country, we have to be true to our values. To be true to our values is to respect the aspirations of people who are our future. Our young people are our future, and these DREAMers are a part of our community, and they have been enriched by our community, by the goodness of the American people, and by the greatness of our country.

So our plea to the Speaker is not one just for us, for DREAMers, our next Speaker is for us, for ourselves, again, to honor the vows of our Founders, our patriarchs, George Washington, and others who followed him to make our country great, but also to make it a beacon of hope to the rest of the world.

Claudia came to the United States when she was 5. She said: “. . . my family brought me to a country I would call home. I had to learn a new language, new culture, a new way of life. I was brought up by hardworking, loving parents who only wanted what was best for my future, running away from poverty and leaving family behind in the hope of a better life.”

“DACA allowed me to have a chance at a better tomorrow. I am now a medical assistant and a third-year student at the University of Utah. Taking away DACA would remove the privileges that I hold dearly. I am not an ‘illegal alien,’ nor am I a criminal or a rapist. DACA removes the privileges of the American people, and by this, we are asking Congress to pass the clean Dream Act.

José Castillo wrote:

“My name is José Castillo, and I am 22 years old. When I was 4 years old,”—can you imagine how precious—my parents took my little sister and me and packed up everything they owned. We got on a plane and headed to the United States to escape a country in its early stages of turmoil. My parents gave up everything they had to provide for us and what is more, they knew we wouldn’t have in Venezuela.

“They made it a point to raise us well while shielding us from racism and their fears of deportation.

“Eventually, we came to understand just how many doors were closed to us. Disheartened and frightened for our future, we prayed for something, anything. DACA was that something. DACA has given me hope and a real chance, but, more importantly, it has given me a voice. I can proudly tell my story to anyone who is willing to listen, a story about a family who is determined and persistent in their pursuit of an American life.
after 6 years of legal fees and paying taxes, we were no longer on the path towards U.S. citizenship.

"By the time President Obama announced the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA, program in 2012, I had just turned 16 and was living in Florida State University with a political science degree. I fought and lost two legislative fights in support of the Dream Act, helped enact a law in Florida that would provide in-state tuition for undocumented students across the State, and supported thousands of DREAMers from all across the country.

"Since 2013, DACA has protected my brothers and me from deportation. With DACA, I was able to return to FSU for a master’s degree in public administration and get a job in immigration advocacy, as the digital campaigns manager for America’s Voice. I am a Tallahassee resident."

Mayra came to the United States at age 6. She said: "I have now lived in the U.S. for 21 years. Currently, I work full time as a special manager for America’s Voice. I am a college student. I’m working on my third college degree.

"How many of us can make that claim?"

"In May of 2018, I will be graduating summa cum laude with a bachelor’s degree in elementary education and special education. A challenge I have had to overcome is accepting situations that are out of my control and knowing that having strength and fortitude will lead me to prevail in the end."

"I first went to college to become a nurse. In 2011, my junior year of college, I graduated with honors with an associate’s degree in nursing. Unfortunately, I was unable to get licensed due to my immigration status. It was upsetting and embarrassing. I was embarrassed because I would see former peers working as actual nurses, and I wasn’t. And I was incapacitated merely because I was never even given the opportunity to take the NCLEX and get licensed."

"In 2012, I finished my senior year in college and graduated cum laude with a bachelor’s degree in general studies. Over the years, the State I reside in has changed State legislation to allow DACA recipients to receive driver’s licenses, professional licenses, and certifications."

"That is a beautiful thing, but we want that for the whole country. There are just certain things, the contributions of DREAMers to our society, the work they do every day with the American people of which they consider themselves to be a part, the benefits they have received from working and knowing people in our country, themselves benefiting from the greatness of the American people, the reciprocity they have given back and honoring the American Dream, working hard with a work ethic of faith, family, and community, and a work ethic, usually typical of an immigration community as many of us who are families from the immigration community, which are all of us unless we happen to be very blessed to be born a Native American in our country. How beautiful some of the Native American families in our country have been to our newcomers to our country."

"Our country is always welcoming, and I think our country is. That is why the numbers are in the eighties and nineties, in terms of support for DREAMers, and even in the seventies among Republicans for a pathway to citizenship.

"Carlos Emilio Diaz writes: ‘I am 19 years old, and I was born in Guerrero, Mexico. I moved to Houston when I was a year old’—a year old—and was raised there my entire life. I am currently a student at UT Austin. My biggest dream is to provide my parents with everything they need without them having to work. They have sacrificed so much and continue to do so. I feel that’s the least I could do. DACA gave me the opportunity to work and without it, my dream has become uncertain.”

"One of the things that I think many families in transition, that is to say, the upward mobility of education in our country and the length of time that families have here, there is the story of my respect for their parents, to see opportunities that they have, that DREAMers in this case have, but just take any people in our country. That one generation has tremendous opportunity because of the sacrifice of their parents and grandparents."
no more than an elementary school education.

“However, being a DREAMer has also
shaped who I am, what I stand for, and
has inspired me to dream big. After
graduation, I hope to go to law school
and become an immigration lawyer to
help others in their situation, and to give
back to my community. I dream that
one day your immigration status
doesn’t define your path in life or hold
you back from reaching your goals but,
instead, encourages and embraces di-
versity.”

Again, so many stories of so many
DREAMers. I just want to see if we
have some more from our colleagues
in terms of the ones that they have sub-
mitted. We have received all of these
from our colleagues. Some of them
identified as being from them or not,
but all of them, again, proud, proud of
these young people who not only are
DREAMers, but inspire the rest of us to
dream bigger.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your
courtesy. I am not finished yet. I thank
you for your courtesy in the interim
and just want to say I am taking this
time because I think we have an oppor-
tunity now that is almost matchless. We
are all together when we all come
together to do something really good for
the country, take an action that has
bipartisan support.

We have no right, as I said earlier,
any of us to stifle ourselves with the
aspirations of the DREAMers unless
we are able to and willing and courage-
ous enough to take action on their
behalf. So, while some of us have been,
more or less, receptive to receiving
DREAMers, learning from them, being
inspired by them, some have not been
exposed to these DREAMers and their
stories as others. I think, if you had been—and I am not saying you re-
ject it; I am just saying maybe it is ge-
ography or whatever—you would be as
insistent as many of us are that we live
up to who we are as a country, and this
people’s House listens to the voices of
the American people who overwhelm-
ingly support our DREAMers.

Again, I don’t know when we would have
another opportunity that matches
today for us to just get a simple com-
mitment from the Speaker of the House
that he will give us a vote. There is no guarantee. We will have the
debate. People will weigh in. They will
make their heard. Congress, again,
will work its will. But do not di-
minish this House of Represen-
tatives, this people’s House, to a place
where we don’t have the right to express
our views on a subject so important to our
country that has such general support
in the public and, yet, the Speaker of
the House is saying we don’t matter
here, we, Members of the House, don’t
count in this consideration because
maybe we just don’t have the courage
to do what we need to do.

I believe we owe many people on
the Republican side of the aisle have
demonstrated even greater courage
than some of us on this side. It is easy
for me. But it is also hard for me be-
cause we really, again, are in a position
to do something, and we feel helpless—
that is what the hard part is—helpless
if our Speaker will not, Speaker of the
whole House, give this dignity to this
House of Representatives to be able to
take the debate to a broad de-
bate in the country, but we can’t de-
bate a bill on the floor of the House.

The Senate has received that dignity,
has received that commitment from MITCH MCCONNELL, from Leader
MCCONNELL on the Republican side,
but, nonetheless, the Senate side, re-
sponding to bipartisan support, bring-
ing a bill to the floor with, again, no
guarantee, the debate, we will see what
path that legislation takes.

But why a gag rule in the House of
Representatives? Why a gag rule? And
that is why I am voicing some of the
concerns today, largely through the
voices and the stories of our DREAM-
ers. We want to be sure that the public
record of the Congress of the United
States forevermore will reflect the
stories of their great contribution to
America in the hopes that those stories
will move the Speaker of the House to
give us a vote, to elevate this House of
Representatives to its rightful place in-
stead of diminishing us by saying the
Senate may talk about these subjects
that the American people care so much
about, not so fast in the House of Rep-
resentatives.

So that is why I am using my leader-
ship minute to make sure that the
RECORD will show the magnificent con-
tributions of the DREAMers in our
country, the courage it took for their
parents to bring them here.

And again, Members are sending in
their stories from Dallas, Texas, from
Arizona State. Let me read this one:

Pitter-patter. Pitter-patter. Stretching out
my hand to greet her. She reiterated my
name, Mr. Luis Roberto Usera, class salu-
torian.

Isn’t that great? Making the salutary ad-
dress.

Clear as the day, breaking wind upon my
face, silencing my voice as I spoke out in
a crowd of thousands. This is our day, ladies
and gentlemen, the class of 2012. The last 18
years of our lives, everything we have ac-
complished, everything we have been
through has led us to today.

Reading these words aloud encouraged that
I had made a difference, that my work ethic
finally paid off. This is meant to be an
honor. Here I was, 4.8 grade point average, 4.8
grade point average, all honors classes. Ran
my student body, got into the most rigid
successful blood drives my school ever has
seen and no way to do anything with it. I
looked, watching people’s reaction, their
traits toward me waiting for me to con-
tinue. And so I did.

An echo was heard around the amphi-
theater rapidly dispersing my voice to every-
one in the back, to myself. I spoke into the
enchanted crowd, amused at my priestlike
voice.

And here, 4 years later, we have to face
that same feeling, the bittersweet combina-
tion of nostalgia and excitement that comes
when you turn off one road in your life and
turn onto another. My life has been very
great if I had believed a word I was saying.
The speech might have rung true to someone
else, but the advice that was inadvertently
coming out of my mouth meant nothing to
myself.

I could no longer follow my own advice.
Government laws did not allow undocumented
immigrants to go to college right out of high
school. My too thin of a boy who ignorantly
thought he would go to college transformed
to a 500-pound, cashier-tending lips to the
local supermarket. In retrospect, those feelings
were before DACA was announced.

I still remember the mud trails that went
through my body when President Obama an-
nounced the initiative. Then, still worried
that it might be too good to be true, I stuck
with it and applied, making a huge dif-
ference in my life. I could continue my edu-
cation, work legally, and live peacefully in a
world surrounded by fear.

Through DACA, I could achieve the by
then impossible college education. DACA al-
lowed me to come out of the shadows and
show the true potential I have without fear.
DACA demonstrated to me that people cared,
that people wanted to help and understand
the situation.

I recently received TheDream.US scholar-
ship that bestowed upon me this gift of edu-
cation, for which I will be ever grateful. I am
currently an undergraduate student studying
biochemistry at Arizona State University.

A great school, by the way.

I arrived in the United States when I was 5.
I grew up American. I grew up speaking
English. I grew up to call the United States
home. This is my home. This is my country.
I am here to stay. Luis Roberto Usera
Brisano.

Sofia de la Varga, an EMT student:
I was 5 years old when my mother told me
that we were going to on vacation. At the
time, I was sitting on the front steps of our
drug house. My mother gave me her license
for me to drive the car. She told me to take
our dog had passed away and was buried
right outside my bedroom window. I wasn’t
so happy about that when it came to get-
ing a night’s rest. I went ahead and I gath-
ered my teddy bear and book bag, which
pretty much summed up all my belongings
as a child.

When I was 15, I realized our vacation was
more than a permanent move from a dan-
gerous country. My mother gave up her en-
tire family for us. She left her brothers and
hatred to risk her life. She was a frequent
abuse, which never in my life have I been given a chance
to become a citizen, because I was not born
here.

For the longest, I have been sick and
tired of living in a place that I am not wanted.
For so long, this place I call home refuses to call
me theirs. When people ask me where I am from
they say, ‘Say ‘America.’” America. My soul
and heart are from here. If I were to move
back, I know for a fact I would not like it. I
wouldn’t have a car, internet, friends, secu-
rity, or the comforts of a common thread
every day. However, if the choice were mine and no
one in my family existed, I would leave in a
heartbeat because at least I would belong.

I wanted to leave many times. My mom,
the most wonderful soul on the planet,
convinced me otherwise. She fled because, since
the day I was born, they said they were try-
ing to rob, kidnap, and even kill her.

When I first heard President Obama’s
speech on DACA years ago, I saw the light at
the end of the tunnel. I bet everything to live a
normal life and, for once, be wanted. For
once, I felt peace in my heart. For once, I
was blessed to start college and earned a scholar-
ship that paid for my first 2 years.

February 7, 2018
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
H921
This December I will be finishing up my EMT school. In the future, I hope to complete 2 more years of paramedic and attain an associate in emergency services.

I had to work 2 jobs while I was in high school. In my home country, you can forget that police and an ambulance will arrive or even bother to call if you call. My only hope was to get to the hospital, or else I could die. I knew my family. . . .

I know DACA can be taken away. I won’t be able to drive to my college or work to pay off my college tuition. My scholarship will be temporary. When I graduate, I will be eventually left with nothing to live for. I pray for an opportunity to stop feeling like that. There isn’t room for me here.

You see, it is amazing the effect on public policy and people’s lives. That is why I want the Record to show, again, that everyone, forevermore in the history of the United States of America, will know that these DREAMers are part of that history and that their stories will be there to make judgments about how we have responded to their greatness.

Nayelli Valdemar says: ‘I am an AP scholar. I am a distinguished high school graduate. I am a cum laude student. I am a leader. I am a recipient of scholarships. DACA has been a tool, a means of becoming a part of the community. I am an illegal immigrant.’

‘Well, allow me to rephrase. I am an illegal immigrant until the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, an executive action of President Obama, gave me the opportunity to live as a resident here in the United States. DACA has opened many doors for DREAMers such as myself. Honestly, it has made the path to success miles more tangible. Inspiring me to be the best I can, even when the odds plotted against me, DACA was, and is, to there to give me a helping hand. Regarding my academic record, neither am I writing to boast about my accomplishment nor to ask for a right situation. Thank you here to thank anyone and everyone who made DACA not only possible, but DREAMers’ dreams come true. I’m writing to give thanks for the faith the creators of DACA gave me when the compassion of the world seemed to turn a blind eye my way. With this letter, I only hope to help the new Presidential administration understand why DACA is a vital part of every DREAMer’s life.’

‘As a poverty-stricken female immigrant, I have moved mountains to get to where I am today, but this never would have been possible without the assistance of DACA. Playing an important role in my life, DACA is a pinnacle to the rights I cherish every day. Because of DACA, I was able to get a job to assist my family. It was not easy working 30-plus hour shifts, only to be welcomed by house chores and schoolwork, especially since participating in a magnet school, the Science Academy of South Texas who is known for its workload. . . .

‘My hope lies in that the generosity of this Nation continues to allow all DREAMers a fighting chance for our future, our hopes, and our aspirations to become more than just DREAMers.

‘Please, please, let it be known that all DREAMers appreciate the assistance this Nation has given us through DACA. Further efforts have been opened for DREAMers who were once on uncertain roads, thanks to the help of DACA. I hope this Nation does not give up on us. I hope this Nation continues to believe in its DREAMers. I hope this Nation continues to see why DACA is necessary. For all, this Nation is all that most DREAMers have. Our lives are under the weight of this country’s mercy. Although, as much as we work, as much as we learn, as much as we pray, all we can truly do is hope and dream for a hopeful tomorrow, a brighter road ahead, a chance to dream again. Nayelli Valdemar.’

Nayelli, in this statement, talks about praying. That is why I am so glad I mentioned at the beginning the three B’s: the Bibles, the badges, and the business community. They are so supportive of giving relief to the DREAMers.

‘Let’s talk about the Bibles. I talked about the Gospel of Matthew, the parables of Jesus, and the famous dictum of “faith” and “charity,” the goodness of every person’s spark of divinity, that God, Christ coming down, bringing his divinity to humanity enabled us, our humanity, to participate in his divinity, and that is the cause of our future. We are every single one of us. So we have to respect it in others but be responsible for it in ourselves, and that is the challenge that we have.

‘Hope,’’ getting there between “faith” and “charity,” the goodness of others—we all have hope that when we have needs, we believe, we have faith that others will be there for us, and that is what America is about.

‘America is great because America is good. . . . The heroic tale of the immigrant in this country is the history of the world, think about it, our Founders, the greatest country in the history of the world, the British Navy, the British military. They declared, in the Declaration of Independence, their grievances against the king, but they also stated their aspirations about people being created equal.

‘No country had been founded on that principle before, and our inalienable rights under God, just remarkable, bestowed on them by Our Creator. This is a remarkable people. And then they fought the war, they won the war, they established our founding documents. . . .

‘My daughter went to a movie on it—well, she didn’t write because it was written by our Founders, but she produced a movie on words that made America—our Declaration, our Constitution, our Bill of Rights. And thank God they had the brilliance to make our Constitution amendable. And it being amendable, it became this incredible document with the Bill of Rights, and then others that we take an oath to protect and defend.

‘At the same time as they did that, they created the great seal of the United States of America. I referenced it earlier. It is on the dollar bill. You see that triangle with the eye? It used to scare me when I was little. What is that? A pyramid with an eye? But under it, it says: “Novus Ordo Seclorum.”

‘Catholics know that “seclorum, seclorum, seclorum” means “forever and ever and ever.” But in this, it is “new order for the ages.”

‘They had so much confidence in what they had established and what they were doing was that so new and fresh to the world. They became a beacon to the world. But in doing this new order for the ages, they had confidence and optimism that this would last forever because it was predicated on the idea that everyone would take responsibility and make the future better for the next.

‘And these young people now are called DREAMers. Their parents had a dream for them to bring them to our country, but they completely adapted to our way of always being dreamers about a better future in our country.

‘They learned from the American people. They taught the American people. It is a beautiful relationship.

‘And now we have an opportunity to show again our greatness as a country, to honor the values of our Founders, the courage they had to find a path, a solution, a result, so that we can put this aside and address other issues that relate to immigration, which is a bigger picture, more complicated, take more time, require more public debate.

‘Why can’t we just do this? This is discrete. Congresswoman Michelle Lujan Grisham, the chair of the Hispanic Caucus, said this so beautifully when they filed the Rules Committee on immigration, on the Dream Act. She said: Think of this bill like CHIP. CHIP, the Children’s Health Insurance Program, is about the children. It is not a bill that talks about universal healthcare, the whole healthcare system of our country. It is about the children. We have the immigration issue similar to being a big comprehensive issue, but then we have this little piece that is for the children.

‘And I think it was the perfect analogy. CHIP is healthcare for the children. It doesn’t address the whole healthcare system, changes that people may want to make or improve or change. It is
about the children. It is an easy path for us to go down, recognizing that it is not a substitute for what we need to do to address immigration reform in our country, but a first step, not a step instead of.

And it is a confidence-building step that we can find common ground in, in a bipartisan way, and we must, if it is going to be sustainable, just as the bill was in 1986 that President Reagan improved upon with his family fairness initiatives.

So what is why let’s just think of it as about the children. We should always be thinking about the children. They are the future. They own the future. They are it. And when children come to Washington, D.C., and they visit and see how we honor our Founders, George Washington, Lincoln—later to save the Union, Lincoln—but earlier, Thomas Jefferson, et cetera, and walk these Halls and see tributes to people who went before us, we say: In most cases, this is about contributions these people made to our country, especially our big monuments on The Mall, and most recently, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., there.

We honor them, we learn from them. We value them. But what we do here is values-based on how they taught us. But it is about the future, and this is about how we can go into the future making distinctions, discerning. Discerning, having the ability to say there is some things we can get done, let’s do them; other things take more time. Let’s build confidence, build bridges in what we do, again, always trying to do it with bipartisanship, with transparency so people know what the debate is and what is in the bill, and that brings unity to our country. I think that is very possible.

I am very proud to read these statements into the RECORD, and I will continue to do so. But during the night, when you are thinking and praying so hard about our DREAMers, I thought maybe we should just pray all day on February 7, 2018.

The Dreamers are part of that, Reverend. I am very proud to read these statements into the RECORD. He talked about immigration in a very important way. And as I get his statement, I will instead read from Gloria Rinconi, a medical assistant from Dallas, Texas.

She said: “I am a girl who you graduated to the girl who you talked to daily, the girl who has finally decided to step away from the shadows and into the light for you to see her.”

“I immigrated to the United States when I was a year old with my parents. My parents had taken the decision to immigrate to USA due to being in a country that offered no future for their family. Even though both my parents ran a successful business and my mom had a college education, the violence and underemployment was no future for us. The first place we called home was a man-in-a-miracle apartment in Dallas, Texas, who we shared with another family. We lived in Texas for a year and moved to Statesville, North Carolina. We then moved out to the outskirts of the little town in some rundown trailer homes.

“We had nothing. My parents slept on the floor while I made a makeshift bed out of a piece of cardboard and a blanket. After months of saving up every penny, my mom and I went to rent an apartment near downtown Statesville. After 9 years, we moved again to Texas. Growing up, my parents never hid the fact that I was undocumented from me. They always told me, ‘Just because you were not born here, does not mean you are any less. You are loved by many, regardless of what you might hear on TV.’”

“These words became my rock when I was in high school. When I was a senior, I graduated with the stage 4 breast cancer. For months she struggled trying to find treatment at an affordable rate. Doctors would turn her down simply because of her illegal status, even though she offered to negotiate a payment plan. She was dying, and no one seemed to care. Her only sin was to be an undocumented woman with stage 4 cancer. She eventually found treatment, but I had seen firsthand how dehumanizing people can be towards undocumented people.

During this time, DACA was put into place and it officially opened the door for me...”

“DACA gave me wings, the wings I hoped for all my life when I was in school. I participated in national pageants as a national achievement finalist. I graduated high school with a medical assistant certification and became a recipient of TheDream.US scholarship, which helped me pursue my higher education. DACA has also given me a chance to give back to other DREAMers by being an intern at My Undocumented Life blog.”

“U.S. DACA recipients are not here to harm the U.S. The U.S. is our home and will always be our home. We are part of the fabric that makes the American flag. For that, I am willing to come out of the shadows so you can see me.”

Again, this American Dream of making the future better is recurring in all of these stories, and in all of these stories there has been success. Again, that is not just about the DREAMers. It is about Luis Roberto. I talked about Luis already. I gave his speech. We had his speech from his graduating class.

Luz Divina writes: “I came to the U.S. illegally when I was 2 months old. I didn’t know I was undocumented until sophomore year of high school when I realized I couldn’t get a driver’s permit, apply for jobs, or go to college programs like all my friends were doing. I was depressed and oppressed for years until I finally applied for DACA when Obama implemented his executive order. I finally had a chance at the real world. I started a collective in high school named ‘The Luzdivina Collective’ that helped DREAMers in my high school and victims of social injustice in my community. I am currently trying to get into education—either ethnic studies or art, maybe both. The announcement of DACA ending has put me back into a state of depression, but I’m trying my hardest to overcome this with the help of my friends and family. My dream is to be an educator, activist and writer, to inspire DREAMers like myself who are currently or have been in a state of depression due to their legal status.”

“We have to remember how strong the DREAMers are and how fragile some of their existence is when they have no certainty as to what the next steps will be for them. Again, this is all about family, about parents who had the courage to bring their children at an early age to America. This happened 100 years ago.

Do you think all of the people who came here without documentation? Maybe we should all look up our ancestors and just find out what the facts are about that. We assume so, but do we really know?

And there are many people—as I said earlier, Italians were called illegal in the United States and were called gypsies. That is a derogatory term. It is disgusting for me to say it, being an Italian American and so proud of my heritage. As I said earlier, we...
I grew up thinking that the world was divided among two people in America: those who were Italian American and those who wanted to be Italian American. Certainly, it feels that way in Little Italy in Baltimore, where I grew up, and in San Francisco, whom I have the honor to represent.

But, in any event, we all take pride in our heritage, and that is the best—best—qualification for recognizing the pride that other people take in their heritage. I say this to the Italian Americans all the time: Because I am so proud to be an Italian American, I understand full well why people from Mexico or Puerto Rico or Africa or wherever they are take pride in who they are, their dignity, the authenticity of their heritage, and who they are.

And in America, that beauty, the beauty is in the mix. It certainly is in my district. But in some communities, the contributions of immigrants are not as recent as in others. But in every community, it has made a difference, constantly reinvigorating America.

And so when His Holiness Pope Francis came to speak here in the Congress, as a Catholic Italian American—that is a part of my being—it was really a thrilling day. It was for all of us, regardless of our background or our faith, I was particularly thrilled to hear what he said about immigration.

But you recall, he talked about Martin Luther King and the march from Selma to Montgomery. He talked about people living in poverty, and he talked about a number of subjects, but I will just speak to what he said about immigration. The Pope solemnly said: ‘In recent centuries, millions of people came to this land to pursue their dream of building a future in freedom. We, the people of this continent’—because, as you know, His Holiness is the first Pope from the Western Hemisphere.

“We, the people of this continent, are not fearful of foreigners because most of us were once foreigners. I say this to you as the son of immigrants”—Italian, by the way.

“I say this to you as the son of immigrants, knowing that so many of you are also descended from immigrants. Tragically, the rights of those who were here long before us were not always respected. For those people and their families, the heart from the heart of American democracy, I wish to reaffirm my highest esteem and appreciation. Those first contacts were often turbulent and violent, but it is difficult to judge the past by the criteria of the present. Nonetheless, when the stranger in our midst appeals to us, we must not repeat the sins and errors of the past. We must resolve now to live as nobly and as justly as possible, as we educate new generations not to turn their back on our ‘neighbors’ and everything around us. But we must recognize that we must constantly relate to others, rejecting a mindset of hostility in order to adopt one of reciprocal subsidiarity, in a constant effort to do our best. I am confident we can do this.’

How beautiful. And then he goes on to talk about immigration in the rest of the world. And then he says: ‘We need to avoid a common temptation nowadays: to disregard whatever proves troublesome. Let us remember the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.’

I will submit his whole statement for the Record because it goes in such a beautiful, beautiful way. It also talks about climate in there, Laudato Si, which is his first encyclical about God’s creation, this planet, and our responsibilities to be good stewards of it.

I am talking about His Holiness. Getting to the Bible is part of it. We talked about the Bible earlier. I thought maybe we could say a Rosary on the floor of the House, not just five decades, the full Rosary, all of the mysteries of the Rosary, that is 15 decades. But, nonetheless, I think these people telling their stories are very prayerful, and so I will use the time to put their stories on the Record.

But let me just say how proud I am of the statements made by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, their courage in fighting for immigrants across our country, from our cardinals, our bishops, et cetera, from their esteemed platforms, whether it is the DREAMers or TPS or comprehensive immigration reform. But right now, today, we are talking about the DREAMers.

The evangelicals in our country, Reverend Sam Rodriguez’ statements, have been so spectacular about, again, the spark of divinity that exists in every person that must be respected, strong supporters of President Trump also believing that it is possible for all of us to have enough goodness in our hearts to get this job done, go past any obstacles that are there.

Again, the Southern Baptist Convention, their leadership, all across the spectrum, of course, the Jewish community, across the full spectrum of faith-based organizations, all speaking out and rallying as people rallied when we first saw the Muslim ban.

The people of faith are people of faith. They believe, and they believe that we have obligations to each other. They have spoken out in a very courageous way.

In terms of the badges, I told you some stories about DREAMers who have come forth to help with law enforcement. By and large, we have had strong support from the law enforcement community about support for the DREAMers.

And the business community, oh, my, they have been spectacular in terms of raising the profile, treating their employees who are DREAMers with respect, advocating for them.

And this Congress of the United States, they seem to have a strong voice on some issues. I wish they would be listened to as attentively on issues of social justice here. But they do have access.

And one of the things I want to praise them for is I think that the 90 percent, 80 percent, 70 percent ratings, depending on if it is citizenship or not. I think the high numbers from the board for DREAMers would not have been possible without people hearing from the bishops, from law enforcement, and from the business community making this a very high-profile issue about how their companies have benefited from the DREAMers and how they truly believe.

This is not an issue that is going to go away, it is a value. It is not an issue. It may be a subject for legislation, but this is an American value that is deeply felt across the board. And I am determined that the stories of at least some of these DREAMers—I can’t do 800,000, although I am willing to take the time. That might lose impact after awhile, after some of these great stories.

Listen to Maneri: ‘I’m 18 years old and from Los Angeles. I just graduated high school and will be attending UCLA to study political science in the fall. Being an undocumented student can be tough. Coming to this country at 6 years old completely changed my life. Learning English and doing well in school was a battle since everyone in my finally only spoke Spanish. . . . Being a DREAMer also shaped who I am, what I stand for. After graduation, I hope to go to law school. . . . ’

I already told you this story, but it bears repeating.

‘I dream that one day, your immigration status doesn’t define your path.’

Alonso: “Growing up undocumented in Utah truly shaped me into the person I am today. My experiences growing up in the margins of society inform the work I do and the work I seek to continue doing in the future. I am passionate about working with undocumented students and families and strive to share all of my knowledge and experiences with the undocumented community as well the community as a whole.

“I was born in Peru and emigrated to the United States when I was 11. I arrived in Utah with my brother to unite with our mother, who had come to the U.S. a year before our arrival. Six months after arriving with a tourist visa, my visa expired. . . . ”

So he came into the country with legal status. And this is something I think that is really important. Not everybody who is undocumented came here that way. But this undocumented fashion. Some of the documentation is expired and, in the case of DACA, just a question of when the mail hit and what day it was received by the government.

“I was 12 and a hardworking student, earning good grades working toward a future that would allow me to repay my mom for all of her sacrifices. As a high school student, I enrolled in honors and AP courses, which challenged
me and furthered my plans of earning a higher education.

"I graduated from high school with a diploma of merit and went to the University of Utah, where I would major in sociology and be mentored by incredible individuals. Most pointedly, Matt Bradley Ph.D. was in peace. 2012; Caitlyn Cahill, Ph.D.; and David Quijada Cerecer, Ph.D. My mentors showed me that my work, insight, and contributions as an undocumented student are important. . . ."

Now imagine, this child came in documented but became undocumented when the visa expired.

"... and I truly owe them for showing me that I matter for being who I am.

"In 2013, I graduated from the University of Utah with an honors bachelor of science in sociology, and in 2016 with a master's in education . . . with an emphasis on higher education administration. I am currently the Dreamer Program Coordinator for the University of Utah, which is the first center for DREAMers in the State of Utah."

God bless you, Utah.

"In the future, I would like to pursue a Ph.D. and work with a focus on immigration and labor studies."

This is important because, once again, as has been consistent in these themes, the DREAMers are grateful for the mentoring they have received from people in our country, some of whom share our heritage, most of whom did not. That is the beautiful thing about the DREAMers: they know that they have a dream, but somebody else had a plan for their own dream that inspired the DREAMers to have their plan.

Vasthy Lamadrid came to the United States from Mexico when she was only 5 years old. She was an excellent student through her childhood and now attends Dartmouth. If DACA is eliminated, Oscar will lose his legal status and could be deported back to Mexico, a country he hasn’t lived in since he was 6 years old.

Will America be stronger if we deport Oscar? Will America be stronger if we deport Oscar, or if he stays here and achieves his dream of becoming an educator? The answer is clear. DACA works.

"In 2013, she applied for DACA and was approved that summer. By September, Cynthia was working at Northwestern University in Chicago doing clinical research in the Department of Medicine’s Division of Cardiology. Her research focuses on improving treatment for patients who suffer from heart disease.

Cynthia said, "DACA has meant a new realm of opportunities for me, it has opened new doors for me, and it has allowed me to once again see my dream as a reality. I truly believe that if those opposed to DACA or the Dream Act and me had a conversation with undocumented students, their opinions might change. They would see capable, smart, hardworking individuals who are Americans in every sense of the word, love this country, and want to contribute to this country’s prosperity. After all, this is our home."

That is really very beautiful. I do believe that the more our colleagues know the DREAMers, the better it will be for our country.

Vasthy has gone on to attend Arizona State University, again, I mention, a great school. Because of her immigration status, she does not qualify for any government funding and has to pay out-of-state tuition, despite having lived in Arizona for most of her life.

To help pay for her education, Vasthy decided to crowdfund her college education. Vasthy shared her story online, and this brought in enough contributions to pay for her tuition. She is currently in her second year of college. In her first semester, she made the dean’s list with a 3.79 GPA in the Ira A. Fulton Schools of Engineering.

Thanks to DACA, Vasthy is able to work to support herself and volunteer in her community. As a result of her volunteer work, Vasthy has decided that she really wants to become a science teacher.

Okay. So I have been going through some of these rather quickly in order to get as many of them in the RECORD as possible. But I do want to change my pace a little bit because some of these stories are so emotion-filled, and I can place the statement in the RECORD, but I want to deliver the stories. I am trying to be respectful of other people’s time, but I am also trying to be respectful of the challenge that we face and the need for us to find a solution which is clear in sight for our DREAMers.

Fernando continued to excel academically at Santa Clara University, where he graduated cum laude with a double major in biology and French. Now, a third-year grad student at UC San Francisco—the ultimate, fabulous place, right—Fernando—it is very hard to get in—works at the UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, where he is working hard to provide new insights into many diseases and disorders. Again, giving back.

Denisse Rojas—in 1990, Denisse tells her story that when she was an infant, her parents carried her across the Southwest border with the hope of giving her and her siblings a better life. Just think of this family, so courageous. Denisse’s family settled in Fremont, California.
Denise said, in her words: "In grade school, I recall feeling different from my peers; my skin color was darker, my English was stilted, I was poor, and I was undocumented."

In 2012, when President Obama established DACA, Denise's dreams finally seemed within reach. She was able to apply to medical schools that before would have turned her away because of her immigration status. This meant that she could focus on pursuing a career and no longer fear the possibility of losing the only home she had ever known.

Denise said: "I have pledged allegiance to this Nation's values since my first day of school; I consider the United States my home. Furthermore, serving others has instilled in me the notion that everyone deserves the opportunity for prosperity. I thus aim to dedicate my life to serving others as a physician and continuing to be a voice for immigration reform.

Reading Denise's story about her being concerned in grade school, "I recall feeling different from my peers; my skin color was darker, my English was stilted. I am reminded of my own grandchild, English American, whoever, whatever, and Italian American. He is a mix, but he looks more like the other side of the family, shall we say.

When he had his sixth birthday, he had a very close friend whose name is Antonio. He is from Guatemala, and he has beautiful tan skin, beautiful brown eyes, and the rest. This was such a proud day for me because when my grandson blew out the candles on his cake, I said: 'Did you make a wish?' And he said: 'Yes, I made a wish.' We said: 'What is your wish?' He said: 'I wish I had brown skin and brown eyes like Antonio.' It was so beautiful, so beautiful.

The beauty is in the mix. The face of the future for our country is all-American, and that has many versions.

Kok-Leong Seow: "None of my friends from my hometown know. My parents raised me to be gritty, never to complain or take handouts. I didn't want to have a victim mentality or be known for being undocumented. But I realized that sharing my story would be therapeutic, raise awareness, and help other underprivileged people.

'I came to America when I was 6 years old without her mother, father, or siblings. She attended the University of California, Los Angeles, where she advocated for the creation of an American attorney and worked to increase financial aid for undocumented youth across the UC system. I wish you could have heard her personally tell her story with such intellect and such passion.'

Fast forward 4 years, I have gradated magna cum laude in computer engineering from Wichita State University. I was at the top of my class, number one in my major, wrote two first-author papers, won research awards, and have a patent pending.

"Consequently, I was accepted into graduate school at Columbia University. However, due to my status, I'm here in a status of a student to continue my education. Receiving DACA would grant me the opportunity to acquire the funding I need, provide for my family, and master my craft to realize my full potential. But due to election results, applying for DACA is simply not a favor at the moment but the only one that we know. Ironically, I've enjoyed the adversity. I feel alive under pressure. I am unfazed and undocumented. I'm not going anywhere.'

He is not leaving.

Antonio Gladys, Phillipsburg, New Jersey. "Patience and heartache is how I would describe my past. I was 2 when my family made the most important decision for us. Moving to the U.S. meant a second chance for me. If we had stayed in Mexico, my folks would have had a decision to make up for adoption. We settled in NJ for economic relief.

Unfortunately, at the age of 4, my innocence was stolen from me. I was sexually molested by a 16-year-old boy, but my parents didn't report it, they didn't understand the law, for fear of deportation. Both of my parents worked full time to keep a roof over our heads. I wasn't able to go off to college financially or drive or travel. I got used to doors slamming in my face," Gladys writes.

"I was about 14 when my parents explained to me about our status. Confused about my future, I decided to push harder. I finished school, worked full time, and contributed back to the community.

'I received a taxpayer ID issued by the IRS in 1997, I always thought it was going to be == money but not let us work legally in this country.'

"I applied for DACA in 2012. I still remember the day I opened my approval letter. My father said: 'Now I don't have to worry about you.'

'I now own my own home, car, and I work in the healthcare system. After election day, I wondered if this dream would soon end. It's been a hard reality check that privileges could be taken away. I only hope for other young DREAMers and undocumented children like myself to make the leap to push that shut door open, to know a dream of wanting more is not impossible.'

This is one of the DREAMers I met at the State of the Union. Perhaps you remember America is her name. She was the guest of DAVID PRICE from North Carolina, and she spoke at our press event with the DREAMers.

America immigrated to the U.S. when she was 2 years old and has lived in Raleigh, North Carolina, for 22 years. Thanks to DACA, she was able to earn bachelor's and master's degrees. She now teaches English as a second language at Sanderson High School in Raleigh. She was just so lovely. We thank DAVID PRICE for introducing her to us.

Another guest at that same press conference, as some of you may recall, was the guest of Senator KAMALA HARRIS. Denea Joseph is her name. Denea is a DACA recipient to America from Belize when she was 7 years old without her mother, father, or siblings. She attended the University of California, Los Angeles, where she advocated for the creation of an American attorney and worked to increase financial aid for undocumented youth across the UC system. I wish you could have heard her personally tell her story with such intellect and such passion.'

She goes on here to say: As a Young People For fellow, Denea addressed undocumented youths' educational access and retention. Her story was featured in the LA Magazine's historic immigration issue, and is currently on display as part of the Undocumented Stories Exhibit at downtown UCLA Labor Center. She is a communications coordinator for UndocuBlack Network—the mother of the DREAMers are Black—where she advocates for the representation of UndocuBlack immigrants within the mainstream immigrant narrative. She aspires to be a human rights attorney, advocating for the rights of the most marginalized around the globe.

I mentioned here that her story is featured in LA Magazine's historic immigration issue and is on display at the downtown UCLA Labor Center, and now it will be part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Miriam Ochoa-Barbary said: "I'm 18 years old and I'm a DACA student currently enrolled at the University of California, Riverside. I came here from a Mexican background. I was born in the Mexican state of Michoacan, but I've been living in the United States since I was 2. I went to preschool, kinder, elementary, intermediate school, and high school in the State of California. I always loved school. I re-membered America is her name. She spoke at our press event with the DREAMers.

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there was this test called GATE. It was supposed to be the smart kids’ test, and every year I passed it. I remember being an honors student. My parents were very persistent on me getting good grades because that meant a better future until I was in high school, where I realized that maybe it was going to take more than just good grades to go to college. I became really aware that I was undocumented. I became fearful that I was not going to have a ‘better future’ because I was undocumented. I knew that, financially, my parents weren’t going to be able to pay for college. So when DACA came into place, it was a huge relief. There was finally a program that accepted me, an undocumented student. DACA means everything to me. Not only do I have financial aid for my college tuition, but I was granted the opportunity to work legally—to work legally. How lovely—to find a job and be able to make money for my needs. DACA became a reassuring force to many students like myself, whose only desire is to be given an education in order to become a successful factor of this society. I am proud to be Mexican, but I’m also proud to be part of America’s greatest educational system. DACA has given me the opportunity to dream of my own white picket fence one day.”

This is interesting to me because, as an Italian American myself, I always reference so obviously when people are proud of their heritage, especially newer immigrants, to see the pride that they take in their heritage and the fierce patriotism they have for America. That was what we saw in our community when I was growing up: fiercely patriotic Americans, while very proud of their heritage. And that is who people are. That is their authentic self: patriotic Americans proud of their heritage. We want to make this, as was said in this, to be legal.

In Elgin, Texas, I don’t know if they say Elgin in Texas. Ana says: “Like any other beneficiary of DACA, I, for once, have been given the opportunity to pursue my dreams by attaining higher education and a job. I am Ana Sanchez, an 18-year-old undocumented student who was brought to this country when I was only 2 years old. Due to living conditions in my home country, my parents decided to immigrate to the United States and my life improved much better education and a better future. Growing up, I was aware that I had been born in Mexico, however, I did not know the effects of being undocumented until high school came about. Now that I look back, I realize why I am in the eyes of the government, and it saddens me to know that people believe these misconceptions of us. I mean, ever since we arrived to Texas, my dad had risked his health and life by working under dangerous conditions just to earn money to provide food and shelter for my family. When it was announced that DACA would be available for people like me, my family did not think twice. We all knew it was an advantage and a precious opportunity the country had given us. Finally, we were given the chance to prove that we are part of this country’s future and success.”

“Because of DACA, I am able to say that I am a part-time student and part-time staff for an after-school program. I am two steps closer to becoming a businesswoman and a teacher, and that gives me hope. Sadly, however, the new administration has posed threats that my education and my dreams are unreachable. If the permit is taken away, our hard work will become worthless. I want to give back to this country, so I yearn Congress to give me that chance.”

Many of the stories that I have been reading so far have been, but not all, about people in our own hemisphere. But it is important to note that many undocumented are from the Asian-Pacific region. Many are from Africa or from the Caribbean, but not in terms of Latin America, but in terms of the Caribbean. So some are even from other places that are not necessarily ethnically diverse.

Here is another story about Ha Eun Lee. Today I want to tell you about Ha Eun Lee. When Ha Eun was 6 years old, her family came to the United States from South Korea. She grew up in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Here is what Ha Eun says about her childhood in the United States of America: “I was fortunate enough to grow up learning that diversity is encouraged and differences are not just tolerated but welcomed.”

Ha Eun was a good student and committed to public service. In high school, she was a member of the National Honor Society, received the Principal’s Academic Achievement Award, and was an Oakland Activities Association Scholar Athlete. She was a member of the track and field team for all 4 years of high school. Ha Eun is now a senior at the University of Michigan, majoring in English. She volunteers with the Red Cross and is the co-president of an organization called The Supply. The Supply raises money to help students in Nairobi, Kenya, to attain an education.

She is from South Korea, an all-American girl, now a co-president of an organization that raises money to help students in Nairobi, Kenya, to attain an education.

As co-president, Ha Eun has expanded the organization’s efforts to include volunteering locally with Detroit charities.

Ha Eun was also a policy and programs intern for the Asian Americans Advancing Justice Center. As Ha Eun completes her last year of college, she dreams of becoming a lawyer to defend civil rights.

Ha Eun wrote me a letter, and she said; “Although I’m legally labeled as an ‘alien’ in this country I call home, I believe I am American. And I believe this not solely because I live, study, work, and contribute in this country, but because I believe in the core values all Americans shares as a nation: liberty, justice, and prosperity.”

Ha Eun and other DREAMErs have so much to contribute to our country. But if we close the door at DACA or the Dream Act, we will be sending children back to countries where they haven’t lived in since they were children.

Will America be a stronger country if we deport people like Ha Eun?

The answer is clear. That is a question that has arisen throughout. We asked it earlier.

Will America be a stronger country if we deport—fill in the blank with the name?

But I love what Ha Eun has said: “And I believe this not solely because I live, study, work, and contribute in this country, but because I believe in the core values all Americans shares as a nation: liberty, justice, and prosperity.”

Tomas Evangelista is a DACA recipient from Auburn, California. At the age of 2, he came to the United States from Mexico with his mother in search of a better life. Unfortunately, after a year of being together in the United States, his mother passed away from cancer. Can you imagine?

His grandparents took him in and he grew up in northern California, where he ran cross country and track at Facer High School.

These all-American kids, it is just a beautiful story.

Following his high school career, Tomas received an associate of arts in social science, and, in 2014, he completed his bachelor’s of arts degree. Today, he works for the nonprofit organization Latino Leadership Council. He also intends to attend Lincoln Law School in Sacramento, California, in spring of 2018.

Tomas cofounded California Dreamers with fellow DACA recipient Doris Romero. They seek to change the negative narratives surrounding immigration with facts. They want to change the narrative with facts, the truth, through sharing personal stories. The ultimate goal is to encourage immigration reform and to establish a pathway to citizenship.

Vanessa Rodriguez story: “My name is Vanessa Rodriguez, and they all call me undocumented Dreamer. Undocumented because I was born south of the United States border, and Dreamer because that was the inherent last name that my parents gave me when they risked their souls to give me a better future. They called her Dreamer—called her Dreamer as her last name.

Vanessa continues to say: “I have lived in Texas for 12 years, and for 12 years I have known no other home. My father works in construction and my mother works as a housemaid. Their hard work and humble occupations have given my family a chance to do more and dream higher; a chance that
made me the salutatorian of my class and a recipient of the State of Texas Student Hero Award. However, their work only granted me a chance to dream, not a chance to accomplish. Only the government could grant me that. My dream was the starting point, the reason I lived under the notion of fear and uncertainty. DREAMers like me kept their dreams and secured them in a box called ‘limitations.’ It was until the arrival of DACA that things changed for us. DACA was the key. I lived under the notion of fear and uncertainty. One year of this security from deportation was what made the beginning of my dream a success. I was free from fear of deportation that enabled me to gain competence in my abilities.”

People sharing their stories in such a clear way, and, in many cases, a very well-written way.

Vanessa continues to say: “A few weeks ago I finished my first semester at the University of Texas at Austin”— which is a very hard school to get into, by the way—“and although I was a full-time student with two part-time jobs, I still managed to obtain an outstanding GPA. DACA has made all these accomplishments possible and it has been the difference between simply existing and living a dream.”

“As the time approaches for the new administration to come in, the fear is starting to become more evident. The uncertainty and anxiety is real.”

“My question to Congress is: When will you unchain my dreams? When my only hope is taken away alongside DACA? Or will you fight to protect students like me from deportation?”

It is not even a fight. It is a simple decision. It is a simple decision. It has been made easy by separating it from the more complicated and controversial aspects of comprehensive immigration reform, which we must address. It is about the children. It is about the children.

Alonso continues to say: “Within a few minutes, participants crystallized themselves onto two cars in Little Cottonwood Canyon, where we tuned into the radio eager to listen to President Obama announce the program which we all have come to know as the consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, DACA.”

My story is one of hundreds of thousands of DACA stories across the United States. We all have different backgrounds, first and last names, interests, journeys, and goals; however, we all have at least one thing in common: we are all American DREAMers. Since I have been honored as B.S. in sociology and M.Ed. in educational leadership and policy from the University of Utah, I am an active community member and have most recently been honored to serve as the Dreamer Proponent at the University of Utah, where I seek to support undocumented students, with and without DACA, to access, persist, and achieve a higher education in the country we all call home.

The way they tell these stories and the excitement and the anxiety that they convey is really something that the printed word may not convey. But I hope at least the RECORD will show the cumulative effect of all of these stories. I wish you could see them. People who have more of them than anyone honors us with his presence in the Chamber. We all get emotional on this subject, but no one has put more brainpower and passion into this subject than the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

He has served in this body for a long time, so we know of his leadership and his values. But for all the years he has served in public life before Congress and since, and in the House and now as a leader in the Senate, the DREAMers have been a priority for half of his service in public life.

He first introduced the DREAM Act in 2001 into the Senate. It was introduced over on our side by Lucille Roybal-Allard and the same time. She is the mother, the godmother of the DREAM Act that has been advanced.

In 2010, we were able to pass the DREAM Act in the House under the leadership of Mr. Durbin, Senator Durbin. It received a majority of the votes in the Senate, the bill did not reach the 60 threshold, and so the discussion goes on. As you know, shortly thereafter, a couple of years later, President Obama issued the DACA executive order.

None of this success would have been possible without the leadership, persistence, optimism, and the courage of Senator Durbin. He has heard all of these stories, so many of these stories flowed to him for nearly two decades. I congratulate him.

And as I have said earlier, our call today, is for the Speaker to give the same opportunity to House Members to support undocumented students, in a way that they were able to achieve in the Senate.

Senator McConnell, the Senate leader, has been working with a bipartisan group of which he has always been a part—it has always been about bipartisanship—pledged to bring to the Senate floor a vehicle that the Senate will act upon, no guarantees. The Senate will work its will. What dignity that brings to the United States Senate, what commitment to the purpose of America that is there.

We feel like second-class Members of Congress over here when it is not within our realm to discuss something that is being discussed across the country, in the Senate of the United States, at the White House. But here, we can’t have the opportunity to discuss legislation that is on the floor.

That is why I am taking this time, my congressional leadership 1-minute, to read into the RECORD these inspiring stories. Again, it brings tears to my eyes. Excuse me for being emotional about it, but when I think of the contribution that Senator Durbin has made to this, the stories he has heard, the stories he has told—I have seen him receive with great respect and honor across the country getting so many awards from people who see him as a person who understands their anxiety and concern but, as important as that, their possibilities and their contribution to America.

As I have said earlier, Senator Durbin should think of this as the CHIP versus healthcare; as the chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Congresswoman Michelle Lujan Grisham, has described in front of the Rules Committee, think of this as CHIP versus comprehensive immigration reform.

This is one clear opportunity where we can come together not as a substitute for comprehensive, but as a step, confidence building, trust building, in a bipartisan way, with transparency and in a unifying way for our country.

So I thank the gentleman, Senator Durbin.

Because of the leader minute, I am not able to yield; otherwise, I would have nearly 200 people seeking recognition on the floor to tell the stories of their DREAMers. I have told some of them, but our colleagues are so committed and unified on this subject, and their constituents are.

But even if a colleague on the other side of the aisle would say, “Will the gentlewoman yield?” the rules do not
allow me to yield, so I am keeping the time.

As said earlier before the gentleman came, I thought about saying the Rosary on the floor to pray for our leadership to act with a heart full of love, both in the White House and in the Senate. We need concerned and thoughtful debate. It is in the Senate that we can come to an agreement that is good for the country.

The bishops go on to say: “The Church has recognized and proclaimed the need to welcome young people: “Whoever welcomes one of these children in my name welcomes me; and whoever welcomes me does not welcome me but the One who sent me”—Mark 9:37.”

That is so beautiful because what they are saying is, when you reject these newcomers, you are rejecting who sent them, and who sent them but our Lord.

Today, our Nation has done the opposite of how Scripture calls us to respond. It has stepped back from the progress that we need to make as a country.

Today’s actions represent a heart-breaking moment in our history that shows the absence of mercy and goodwill and a shortsighted vision of the future. DACA youth are woven into the fabric of our society and our Church, and are, by every social and human measure, American youth.

“We strongly urge Congress to act immediately to resume work toward a legislative solution. We pledge our support to work on finding an expeditious means of protection for DACA youth.”

The bishops go on to say: “As people of faith, we say to DACA youth, regardless of your immigration status, you are children of God and welcome in the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church supports you and will advocate for you.”

That is such a beautiful statement. As I noted earlier, tomorrow is the National Prayer Breakfast, and many people who will be gathered there are among those who have been so supportive of our DREAMers. We thank them for their leadership and their courage. I mentioned some earlier. I don’t know if these people will be there tomorrow, but certainly members of their church. As I mentioned, Dr. Sam Rodriguez, Reverend Sam Rodriguez has spoken out as a leader in the evangelical community.

So, hopefully, tomorrow, as they pray and come together, they will be speaking about what we see from the pulpit, from the bishops, from the evangelical community. If you believe that we are all God’s creation, as I do, as people of faith— and I do believe faith is a gift that everyone doesn’t have. So you may not have that same perspective, but if you do believe— and I believe that everyone gathered there tomorrow will believe—and many people across our country subscribe to “In God We Trust,” then you must subscribe to what the Bible tells us. To minister to the needs of God’s creation is an act of worship; to ignore those needs is to dishonor the God who made us, dishonor the God who made us, reflected in the Gospel of Matthew that I referenced earlier.

So when we are thinking about this subject, we also have to recognize the diversity in our DREAMer population.

In 2002, Luke was 11 years old. His family brought him to the United States from South Korea.

The Senate has left us, but Senator DURBIN inspires us. He is such a great leader on this subject because it is about our heart and doing what we have to do, but with great intellect, to have a vision and a dream, but an intellect with a plan to get the job done.

There is a clear path. It exists in the Senate. We don’t know why the door is shut to us in the House. We call upon the Speaker to open the same door in the House, through discussion, that is in the Senate.

I want to commend, once again, Senator DURBIN for his extraordinary leadership. DREAMers know him.

In 2002, when Luke was 11 years old, his family brought him to New York State from South Korea. Luke grew up in Palisades Park, New Jersey. Here is what Luke said about growing up in Palisades Park:

“It didn’t take long for me to adjust and assimilate because my elementary school offered bilingual classes in Korean and English. This is the kind of America I have known and experienced—not just mundanely accepting diversity, but going above and beyond towards the unique needs of a diverse community.”

From an early age, Luke had a passion for science. He was accepted into a math and sciences magnet high school called Bergen County Academies, which was ranked as one of the top five public high schools in the country. At Bergen County Academies, Luke won several awards at regional science fairs. He also volunteered as an emergency medical technician in the local ambulance corps.

In 2013, Luke graduated—are you ready?—summa cum laude with a bachelor’s of science in chemistry and received an award for the highest grade point average of an chemistry major.
Luke and other DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country. Do we need more talented scientists like Luke Hwang in America? Of course we do. Will America be stronger if we deport Luke Hwang or if he stays here to contribute his talents to America’s future? The answer should be obvious. I thank Luke.

Her parents brought her to the United States from the Philippines when she was 5 years old. Mithi grew up in a house where was an excellent student who dreamed of becoming a doctor. In high school, Mithi was on the principal’s honor roll and was an AP scholar. She received the Golden State Seal Merit Diploma and is a Governor’s Scholar Award recipient. Mithi was admitted to the University of California, Los Angeles, one of the Nation’s top universities. Congresswoman Waters would attest to that. UCLA is one of the Nation’s top universities. We all are proud of the UC system.

At UCLA, Mithi volunteers as a research assistant in lab studies of infants at high risk of developing autism. That was her field. She also volunteers as a crisis counselor for UCLA Peer Helpline advising students who are victims of assault, elder abuse, and substance abuse. Mithi eventually became a trainer for new counselors.

Mithi also volunteers as a mentor and tutor for at-risk middle school children in Los Angeles. She graduated from UCLA with a degree in psychology. But her options were limited, Mr. Speaker, because of her immigration status. She was unable to pursue her dream of becoming a doctor.

Then, in 2012, President Obama established the DACA program, and Mithi’s world changed. Mithi began working as a research assistant at the UCLA School of Medicine, and she applied to attend medical school.

During her spare time, Mithi continued to volunteer with the Autism Research Lab where she started her research career 7 years ago. She also serves as a peer mentor to 10 undergraduate students at UCLA.

Mithi wrote to Congress these words: “Please, please listen to our stories. This is my home, and the only country I know. DACA gives us greater opportunities to give back to the country we love.”

Listen to that sentence again, Mr. Speaker. DACA gives us greater opportunities to give back to the country we love.”

That is what the DREAMers are about. Their dream is to give back to America. They have benefited from our country. They want to give back; and the courage, optimism, and fortune that they have is really a blessing.

Mithi and other DREAMers like her have so much to contribute. Will America be stronger if we deport Mithi and others like her? Will we be a better country if we tear apart American families? Of course not.

This is going to be a hard name for me to pronounce. It is Jirayut Newlatthivongskorn. His parents brought Jirayut to the United States from Thailand when he was 9 years old. New—will we call him New. New grew up in San Francisco. New said: “I forced myself to read mystery novels, dictionary in hand, in order to expand my vocabulary at a time. I mispronounced words, even in the face of ridicule, until I mastered the English language.”

New became an excellent student and dreamed about becoming a doctor. He worked for 30 hours a week at his family’s Thai restaurant. Here is what he said about the experience: “I spent most of my time at the restaurant working as a waiter, cashier, and chef, scrubbing toilets, washing dishes, and mopping floors. It taught me to have faith, work hard, and persevere.”

New’s hard work paid off. He graduated as a salutatorian of his high school class with a 4.3 grade point average. Despite the setback, New persevered. In May, 2012, he graduated with honors with a 3.7 grade point average with a major in molecular and cellular biology.

Just 1 month after he graduated, President Obama established the DACA program. As a result of DACA, New was able to pursue his dream of becoming a doctor. That fall, New began medical school at the University of California, Berkeley, one of the top schools in California—in the Nation. He won a scholarship that would have covered most of his tuition, but he was unable to accept it because of his immigration status.

Despite the setback, New persevered. In May, 2012, he graduated with honors with a 3.7 grade point average with a major in molecular and cellular biology.

Today, I want to tell you about our Al Okere. Al was born in Nigeria. In 1990, Al’s father was killed by the Nigerian army. Al has written a newspaper column criticizing the Nigerian Government. The killing of Al’s father was documented in the State Department’s annual Human Rights Reports. In 1995, Al’s mother fled Nigeria and brought him to the United States. He was only 5 years old at the time.

Al’s mother applied for asylum, but her application was denied, and she was deported in 2005, when Al was 15. Now, mind you, her husband had been assassinated for articles that he had written criticizing the Nigerian Government, a well-founded fear of persecution or danger in Nigeria, yet her application was denied in 2005. Al was 15.

Today, I want to tell you about our Al Okere. Al was born in Nigeria. In 1990, Al’s father was killed by the Nigerian army. Al has written a newspaper column criticizing the Nigerian Government. The killing of Al’s father was documented in the State Department’s annual Human Rights Reports. In 1995, Al’s mother fled Nigeria and brought him to the United States. He was only 5 years old at the time.

Al’s mother applied for asylum, but her application was denied, and she was deported in 2005, when Al was 15. Now, mind you, her husband had been assassinated for articles that he had written criticizing the Nigerian Government, a well-founded fear of persecution or danger in Nigeria, yet her application was denied in 2005. Al was 15.
Al graduated from Rogers High School near Tacoma, Washington. He attended Central Washington University where he was an honors student with a 3.5 grade point average. He was an active volunteer in his community. He said about the Dream Act: "I believe with all my heart that every student, regardless of where he was born, should have the opportunity to come to the United States and receive a good education." Al said that he is working for the future, and I quote Al very proudly: "I have been in accelerated academic programs most of my educational life and hope to be a medical doctor some day to contribute to the well-being of my fellow humans. I hope to graduate and walk in there with great academic shoes of my late father, who earned a Ph.D. degree from a university in Paris, France. My family and community support has been enormous, and it gives me the zeal to work hard in my studies, to be able to lend a hand to others in need, and to realize a bright future!"

Al grew up in this country. We have already invested in Al, who has received his entire education from kindergarten to university in the United States. He has great potential to contribute to our society. He does not remember anything about Nigeria and cannot speak any of Nigeria's native languages.

Here is what Al said about the possibility of being deported: "I do not remember anything about my mother's country of Nigeria. I cannot even speak the language. Every experience I have had in life that I can remember have been in the United States of America. Everyone I know and care about are all here, except for my mother, who was sadly removed and remains in hiding in fear of her life."

Would America be stronger if Al Okerere were deported? Of course not. He has overcome the odds to achieve great success. He would make America a strong country.

So, Yaniv, who has lived his whole life in this country since he was 3 years old, a DREAMer from Israel. He grew up in this country like any other American. He is not an American citizen. His father was born in the United States so that I can continue to make a contribution to the country that has been so good to me."

Unfortunately, under our immigration laws, Yaniv cannot become a citizen. His father was born in the United States. But he was born in Israel, so he is not an American citizen. Yaniv's father applied for Yaniv to become a citizen, but because the process took so long, Yaniv is no longer eligible.

Under our immigration laws, once Yaniv turned 21, his father could not petition for him to become a citizen.

So, Yaniv, who has lived his whole life in this country since he was 3, since his father is an American citizen, he is an undocumented immigrant. The only solution for him is the Dream Act.

Yaniv's dream is to open a restaurant. He wrote a letter which said: "I fell in love with cooking in high school. In college, I was the chair of the Jewish Student Union at Hillel Club and was an active volunteer with several other student groups. Yaniv's story is a testament to the power of education. He has obtained a first-class education in the United States of America and has become a successful entrepreneur.

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Mandeep Chahal. Mandeep was brought to the United States from India 14 years ago, when he was only 6 years old. A beautiful little child. Mandeep has been an academic all-star. She was an honors pre-med student at the University of California, Davis, where she majored in neuroscience, physiology, and behavior.

Mandeep is also dedicated to public service. In high school, she helped to found One Dollar for Life, a national poverty relief organization. She was voted by the member of her class "Most likely to Save the World. Imagine, most likely to save the world. At her college, Mandeep is the co-president of STAND, an anti-genocide group.

Mandeep has so much to offer to our country. She wrote: "I ... consider the United States my only home. My family, friends, and future are in the United States, which is where I belong. My dream is to become a pediatrician so I can treat the most helpless and innocent among us. I hope to serve families in low-income communities who otherwise are unable to afford medical care. I wish to remain in the United States so that I can continue to make a positive difference and give back to the community that has given me so much."

How beautiful. You see the recurring theme of the DREAMers: wanting to give back to America, appreciative of the opportunities they have received here, the mentoring, the friendship, the love; wanting to give back.

Dominique Nkata and Tapiwa Nkata. There are two...
Tapiwa’s and Dominique’s parents, John and Joan Nkata, brought their family to the United States from the African country of Malawi in 1990. At the time, Tapiwa was 4 and Dominique was only 11 months old.

The Nkatas came here legally. They had worked in their native land. John, an ordained Christian minister, worked as a hospice counselor. Joan, his wife—their mother—worked as an accountant.

The Nkatas filed papers to stay here permanently. For years, their case was stuck in immigration court. Finally, in 2009, John and Joan Nkata were granted legal permanent residence. But by that time, Tapiwa and Dominique were adults and unable to obtain legal status through their parents. That happens at 21.

Here is what Dominique said about being deported to Malawi: “The looming fear of having everything I know, including part of my family, here in the United States, while I am removed to the other side of the world, is crippling.”

Tapiwa said: “I can’t imagine my life in Africa. I am an American. I know this culture and speak this language. I pledge allegiance to this flag.”

It is hard to send these women back to Malawi, a country they don’t even remember. Remember, one of them was 11 months old when she came.

In 2007, Tapiwa graduated summa cum laude from the University of Cincinnati with a degree in finance. She then worked at an accounting firm. She dreams of becoming a certified public accountant.

Tapiwa explained what America means to her: “Quite simply, when you say ‘The American Dream’ all around the world, they know what you are talking about. People who have never been to our shores, eaten our food, or even spoken our language have heard of a prosperous nation that, above all else, grants freedom and rights to all people.”

Dominique graduated from the University of Cincinnati with a degree in chemistry and pre-medicine. Remember, her sister graduated summa cum laude with a degree in finance. Dominique graduated with a degree in chemistry and pre-medicine and began working at University Hospital and the Jewish Hospital in the research department as a clinical studies assistant. Dominique planned to apply to medical school. She said: “I dream of being a doctor and of giving back to a country that has given so much to me.”

Would America be better off if we deported Tapiwa and Dominique back to Malawi?

Of course not. The Dream Act gives them a chance.

Let me introduce you to another DREAMer, Monji Hill.

Monji wrote: “For as long as I can remember, I have had an intense passion for technology. In middle school, that passion led to spending many nights constructing remote-controlled model airplanes and Van de Graaff generators. In high school, I fell in love with computers and the internet, spending my senior year creating an online newspaper for my school.”

Monji did not know about his immigration status until he was applying for college. He asked his parents what to say about his status on his college applications. That is when Monji learned that he was undocumented.

In 2008, Monji graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, an outstanding school. Very soon, Monji began to be courted by the technology industry. He was even offered a job as the lead engineer for a startup in Silicon Valley.

Monji’s prospects would be limited because of his immigration status. The Dream Act would give Monji a chance to pursue his dream and contribute his talent to the country he calls home.

Here is what he has to say: “I’ve turned down several great jobs from reputable companies because of my status. The Dream Act would let me take my passion for technology to the next level by allowing me to move to Silicon Valley and pursue my dream as an internet entrepreneur.”

So, we know that in Monji, with his talents, his entrepreneurship, his passion, and his intellect, what a resource to our country.

I keep asking the question: Would America be better off if we deported Monji back to Bangladesh, a country he left when he was 5 years old?

Of course not.

Herta Llusho was brought to the United States from Albania when she was 11. She and her mother settled in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit.

Herta and her mother came to the United States legally. Shortly before arriving in America, Herta’s mother filed an application to stay in the United States.

Herta quickly learned English and became an academic star. She graduated from Grosse Pointe High School with a 4.05 grade point average. In high school, she was a member of the varsity track team, an Advanced Placement Scholar Award, and was a member of the National Honor Society.

Herta then attended the University of Detroit Mercy, where she was an honor student and studied to be an electrical engineer. She had a grade point average of 3.98 and completed two internships at engineering companies.

She is from Albania, I remind you. Herta has been very involved with her community, volunteering at homeless shelters, tutoring programs, and her church.

Listen to what one of her friends said about her: “I am humbled by Herta’s willingness and desire to serve. I have had the privilege of going to the same church at which she faithfully serves. She spends hours tutoring kids and volunteering with the junior high Sunday school class. It is a joy to watch so many children run up to her at church because of the love they receive when they are with her.”

Would it be a good use of taxpayer dollars to deport Herta?

Of course not.

As I have said, there is so much discussion in the United States about the need for more young people to study what is known as STEM—science, technology, engineering, and math. Of course, we add the arts in there: STEAM.

Every year, we issue tens of thousands of H-1B visas to bring foreign students here to work in the STEM fields. Herta is a straight-A student in electrical engineering, a STEAM field. She doesn’t need an H-1B visa. She is a hometown talent.

Herta came to Capitol Hill to speak at a briefing on the Dream Act. Here is what she said: “I’m a typical story. There’s thousands of stories out there just like mine. Please know that the Dream Act so students like me don’t have to leave. We are worth it. This is the country we have come to love.”

Herta is right. She and hundreds of thousands of others are worth it.

Eliphaz Omote is 25 years old, and he is from Keith Ellison’s district in Minnesota.

Eliphaz was born in Kenya and came to Minnesota at age 11. He didn’t know he was undocumented until he graduated from high school.

Imagine the maturity of these kids. They are teenagers, they are babies, they are 11 years old, and all the rest, and carrying this weight. Growing up is hard enough, right, but carrying this weight?

He writes: “I wanted to go to college and pursue education, but I couldn’t. It was a grueling experience, especially for me being a highly driven and ambitious person.”

After DACA, Eliphaz graduated from St. Cloud State University with a degree in psychology and management. He is about to start classes for a master’s degree in divinity at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Eliphaz wants to be a chaplain in the United States Senate one day, but he can only do that if the Dream Act passes. The Senate. Maybe the House, if he were given a chance to, might rise to the level.

The Congressional Black Caucus—I mentioned earlier that the chairwoman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus—has been very much involved in this issue and they gave me these statistics. There are 5,302 DACA recipients from Jamaica, 4,077 recipients from Trinidad and Tobago, and 2,995 DACA recipients from Nigeria, just to name a few. There are more, as I mentioned, from Africa, because of the love they receive when they are with her. I thank them for their work and the effort on activities that have gone with this.
We have another visitor from Albania. Things were tough in Albania a while back. Our distinguished colleague, Mr. EJOT ENGEL, has been Albania’s best friend from Congress, but he can attest that there was cause to leave an country.

Ola Kaso was brought to the United States by her mother from Albania in 1998, when she was 5 years old. Ola went to high school in Warren, Michigan. She was a valedictorian of her class. She took every advanced placement class her school. Are you ready for this? She had a 4.4 grade point average.

Ola was on the varsity cross country and tennis teams. She was treasurer of the student council and treasurer of the National Honor Society at her school. She tutors children who are learning English. Ola was also a member of the homecoming court. I don’t have her picture here, but she was lovely.

Ola was then accepted into the honors program at the University of Michigan, where she would study premed. Here is what she said about her dreams for the future: “I aspire to ultimately become a surgical oncologist, but more importantly, I intend to work for patients that cannot afford the astronomical fees accompanying surgeries, patients that are denied the medical treatment they deserve. My goal is not to increase my bank account; my goal is to decrease preventable deaths. I wish to remain in this country to make a difference.”

How beautiful. Thank you, Ola, for sharing your story.

This takes a great deal of courage for these young people to share their stories and the intimacy of the personal challenges they face, so we thank them for their generosity of spirit as well as their courage.

Steve Li’s parents brought him to the United States when he was 11. He studied at City College of San Francisco, where he majored in nursing and was a leader in student government.

Here is what Steve said: “My dream is to become a registered nurse at San Francisco General and to be a public health advocate. I want to be able to give back to my community by raising awareness about preventive care and other healthcare issues. I'm well on my way to achieving my dream. By passing the Dream Act, I will be able to achieve these goals and contribute to the growing healthcare industry.”

Could we use foreign nurses in this country? We sure could. In fact, the United States imports thousands of foreign nurses every year because we have such a large nursing shortage.

So why would we consider sending Steve at all?

Tolu Alumni: Tolu was brought to the United States from Nigeria when she was a child. As a child, Tolu dreamed of becoming an engineer. Tolu graduated from high school at the top of her class. She won a full scholarship to a prestigious university in Virginia. In 2002, she graduated with a degree in chemical engineering.

Back in 2011, at a press conference announcing the introduction of the Dream Act, there was Tolu. She said, “The dreams of my youth have stalled, yes, but my country still needs me. So I volunteer full-time to ensure a better future for thousands of others. Passing the Dream Act is critically important to me.”

Imagine, Tolu is right. Thousands of immigrant students in the United States were brought to the United States as children. It was not their decision to come to this country, but they grew up here, and this is their home.

The fundamental premise of the Dream Act is that we should not punish children for their parents’ actions. This is not the American way. Instead, the Dream Act says to these students: America will always give you a chance. And I—me—say to their parents: Thank you for bringing these DREAMers to America. We are in your debt for their generosity of spirit as well as the stories, and I am going to read some of them.

Jean-Yannick Diouf: When Yannick was 8, his father, a diplomat from the African country of Senegal, brought his family to the United States. Unfortunately, Yannick’s parents separated and his father returned to Senegal, leaving Yannick and the rest of the family behind. Yannick did not realize it at the time, but when his father left the United States, Yannick lost his legal status to live in this country.

Yannick was raised in Montgomery County, Maryland, nearby. In high school, Yannick was a member of the National Honor Society. He also volunteered weekly at a homeless shelter and organized soccer tournaments for 3 years to raise money for the Red Cross for earthquake relief in Haiti.

Mind you, he is from Senegal, and he is raising money for earthquake relief in Haiti. God bless him.

After high school, he continued his education. He earned an associate degree in business from Montgomery College, where he was on the dean’s list. He then transferred to University of Maryland, College Park, where he is working on a bachelor’s degree in business management. Yannick runs the Achievers Mentoring Program, an after-school program that advises middle school and high school students on how to get into college and be successful—very valuable, mentoring. He is also a volunteer for United We Dream, the largest organization of undocumented students in the country.

May I pause for a moment to commend United We Dream. They have been so spectacular, so dignified, so prestigious in how they have protected the DREAMers’ case and enabled DREAMers to present their own case. Yannick was a leader in the campaign to pass the Maryland Dream Act.
which allows Maryland residents who are undocumented to pay in-state tuition. Keep in mind, Yannick is undocumented, so he does not qualify for any official aid from the Federal Government. Here is what he wrote:

"DACA meant dignity. More than making money, having a job gives us dignity and self-respect. I want to work for what I have. I don't look to anyone for pity. People should judge me based on what I do and what I stand for, not based on status. I want to be given a chance to prove that not only am I a functioning member of society, I am here to serve and share my talents with those in my community."

Yannick was one of six DREAMers who met President Obama in the Oval Office. Here is what President Obama said after that meeting: “I don’t think there’s anybody in America who’s had a chance to talk to these six young people . . . who wouldn’t find it in their heart to say these kids are Americans just like us, and they belong here, and we want to do right by them.”

President Obama is right. Yannick and other DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country.

Then: Would America be a stronger country if we deport Yannick and others like him? Of course not.

Another DREAMer from India, this is Harminder Saini. When Harminder was 6 years old his family moved to the United States from India. He grew up in Queens in New York City. He was a typical American kid, playing sports and going to the park every day. Harminder’s dream was to serve his country as a soldier in the United States Army. In his words, he simply wanted to give back.

Harminder was a born leader, and in high school he was active in student government and ultimately was elected class president.

He first learned that he did not have legal immigration status when he was in high school and was unable to apply for a driver’s license, Mr. Speaker. Harminder is now a student at Hunter College at the City University of New York, working toward his bachelor’s degree in history. And thanks to DACA, he is on his way to fulfilling his dream. Last year, he enlisted in the Army through the Military Accessions Vital to the National Interest program, known as MAVNI.

The MAVNI program allows immigrants with critical skills vital to the national interest to enlist in the Armed Forces. More than 800 DREAMer recipients with these critical skills have joined the Army through MAVNI.

Some Trump administration officials have claimed that DREAM recipients are taking jobs away from Americans, but Harminder and hundreds of other DREAMers have skills that our military could not find elsewhere.

Harminder, along with many other DREAMers, is now waiting to ship to basic training. He continues his undergraduate studies and is working full-time waiting for his chance to serve the country he loves.

Harminder wrote: “All I want to do is serve. I want to do my part to give back to this country because it allowed me to serve. Without DACA, Harminder and hundreds of other immigrants with skills that are vital to the national interest would be kicked out of the Army. They want nothing more than to serve, and they are willing to die for the country they love.”

Thank you, Harminder.

Representative Estry of Connecticut sent us this story about Daisy Rivera. Her story is in Daisy’s own words:

"I came to the United States when I was 2 months old.

How precious.

"The day I entered high school, my parents broke the sad news to me that I was undocumented. Yes, I did grow up not knowing my status, and at that very moment I felt I didn’t know who exactly I was anymore. It made it very difficult to try and understand when all my siblings were born here in the U.S. and were given opportunities that I wasn’t aware of. When I graduated high school in 2012, I found out that President Obama took action to grant undocumented people like me the DACA.

"Ever since then, I have been able to feel free, support my daughter, my parents, my siblings, and work hard on my dreams. I now have a beautiful job with a Head Start program for youth development and healthy living. This is a job that not only I enjoy, but my 3-year-old daughter attends as well. DACA has been more than a blessing and a relief for me and my friends and family.

"But now that it has been put in jeopardy, I can’t even go to sleep at night. I look at my daughter thinking: What can I do so I don’t end up like other families that have been separated and destroyed? What can I do to support my child? How do I explain to my friends and family that my future has been taken away, that I am not like them?

"This might be another challenge for me as an undocumented, but I know that this is just the start of my new beginning that will label me a warrior because I will not sit here and have my daughter stand by the corners of the streets to ask for anything. I will fight and raise my voice alone or with the other 800,000 DREAMers, and we will obtain what we deserve, and we won’t give up.

That story comes from Representative Estry. I think it is important to note here that some of these people are, again, working; they are giving back to the community. DACA made a big difference in their existence. For some of them, they found out that they were在这里for the first time ever, and I couldn’t be more excited.

"I’ve been teaching middle school since then, and I love it. My kids are amazing. They drive me nuts on any given day, but I love them.

"ICA gave me my independence back. It’s the single reason I am able to teach, and live on my own, and pay for my car, and feel like I belong in the country I have lived in for 15 years.

So I think there is just a misunderstanding here about what President Trump did in September. It was very harsh. As the National Catholic Conference of Bishops said, it was reprehensible.

Let’s think that the administration understood the impact it had on people’s lives. I think they thought they were giving a 6-month reprieve, but what they were doing was giving 6 months of uncertainty and removal of protections for these people.

And you have to ask, of some of the statements that have been made in the last day or so about mischaracterizing why some people have lost protections. I will reiterate that this all came fast. Many of the people who needed to sign up right away found it difficult to access the $495 immediately. Most people in our country could not have access to $495 in the spur of the moment, especially young people. So, anyway, we have always treated this with respect. I would like to talk now about Julia Verzbickis:

"When I was 9, my family and I moved to the United States to find some stability that wasn’t present in our home country. We always had plans to make the move permanent, and the seemingly endless paperwork process began nearly immediately. However, we didn’t know what we were in for. The lawyer we had turned out to be fraudulent, and, as a result, my parents, my sisters, and I lost our status in the country. It was the summer before my first year of high school.

"The future remained unclear, but I made some choices. I chose to keep my grades up in school, I chose to give myself the opportunity at a future. I worked hard. I graduated 26th in a class of 620. I had a 3.6 GPA. ‘I got into Rutgers early admission.

"The week after my 21st birthday, I got notice that my DACA application had been approved. Within 12 hours, I had applied for a Social Security card, and, within a week, I filled out dozens of job applications. I got a license for the first time ever.

"In November 2014, I got into Teach For America. I was placed in San Antonio, 1,800 miles away from New Jersey.

I graduated college the following May, cum laude, with a double major in English and journalism.

In August 2015, I started teaching. I also met the man that would become the love of my life. I had a new life in a new State, and I was all by myself for the first time ever, and I couldn’t be more excited.
"Knowing that I could lose all the freedom I’ve gained is a paralyzing fear. I’ve worked so hard, and my life was just coming together, and now it might fall apart again. I hope that doesn’t happen, but if I’ve learned anything these last years, it’s to hope for the best and prepare for the worst.”

That is Julia’s story.

This is from Zuleyma Garcia.

"Hi, my story started 22 years ago when I was only 3 years old. My parents, from Mexico, had arrived over summer of 1994, through the hot and unforgiving desert. I have always admired my parents’ drive and courage to go after a better life. I couldn’t imagine leaving my country, U.S., for one I know nothing about. Which is why I’m so thankful for DACA.

"My mom always showed me anything is possible by working hard for it. I never really noticed or felt like I wasn’t American.

So freshman year, after passing my driver’s ed, I was very quickly disillusioned by my mother, who explained we were here illegally and could not get a driver’s permit. I broke down crying because I felt like my world crumbled. So many thoughts went through my head, mainly fear at the moment, but I eventually gripped myself together. With the passing years, frustration added to the list of emotions, when I couldn’t attend class trips to other States, apply for scholarships or even just special programs at colleges, while I was still in high school, because of the lack of a Social Security number and an ID.

"Once I graduated and it was time to face the real world, things hit the fan. I felt like the doors closed in on me. I had nice internships lined up. I had managed to get into a special program at my college, which I wasn’t able to do because of my status. A year into working a minimum wage job and attending preschool teaching, I now felt like I had been torn apart, felt like no matter how hard I worked, I would never accomplish my goals because of this barrier. So I dropped out of college and just focused on working, got a second job, and moved out of my mom’s home. Soon after, I met my husband of 5 years now, which is an American citizen; we have a 5-year-old child.

"DACA allowed me to feel like a human again and to live without fear. I’m not a bad person. I have a clean criminal record and am a good member of society, and, like me, there’s so many. This is why I call for an extension of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

Again, the uncertainty, the anxiety, that is injected into people’s lives. I thank them for sharing these deep concerns.

We are now hearing from Isabelle Muhlbauer.

"By junior year of high school, I spoke English fluently and attended all honors classes, but, unlike most 15 year olds, my future was uncertain due to my immigration status. It was this uncertainty that led to my interest in American politics. I wanted to understand why I was not eligible to apply for certain schools, scholarships, and financial aid despite being a top student at my high school.

"There is something fundamentally unfair about a system that excluded students like me. However frustrating my situation was, I was fortunate to live in New York, where residency laws made the possibility of attending college a reality. I started thinking about attending schools, but the thought was short-lived.

"At Baruch College, I studied political science. I attended school full time and, by sophomore year, had the opportunity to intern at Senator Kirsten Gillibrand’s office at the Veterans’ Caseworks department. I knew that I wanted to pursue public service, but was well aware of the legal hurdles ahead of me due to my undocumented status.

The solution to what life after graduation would be like without authorization to work. Thankfully, the DACA program was announced a few semesters before my graduation. Although it was still difficult to find the right job, my persistence led me to the New York Legal Assistance Group. I now work as a paralegal in the Veterans Assistance Project at NYLAG. I have the opportunity to work with a team that is committed to helping the low-income veteran population in NYC get access to the benefits they earned through their service.”

A DACA—a DREAMer—helping our veterans.

"I had hoped to attend law school to further advance my career in public interest law, but given the current uncertainty of what will happen with DACA, it’s become increasingly difficult to plan for the future. While DACA is not the solution to the current state of immigration affairs, it has given me and over 700,000 other DREAMers the path to achieving the American Dream.”

We thank Isabelle for sharing her story.

This is from Bruna.

"There are a few minutes left of President Obama’s Presidency and a feeling of dread fills me. Not only because I’m saying goodbye to a President that has meant so much to me and thousands of DREAMers, but because within a few minutes the new President may choose to remove DACA—taking away a sense of security we’ve had these past years.

In 2012, President Obama presented DACA, giving me and my sister another chance at life. Before then, we did truly feel like we were going to lose everything: friends and family we made in this country, the home we built, and the future we had excited us.

"Born in Brazil, but raised in Tampa, Florida, my parents always pushed us to excel in school, in leadership positions, and in sports. We planned to go to college, travel the world, volunteer, and to make a difference in a country that has generously welcomed us.

"After a third failed attempt at securing a green card, we had given up.

My parents had done everything they could. They paid the expensive lawyer fees, opened a small business, and had secured and renewed work visas throughout our time here. There was no explanation as to why U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services would deny legal immigrants with a business, a home, savings accounts, and a decade in the country, a chance at becoming permanent residents.

"With the threat of being deported looming over my head, I felt everything I could to help reelect President Obama. I joined OFA in Gainesville, Florida, and spent countless nights with volunteers and staffers.”

"So although I am scared of what comes next, if we lose DACA, if we’re no longer able to continue working in the U.S., I am empowered by an important lesson President Obama taught us: We are the ones we’ve been waiting for. We are the change that we seek. In times of uncertainty, we must carry on and face the future, because within a few minutes the new President may choose to remove DACA—taking away a sense of security we’ve had these past years.”

I know that Representative JAYAPAL is on the floor, and I wish that she could deliver it herself, but the rules do not allow.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentlewoman will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Ms. PELOSI. Are we going to be able to have Special Orders for our colleagues at the end of the session?

Amy Kele. This is from Representative JAYAPAL, a leader on the immigration issues, as you probably all know, an immigrant herself to our country, and now a Member of Congress. I am so proud of her.

Amy Kele and her family moved from Fiji to settle in Everett, Washington, staying on their father’s student visa. Things change when Amy’s parents left the U.S. to attend a wedding in Fiji.

“They were only planning to stay for 2 weeks, but then my mom’s visa got denied,” said Amy, the oldest of four children. Amy is now 19, but the last time she saw her parents was when she was just 11 years old.

How sad.

When Amy’s parents left for Fiji, Amy’s grandmother came from California, babysitting. When they weren’t able to reenter the country, she picked up her life and moved to Everett to care for her grandchildren.

“She’s been a godsend for us. She’s been a comfort to us together this whole time. I don’t know where we’d be right now, maybe back in Fiji or in a foster home. I’m really thankful for her in our lives,” said Kele.

Though Amy’s grandmother has been living in the U.S. for almost 20 years, she is also undocumented. “Because she’s also undocumented, she can’t get Social Security and things like that. It kind of breaks my heart whenever I think about it.”
With the exception of Amy’s younger sister, who was born in the United States, the Kele children have all enrolled in DACA.

Amy is now a nursing student and health care advocate for the elderly. As the oldest sibling, she takes pride in being able to help her grandmother support their family. She recently helped formation the Calexico United Methodist Church, and is looked to as a leader at the University of Washington. Amy is shy, full of heart, and cares deeply about her family and community.

Without the support of DACA, Amy fears never being able to complete her nursing degree. Without a work permit, the livelihood of her family is at stake. The risk of deportation means she could be separated from her family, possibly leaving her youngest sister in foster care.

What’s this? This is a very sad and challenging situation. So many families affected that just being able to vote on the floor could correct. It is about the children.

Mr. Speaker, I thankCongresswoman JAYAPAL for sharing this story with us. Whip HOYER wanted to tell this story on the floor himself, and other stories as well, but the rules at the moment do not allow him. We are uncertain as to whether there will be an opportunity for Social Ordinaries where Members can speak afterward.

Lisia Vala, Indian American, her personal story.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Whip HOYER for his leadership. Whip HOYER has been so much a champion on this issue, fighting so hard in every possible venue, under any auspices, there every step of the way. He submits this story.

My family moved from Canada to San Antonio when I was six.

Mr. Speaker, this is a DREAMer from Canada.

We had a visa, and my parents worked to change our immigration status for as long as I can remember. We spent decades playing by the rules. But one time our immigration attorney filed our paperwork late, and another time our sponsor sold his business, forcing us to restart the entire application process.

For over 23 years, we attempted to navigate the broken immigration system, an emotionally exhausting and financially draining process to let us know that I am not undocumented for lack of trying.

Growing up in Texas, I always felt like an American because, in every possible way, I was. I went to elementary, middle, and high school in San Antonio, enrolling in Girl Scouts, and spending my summers playing league basketball. I volunteered at the local food bank, took far too many AP classes, and worked behind the cash register at the neighborhood grocery store.

In 2008, I left for college. Four years later, I graduated. At 23 years old, and for the first time, I was able to help both of my brothers enroll at Miami Dade College and Florida International University. They are currently pursuing degrees to work in business and communications, respectively.

I just want to say that I have spoken at the graduation at Miami Dade College and spoken also at Florida International University, two magnificent schools. And what is beautiful about them is to see the beautiful diversity in the large number of students that they teach, and the many cases of first children to attend college, but with all the optimism, dignity, and hope that you could ever imagine. They are two great institutions.

I actually spoke at the commencement address one year, the year before President Bush spoke there. I have said earlier, President Bush was a wonderful President dedicated to recognizing how important immigration was to our country and how we could achieve our goals as immigrants and treat them with respect when we have the debate on these issues.

Juan goes on to say: “There are a lot of misconceptions regarding the DACA program, but perhaps the biggest one is that beneficiaries of the program are asking for a free pass. DACA does not grant citizenship. Rather, it allows individuals like myself, who have benefited from State-funded investments like public education, to move forward in life, build their lives and contribute to their communities. That means DACA beneficiaries could continue to pursue higher education, starting businesses, or putting their skills to use without the constant fear in their generation if the program is kept in place.”

Of course, we hope the Dream Act will have a more beneficial impact than just the DACA announcement, but that is what we are asking the Speaker for a vote for.

We thank Juan for sharing his important story and reinforcing the constant message that people are working hard
and they want to give back to the community; the immigrant commitment and recognition that education is the source of making the future better for their families and for our country.

Denis Montero Diaz tells his story: "I didn't cry very often, but when I did, I said goodbye to many: the people I love. I felt uncertainty, yet I didn't cry.

"You see, I knew of the American Dream. Every evening I'd watch American films filled with white picket fences and big city aspirations. I dreamed of setting foot in the land of opportunity.

"After a disastrous journey, we arrived home. Every morning I pledged allegiance to the flag: I meant it. I excelled in school. That is why our parents worked so hard, why we risked so much; opportunities that come through education and hard work.

"Again, that ethnic pride of hard work ethic and education ethic.

"But I do not believe in omens. If the rain is altered, it will not be by virtue of the rain. It will be by the lightning strike of one man's hand.

"We ask only to let us contribute freely. Let us walk along you, shoulder to shoulder, on that same road our hands helped to pave. Human decency and morality demand it. The American people demand it.

"So we thank Denis for sharing his story. You hear, Mr. Speaker, reiterating time and again, the work ethic, family values, education, giving back to America, no free ride.

I have mentioned the Congressional Black Caucus and their leadership on this issue; the Hispanic Caucus and their leadership. I am very, very proud of CAPAC. I represent a district that, as they say in San Francisco, the beauty is in the mix; and one-third of my district is Asian-Pacific American, so I take a great pride in being part of the CAPAC, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus.

So here are the statistics that they have given us:

Twenty percent of DACA recipients are Asian-Pacific Islanders.

Did Members know that?

More than 130,000 Asian-Pacific Islanders are from South Korea. Nearly 5,000 DREAMers are from the Philippines. More than 3,000 DREAMers are from India. Nearly 2,000 DREAMers are from Pakistan. And thousands more are from the rest of the Asian-Pacific area.

In addition to DACA, though, there are many people from the Asian-Pacific area who would be benefited if we did comprehensive immigration reform. Today we are just speaking about the DREAMs.

So I thank Congresswoman Judy Chu for her persistent, relentless leadership on this subject as the chair of CAPAC—the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus—and also her insistence in presenting the value of family unification as a value, as a source of strength to America. This is an important debate that will be part of whatever comes next in legislation. But I thank her for her leadership in that regard.

"An icon in the Congress, John Lewis from Georgia, has submitted this testimony. John has spoken so beautifully on this subject. I think if anyone listened to him, if the DREAMers heard him, they would feel so comforted, inspired, and optimistic. If others heard him, if their hearts are open, they would have to say we must get a result, we must do the right thing. John always inspires us in that way. What an honor it is for all of us to serve with him, to call him our colleague.

"John submitted this story from a Georgian. This is a Georgian's statement: 'Last week, on January 30, 2018, President Trump, in his State of the Union, said, 'Americans are DREAMers, too.' He didn't mention the second part: DREAMers, too.'

"My name is Daniela, and I was there at the State of the Union last week when I heard President Trump say these words."

"I am currently a student down the street at George Washington University. I grew up in Georgia. I speak English more fluently than I do Spanish. America is home. I am an American. I am currently studying political science, and I have worked for the United Nations as an advocate for human rights. I earned over $30,000 in private scholarship money to attend college."

She worked and did that.

"They call us DREAMers, but we are actually working every day to make our dreams into a reality. It's cruel to deny me and the 800,000-plus DREAMers a clean Dream Act. The impact of losing DACA would be devastating not just emotionally and personally, but also detrimental to the economy.

"They are going to school, opening up businesses, working, paying taxes."

I would add, serving in our military.

"You gave an oath to protect the interests of the American people. I am an American. This is not a partisan issue. Please choose to be on the right side of history."

I thank John Lewis for submitting this beautiful statement. I also thank this Georgian for her testimony. I just want to say to Daniela that not only would we ask you to be on the right side of history, I would say that, in this Congress and in this country, we not only want to be on the right side of history, we want to be on the right side of the future. And to be on the right side of the future, we have to recognize who we are as a country, what our values are.

Imagine Founders who would say it is our national purpose and what we owe people is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The pursuit of happiness is one of the goals of our Nation, one of the standards of what we stand for, to use the word again.

This is not just about protecting the economy. It is about protecting our country, who we are as a country. So I thank John Lewis, and I thank Daniela for her impressive, impressive presentation.

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Do the math, Mr. Speaker. That means Brias came at 1 year old.

"Throughout my childhood, I did not fully understand the repercussions that came from hearing the status of 'illegal' in this country, but I did know my mother and I had to be 'careful.' As an adult, I am now experiencing firsthand the restrictions, prejudice, and fear illegal immigrants must confront. Since childhood, I have always wanted to make a tangible difference in the world.

Listen to that sentence. "Since childhood, I have always wanted to make a tangible difference in the world."

"Growing up in adversity inspired me to obtain a college degree; I wanted to become someone who could right the wrongs experienced by those living in poverty."

"In 2012, when I first heard about DACA, I was skeptical. The idea of self-disillusionment, especially to the government, was terrifying. I waited 2 years to see what would become of those who bravely stepped out in order to receive their 2 years of deferment from deportation. Eventually, I had to do the same. I understood that I could continue to be 'safe' in the shadows but live as a criminal or expose myself and live as a law-abiding individual. Even though I feel like I am living in an expiration date, I am much happier thanks to DACA.

"DACA has given me the ability to drive without fear, work legally without fear, and earn jobs where I am not exploited. DACA has given me the ability to attend college, degree, where I learned through private donations in the form of a full-tuition scholarship through years of hard work, perseverance, and many, many tears. DACA has given me the ability to earn a position as an AmeriCorps VISTA and serve in Los Angeles, California. At the risk of sounding cliche, DACA opened doors for me. It goes well beyond just being able to work and get a license and fly domestically. You see, that all of us want is simple. We just want the opportunity to emerge from the shadows, to get our families, to contribute back to our communities, to love our partners/spouses without the fear of being deported at a moment's notice. We have that now. But for how long?"

We thank Giovanni for his message, but again, fear, tears. As I said, the Statue of Liberty must have tears in her eyes when she hears some of the comments that are made about immigrants, fear in the hearts of some of these people. Giovanni talks about a cliche, but DACA opened doors for him. Let's hope that passing the Dream Act will keep those doors open.

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Deyanira writes this: "Adversity causes some men to break; others to break records."—William Arthur Ward.

"Although being undocumented has been my toughest struggle here in the United States," Deyanira writes, "it has shaped me to highly appreciate my heritage and reshape my family's mannerisms and grandiose personalities. In pursuing the American Dream, my parents not only offered their lives, but also their youngest daughter.

"In spite of losing my ancestors that both defined me and were unknown to me, I have fought for the new self I have built up from the ashes of the broken dreams they tried to burn down. While in community college, I steadfastly held the distinction of a dean's list scholar and successfully completed the requirements for earning an honors certificate by completing eight honors courses. I held the merit of being inducted into an honors society, Phi Theta Kappa, and was appointed president of the Alpha Beta Gamma chapter the following year, all the while working full-time at an animal hospital."

"I poured the despair I felt over being denied my education at the top research schools in Georgia into my school and work. I rose to the position of manager at the animal hospital and

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"I poured the despair I felt over being denied my education at the top research schools in Georgia into my school and work. I rose to the position of manager at the animal hospital and
was the sole student awarded the distinction of Student of the Year in Biology out of the total college population of 21,000 students—top student, 21,000 students.

"In an attempt to continue my education for a 2-year associate's degree, I was chosen from a pool of thousands as a semifinalist for the prestigious Jack Kent Cooke scholarship. Later that year, I was offered a different private scholarship to attend Eastern Connecticut State University at no cost. In another 2 years' time, I will graduate with a double major in biochemistry and biology."

"Four years was all it took for me to effectively and irrevocably pursue the education I had proved that I deserve. However, these dreams have an expiration date. Every 2 years, I must go through the taxing process of applying for DACA. Every 2 years, these dreams may die. Until then, I breathe the heart and soul of my denied ancestors into a future where they can keep them alive and to keep them ingrained in my pursuit of the American Dream.”

So beautiful. Thank you, Anayancy.

And then I want to talk about Cindy: "My name is Cindy Nava. I was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, and I came to the United States in 1997. I have been blessed to grow up in a State that has demonstrated its appreciation and support to immigrant communities over the years. The State of New Mexico is not only the place I call home, but it is the State that has nourished my deep love and passion for civic engagement and policy."

"I began my college life at Santa Fe Community College and then transferred to the University of New Mexico, where I obtained a BA degree in political science in 2014. I did not obtain DACA until spring 2016 due to a local attorney who advised me not to apply. However, this did not stop me from continuing my education. I served as an intern and fellow for more than a dozen State and national political organizations, regardless of the fact that they could not hire me."

"I collaborated with organizations to register high school students to vote, while still not being able to cast a vote myself. I interned at my State legislature for 6 years and went on to become the first undocumented student to serve as an intern. . . . through my selection for the Rilla Moran NFDW Award."

"Thanks to DACA, I was able to begin a graduate program and thus was able to accept a job as a graduate research assistant at the University of New Mexico. Having the ability to travel and graduate in grants, the ability to become the second DREAMer in the country to graduate from the EMERGE America women leaders training program."

"WOW. "DACA has changed my life, and I will always be grateful to President Obama for taking the first step to uplift our immigrant communities through his efforts to support us, regardless of the criticisms he received."

"DACA will forever hold a special place in my heart, as it is through the benefit of being able to apply for advanced parole that I was able to travel to Chihuahua, Mexico, after 21 years to be with my grandmother—until her very last moments on this Earth."

"I will forever cherish the fact that DACA opened a world of opportunities for me to support my family and continue to contribute to this country, a country that would have never been able to do otherwise."

"Thank you, Cindy Nava, for sharing your personal story with us. Here on the floor, Representative BLUNT ROCHESTER from Delaware, I thank her for being with us. A member of the freshman class, Representative BLUNT ROCHESTER was effective from the start and into advocacy for our DACA students from day one, and I thank her for giving us this story of Indira Islas."

"Her story says: "I was born in Guer- rero, Mexico, and I came to the U.S. with my parents at the age of 6. I am a 19-year-old DACA student currently studying biology."

"September 16, 2013, seemed just like any day. I was on my way home from school when my bus came across heavy traffic just a few miles from my stop. As it inched forward and approached the turn that led to my house, flashing lights and the scene of an accident came into view. When we saw that ambulance was blocking the intersection, we all stood up eagerly from our seats—intrigued, fascinated, and curious to see what happened. In the distance beyond the comfort of my seat, my heart dropped as I recognized what was unmistakably my dad's crushed car."

"After arriving in the emergency room, I was told to have a seat in the waiting area. As I sat down, so many things went through my mind before I was finally put in with a clipboard escorted me back, and I held my breath as she opened the curtain to his room. There was my dad, handcuffed to his hospital bed and looking utterly defeated."

"After a long embrace, he finally spoke. In his voice, he carried fear of the unknown and uncertainty of the future, but also a sense of family ahead of us. Though his words were few, he began telling me that I was going to have to be strong and to not lose focus of my education. He was then taken to jail."

"From that day on, I knew that my life would be different. In the midst of all of this, I found refuge in the one thing that I had control over: my education. If I were to have lost my dad that day, September 16, I know he would not have been disappointed because he would have been content knowing that his children are going to be left in a good place—which is all an immigrant parent ever wants."

"At that moment, the flames of disparity gave way to the fire of indignation, but this conflagration only kindled within me a phoenix of preservation: I would persevere in spite of these obstacles. I spent countless hours researching every possible opportunity that would allow me to further my education."

"Lastly, I would like to encourage you to think of the thousands of undocumented people like myself. I stand before you to ask you to pass the Dream Act so I and many other undocumented people not only can continue pursuing the American Dream, but also no longer fear being separated from our loved ones."

"I thank Congresswoman BLUNT ROCHESTER for this beautifully written, almost poetic statement. Like so many other DACA students and DREAMers, it is a story of family, of education, of commitment, of patriotism—also beautifully written."

"I mentioned earlier that in the course of the day, we have been joined by Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN, who has been a real champion on the issue of immigration and a champion, relentlessly, for our DREAMers. She has served as the chair of the Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee. She is now the ranking Democrat on the Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee. She has practiced immigration law. She has taught immigration law. She is a recognized leader, called upon by all kinds of constitutional institutions for her views on this and other subjects that relate to our Constitution and our country. She is relentless to satisfy and persistent. She is not only a leader, but also a strong advocate. I thank the Congresswoman for her leadership."

I mentioned earlier Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Also, when I mentioned the Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee that Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN serves on, that is a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of which she is a leader. Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, a leader on the immigration issue and expert on it, earlier I read her statement that she presented from a DREAMer from Houston, Texas. I thank the Congresswoman for being with us."

"Congresswoman BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN from New Jersey is with us, too, and she is a very outspoken force on many subjects in the Congress. As you see, we had many testimonies from New Jersey, and I know she knows this issue as well. But for all of us, it is not just an issue. It is a value. It is something very important to us."

Earlier, also from New Jersey, was FRANK PALLONE, our ranking member on the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee who cares keenly about this issue. He has been in and out for most of the 4 hours that I have been speaking.
JOHN LEWIS, we had his beautiful statement from a DREAMer, Daniela, a dreamer from Georgia. I thank the gentleman for his great leadership. I sang his praises earlier. I could spend another 4 hours just talking about the gentleman. I thank him so much.

Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS has been here for most of the time. She, too, as a Californian, understands the impact of public policy on the lives of people. As Dr. King told us, the ballot, legislation, your life, there is a direct relationship. Legislation here has a direct impact on the lives of these people, and nobody understands that better than MAXINE WATERS, our ranking member on the Financial Services Committee. I commend her for her leadership on the part of the American taxpayer as well as consumer.

Congresswoman NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ was also here earlier, a leader on the committee, the Financial Services Committee, also a leader, the Democratic leader on the Small Business Committee where many, many minority-owned businesses enjoy the benefit of her leadership. She also was the chairman of the Hispanic Caucus the year that we passed the DREAM Act in the Representatives. I thank her and the members of the committee for making that victory possible then.

Congresswoman ANNA ESCHOO of California, she has been a tremendous force on this issue. A number of the test monies that I have read have read either from the Silicon Valley area or aspire to be from the Silicon Valley area. There are a lot of entrepreneurs, STEM, and engineer aspirations in this list, so we thank Congresswoman Eschoo for her role as a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee and for her strong advocacy for many. She and ZOR LOFGREN know better than almost anyone the contributions that immigrants have made.

Many of the startups in our area are started by immigrants to our country. Many of the people who would like to be part of that are part of the DREAMer community. So we thank Congresswoman Eschoo also for her extraordinary leadership.

I am going to go on to Alejandra Gonzalez. The story goes like this, Mr. Speaker:

"I was 12 years old when I found out I was undocumented and when I found out I did not have a Social Security number and it was then that I started to live a life full of anxiety, stress, and depression because of the uncertainty of my future and the threat of deportation. DACA was an instant relief from that."

Alejandra went on to say: "Since DACA, I have been able to acquire the funds to go back to school. While some had seen DACA as a form of amnesty—no—and have pledged to fight against it, it should be stated that it is far from that. If anything, it is a Band-Aid solution of addressing the needs and concerns of the millions of undocumented immigrants in this country."

After graduating from Alverno College, I made healthcare accessible to all and giving back to the community that I love so much. There are DREAMers that have become lawyers, doctors, police officers, and small-business owners thanks to DACA, and their career choices benefit the country as a whole.

"We are a group of hardworking individuals who just want the opportunity at a better life. My parents’ choice to move me across the border was irresponsible," Alejandra says, "but I understand why they did it. Our home country is being terrorized by poverty and drug cartels, and I can’t imagine what my life would have been like if we would have stayed. I am grateful for all the privileges the United States has granted me, and while DACA is just a temporary fix to immigration policy, it is one that provides a pathway to success for millions of DREAMers in the country.

"If we are to lose DACA, I hope that the new administration implements a reform that assures the well-being of DREAMers—but if it doesn’t, I know that our will to keep fighting and progressing won’t end. With or without DACA, people who are on the border don’t have a choice anymore. I will continue to pursue my goal of making healthcare accessible.

"We aren’t asking for a handout. We are asking for the same opportunities to succeed in the country we call home."

Thank you, Alejandra.

Miriam Santamaría writes: "Don’t worry when you are not recognized, but strive to be worthy of recognition." Who says that a DREAMer can’t achieve?—Abraham Lincoln."

Miriam writes: "I have carried Lincoln’s advice throughout my life. It resonates with me now more than ever."

"I was 4 years old when I was brought to this country. After my father passed away, my mother was faced with the difficult task of raising two children on her own. It was then that she made the decision to come to the Unites States. Leaving all of her comforts behind, she sacrificed everything to pursue a better life for us. I have lived in this country ever since. It was in Houston, Texas, where I went to school, learned a second language, graduated from high school with honors, and found my way through community college.

"I grew up with a vision of achieving the ‘American Dream,’ the same ‘dream’ they teach you in school, the dream that anyone with honest character and conduct can succeed in this country. Yet none of that matters if you do not have the ‘right’ identity card."

"Because of DACA, I was able to apply for and obtain a work permit and driver’s license. DACA also gave me the opportunity to live out my dreams. I am now a manager at a construction company and own my own photography business. I plan to continue pursuing my ambitions regardless of my status."

I consider myself lucky among others who were denied the rights granted by DACA. That is why I decided to share my story. I am not looking for any kind of recognition or sympathy, but looking to make a difference and inspire others. Hopefully, the Trump administration takes into consideration all of our stories when they make a decision about the future. In the meantime, we, the DREAMers, need to continue to set a high example for others and give back to our communities which have given us so much, even while political forces threaten our daily lives.

"I know my story is one of many others. That is what I speak for when I say we are not asking for handouts, only for an opportunity to work hard, pay taxes like other citizens, and, mostly, live our lives in peace for the first time, and for some of us, to live in the only country that we call home."

Before I go into other testimony, I want to recognize so many of our Members who have been here on the floor with us and some who are watching from their offices and sending their memos.

But I do want to acknowledge the presence of Congressman CARRAjal of California, a champion on this.

They are all distinguished champions on this issue, very concerned, working very hard for us to get a debate and a vote on the floor.

Congressman CARRAjal of California, a freshman member; Congressman KILDEE of Michigan, who leads the way with his 13th consecutive minute on the floor; Congresswoman BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, whose birthday was yesterday and who is sharing, today, with us. I acknowledged her earlier. I thank her.

Congressman WATTERS; Congresswoman VELÁZQUEZ; Congressman CORREA of California; Congresswoman MATSUI of California; Congressman GOMEZ of California; again, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, now my third time to acknowledge Congresswoman Jackson Lee this week; Congressman TAKANO of California; Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. I read the testimony of her DREAMer earlier.

Congressman LOWENTHAL of California; Congressman DARREn SOTO of Florida. He has been such a champion right from the start. I was down with him at a university like the first month of his being in Congress, and that day I spoke to General Kelly right from the venue where we were speaking to the students, and General Kelly told me he had not read any memos. So about DREAMers. I had confidence that he would help us, and I still do, on this very important value that we share.
Congressman MIKE THOMPSON of California; Congressman CARDEÑAS, who was just here, of California; Congressman TONKO of New York; Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS of North Carolina. I mentioned Congresswoman ZOE LOF-GREN. Again,acknowledgment to Congresswoman PANETTA, who presented testimony here; Congressman NORCROSS of New Jersey. There is lots of New Jersey testimony here.

Congressman CARTWRIGHT of Pennsylvania has been with us for a long while; Congresswoman ESTEN of New York, a champion of all of those issues, including our fight to be fair and just to Puerto Rico; Congresswoman ELLISON. I read the testimony of his DREAM'er earlier.

Congresswoman ESCH, I acknowledge her again for her extraordinary leadership. She has faith that this will happen, and we pray together over it.

Congresswoman NORMA TORRES of California, reminding me that tomorrow was the National Prayer Breakfast; Congressman RUIZ of California; Congresswoman MCGOVERN from Massachusetts; who has been with us a long time; Congresswoman VAL DEMINGS, a new member of the Judiciary Committee from Florida; and Congressman CASTRO of Texas, San Antonio. We had testimony from there.

I acknowledge Congressman AL GREEN from Houston, Texas; Congressman GENE GREEN from Houston, Texas; Congresswoman BLUNT ROCHESTER, whom we had beautiful testimony from earlier; Congresswoman SLAUGHTER from New York; Congressman HUFFMAN from California; Congressman MCMENNY from California; Congresswoman BARRAGÁN from California; Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY from Illinois; Congresswoman GARAMENDI from California; Congresswoman BONAMICI from Oregon. Please, let’s give Jayapal another round of applause, again, I acknowledge her leadership—who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, the committee of jurisdiction for this; again, I acknowledge Congressman JOHN LEWIS; Congressman CICILLINE, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee; and Congressman RUZAY VARGAS from California.

They have been just extraordinary, all of them.

Again, the members of the Homeland Security Committee; Congressman BENNIE THOMPSON was in meetings with us preparing to come to the floor, and I want to acknowledge his leadership on this as well. Congressman ADAM SCHIFF spent some time with us in Caucus downstairs on this subject. So many of our colleagues participated in our early morning meeting until our next meeting to come to the floor.

I will tell you about the early morning meeting, which began around 8 a.m., because when I went into the meeting at 8, I said to our colleagues that at 8 this morning until 12 tomorrow night is 40 hours, Mr. Speaker. Forty hours.

A strong Biblical number: 40 years in the desert for the Jews, Moses and Aaron; 40 years. Forty days in the desert with Christ. Forty days of Lent, so important to many of us here. Forty hours as a Catholic ritual, the 40 days chasing that noun. Forty hours is a number that is fraught with opportunity.

It is a prayerful time, too, whether it was in the desert with Christ or in Lent or 40 hours of religious devotion. We should use these days to communicate and to discuss and pray with those who are in need.

I thought of coming to the floor, as I said earlier, when Senator DURBIN was here and we sang his praises for being such a champion on this issue. I was going to come to the floor in my rosary blessed by the Pope and talk about not just one rosary, five-decade, but all three, the full rosary. That would take some time. Prayerful about that.

Instead, I did that during the night and called everyone who follows Congress knows the stories of these DREAMers and how consistent they are with the aspirations of our Founders; how proud our Founders would be of the aspirations of these young people to build a better future; to give back to community; to pledge allegiance to America; and to fulfill life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that our Founders—imagine Founders putting as a purpose of our nation the pursuit of happiness. There were so wonderful. Everything we do here has to be to honor the vision of our Founders, to honor the sacrifice of our men and women in uniform and what they do to make America the country that we are, the home of the brave and the land of the free, and also the aspiration of our children.

So I reiterate the statement I made earlier: this is about the children. It is about the children. The mark of it as CHIP. CHIP is a healthcare program for the children. It is handled discretely. It has broad support. It is not the whole healthcare bill. It is CHIP for the children.

This is DREAMers for the children. It is not the whole immigration bill. It is this. It is a confidence-building step, a first step. We go to the next, more complicated step of comprehensive immigration reform we all know. That is why it is in our legislation that we are beseeching the President—excuse me, well, the President to support, but our Speaker to give us an opportunity to bring to the floor.

It recognizes our responsibility to protect our borders. It recognizes our need to be true to who we are and true to our nature in terms of being inspired by these DREAMers and giving them the protections that they should have.

So we want an inclusive solution.

Some other colleagues have arrived who have been helping work on this issue. Our distinguished chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, Mr. CROWLEY. I think he has been present at every meeting we have had with the large and small DREAMers, friends of DREAMers, and the rest. I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. LEVIN has also been a strong advocate. Coming from Michigan, he brings a heartland perspective to our discussion. I thank Mr. LEVIN.

I thank CAROLYN MALONEY from New York. Of course, New Yorkers think about this issue, but so do we in California. But it is a heartland issue as well.

So I am very proud of all the Members who have come here, and also for the work that they have done. There are many others who have been working very hard on this issue when we started our meetings at 8 o’clock this morning, continued in our leaders meeting with Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. HOYER about where we go from here in terms of the budget negotiations that have gone on.

As I said earlier, there are many good things in the budget agreement. They have been responsive in a bipartisan way. Again, it is a compromise. I just return to that because some people have not heard my first statement.

The budget caps agreement includes many Democratic priorities. With the disaster recovery package and dollar-for-dollar increases in defense and non-defense budget, Democrats have secured hundreds of billions of dollars to invest in communities across America. There will be billions in funding to fight opioids and to strengthen our veterans. Remember what our priorities were. They were bipartisan priorities that we were fighting for, appealing for: fighting opioids, strengthening our veterans, the National Institutes of Health, to build job-creating rural infrastructure and broadband, and to fund access to childcare and quality higher education. So it is a good piece of work.

This morning we took a measure of our Caucus because the package really does nothing to advance a bipartisan long-term solution to go forward in the House. Without a commitment from Speaker Ryan comparable to the commitment from Leader MCCONNELL, this package cannot have my support. However, I am hopeful that we can get that commitment.

Let me say about this House of Representatives, first of all, as far as the Constitution is concerned, we take the oath to protect and defend it. That is our responsibility.

And all the things I thought—I thought I might be hungry. I thought I might be thirsty—I never thought I would get the sniffles from the rug. But I can handle it if you can.

Honoring the Constitution of the United States is so important. The first branch, Article I, the legislative branch, we are the first branch of government. We are the people’s House in the wisdom of our Founders elected every 2 years to have us constantly accountable to our constituents.

The Constitution said that appropriations bills should begin in the House. So the House sent over a continuing resolution.
Was that yesterday? It seems like a long time ago now.

The Senate is acting upon that by adding to it the compromise that I described and which I think is a good piece of work. I commend both the leaders, MITCH MCCONNELL and CHUCK SCHUMER, for their negotiations for which our House Democratic input was a major part. So I associate myself with it.

However, the difference between the House and the Senate is that Senator MAXINE WATERS, the Republican leader in the Senate, was respectful of his members who asked in a bipartisan way for him to bring a bill to the floor, and he will give that opportunity. The chips will fall where they may when they have the debate, but they viewed that opportunity as a fair one.

We are asking for the same thing. Now, in our House, our bipartisan bill is further developed. It is the Hurd-Aguilar bill, which, as I said, recognizes our responsibility to protect our borders, but also does the job for our DREAMers. It is just a piece of the immigration bill, but a confidence builder in a bipartisan way, done, again, in a bipartisan way to build unity with transparency.

Let’s have the debate on the floor. Why should we be considered the place where appropriations begin, the place where we will have to take a vote on that again, the only place in America where we can debate the issue? Give us a chance. Give us a vote. Put it all on the floor. Make it queen of the hill. Bring your Goodlatte bill to the floor. Maybe what the Senate comes up with should be on the floor as well. We will see what that is.

It is bipartisan. We know that it will be bipartisan. That requires a big vote, a supervote in the Senate, the Hurd-Aguilar bill, which has enough Republican cosponsors and many more supporters to justify it being brought to the floor.

So what we are asking for is just simply a vote. No guaranty. Just the ability to debate and consider. Queen of the hill, whoever gets the most votes, that would be available for people like me, my family did not think twice; we all agreed. Our country’s future and success. Because of DACA, I am able to say I am a part-time student and part-time staff for an after-school program. Ana goes on to say: "It is two steps closer to becoming a businesswoman and a teacher, and that gives me hope. Sadly, however, the new administration has posed threats that would make my hope and my dreams unreachable. If the permit is taken away, all the hard work will become worthless. I want to give back to this country, so I yearn Congress to give me that chance."

We thank Ana for her statement.

Fidelco Fifiel-Perez says: "A high school teacher told me, 'People like you don’t go to college.' I was accepted to seven colleges after graduating with honors from Emsley A. Laney High School, and I now hold a BFA from Memphis College of Art as well as an MA in MFA from the University of Iowa."

"In July 2012, I stood in front of the television with tears rolling down my face as I heard President Obama enact the controversial executive action after the DREAM Act, a bipartisan bill, stalled to reach closed in the Senate. Even through those tears, I knew that my life and the lives of so many others were at risk and that most people would never see this."

"I was the first of my family to graduate from high school. Every undocumented person I knew, other than my two younger brothers, dropped out either because it was expected of them or because a high school diploma meant nothing for the jobs to which they applied. I remember being told to get a job that paid under the table and to keep my head down. This was contrary to what my elementary and high school teachers had told me. 'Work hard, and you too can make something of your life.' Of course, they were as unaware of my status as I was of the full repercussions that came with it."

Everyone was excited to start college, and he goes on to talk about all of that, but it is a similar story about the sacrifices of parents, the sacrifices of parents to take the risk, parents to work hard and encourage education, parents wanting to make the future better for their children. It is a beautiful, beautiful story.

Juliana Carvalho Rogers: "I came to the United States for the first time when I was 11 years old. My younger sister was brought to St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital with leukemia."

How beautiful. "We came back 3 years later for her checkup, and we found out she had relapsed. My dad was afraid of trying to change our expiring tourist visa in case we had to go back to Brazil and my sister would not be able to receive treatment. My sister is now a cancer survivor and would not have been if we had gone back to Brazil. My family left everything behind to save her and give
In anticipation of the State of the Union Address, Lopez issued the following message:

“My name is Juan Lopez, and I arrived in the United States of America at the young age of 2 years old. I have been living in the United States for over 15 years. He is 17 now, Mr. Speaker.

“I remember the first time I heard my legal status referred to as illegal alien. I immediately felt as though the term did not fit. Alien means outsider, and I have never felt like one.

“I have lived the entirety of my life in the same place, but I am not ashamed of where I was from. I embraced the term undocumented and have used it as a propelling force in my own pursuit of greatness.”

Imagine, his own pursuit of greatness. You go, you 17-year-old Juan Lopez.

“I am a recipient of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, otherwise known as DACA, and it is something I am very proud of. I am a DREAMer, and I will continue to dream whether it is here or wherever the government sends me.”

Karji Forhit, This is the opening line: “I think you get married after you graduate high school.” These are words my SAT tutor said to me during my college consultation visit. Halfway through making my college list, he abruptly halted the conversation and, for a moment, my future. He did not think that I was fit for college, despite my top-notch academic record that I maintained since the day I entered pre-kindergarten. The only viable options he saw from all undocumented youths was marriage.

“My name is Karji Forhit, and I am an undocumented immigrant. I was born in India and grew up in the diverse streets of Jackson Heights”—in the heights, New York City—“since the third grade. I am hard not only to help myself, but help those in undocumented communities.”

He goes on to say: “My mother decided to move to America because it is where the rains of hard work, sprinkled with luck, equals success. When President Obama created DACA, it gave me the opportunity to attend the University of Notre Dame, where I am pursuing my goal of getting a Ph.D. in economics. DACA allows me to work not only as a research assistant to Professor Jeffrey Bergstrand, but also as a tutor at the Notre Dame writing center. Honing my writing and research skills will not only advance my career, but will also advance the careers of my fellow undocumented peers at Notre Dame. While Notre Dame has provided numerous opportunities for its DACA students, there is still a lot of work to be done. I am the second generation of undocumented students, and we have publicly accepted. Last summer, I conducted research on medical school admission policies for undocumented students. This research is critical for the campus career services when providing guidance and up-to-date information for current pre-med majors looking for medical schools that are mostly DACA friendly.”

Karji Forhit goes on and on and talks about that and the need for doctors in our country.

So it is, again, another chance for more doctors. We have talked about health professionals. We have talked about researchers in the healthcare field. We have talked about doctors, dentists. We have talked about graduate students and health-related issues and the need for more health professionals in our country to meet the health needs of our country. We hear this coming from these students.

Since we were talking here about this, I wanted to just mention we talked about Notre Dame here, but so many of the institutions of higher learning in our country have been so supportive of our DREAMers. The administrations of these institutions of higher learning have been advocates for the DREAMers. They have tried to accommodate them where possible, advocate for them wherever, and part of what we talked about earlier.

I particularly want to mention the CEO of IBM.

IBM has been so good to its DREAMers. They have respected them, given them opportunities, and advocated and brought them to the Capitol, come here with their CEO.

It is just really quite remarkable, but I could say that about a large swath of companies in Silicon Valley. Bill Gates has been a champion on this issue. I really give them credit for keeping the issue in front of this House in such a high, high place and making it a priority in their advocacy here and, importantly, in their community. The business community, tied in with the academic community, has been a tremendous resource.

Since we were talking here about laptops and other opportunities, I want to go back to our bishop statement from earlier. I thought it would be useful once again, since we have a new Speaker, to read the statement of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

This was their statement on the decision to end DACA and urge Congress to find a legislative solution. That is what we are trying to do today, is find a legislative solution, or at least give it a chance to be debated on the floor.

The following statement from the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, President Cardinal Daniel N. DiNardo from Galveston, Houston; along with Vice President Archbishop Jose H. Gomez from Los Angeles; Bishop Joe S. Vasquez from Austin, Texas, who is the chairman of the Committee on Migration; Bishop Joseph J. Tyson from...
Yakima, chairman of the Subcommittee on Pastoral Care of Migrants, Refugees, and Travelers says the “cancellation of the DACA program is reprehensible.”

The statement follows:

The bishop goes on to say: “Today, our Nation has done the opposite of how Scripture calls us to respond. It is a step back from the progress that we need to make as a country. Today’s actions represent a heartbreaking moment in our history that shows the absence of mercy and good will and a shortsighted vision of the future. DACA users are woven into the fabric of our country and of our Church and are, by every social and human measure, American youth.

“We strongly urge Congress to act and immediately resume work toward a legislative solution. We pledge our support to work on finding an expeditious means of protection for DACA youth...”

“As people of faith, we say to DACA youth—regardless of your immigration status, you are children of God and welcome in the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church supports you and will advocate for you.”

That was on November 5, 2017. That was the day that the President issued his statement.

Now, having worked with the bishops for awhile, for them to have such a definitive statement so quickly is pretty remarkable. I’ve sometimes it takes a bill longer for their deliberative process to work, but this came right away.

Okay, This is doctors and DREAMers.

I mentioned about the need for doctors and the ambition and the vocation that these young people were feeling towards becoming doctors, and I read this. The Association of American Medical Colleges reports that the Nation’s doctor shortage will rise between 40,000 and 105,000 by 2030. Both the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges have warned that ending DACA will exacerbate this physician shortage in the United States, and they have urged Congress to pass legislation to protect DACA.

Are you listening? Listen to what the AMA said.

“Estimates have shown that the DACA initiatives could help introduce 5,400 previously ineligible physicians into the U.S. healthcare system in the coming decades to help address physician shortages and ensure patient access to care.”

Remember, those with DACA status will particularly create care shortages for the underserved areas. Without these physicians, the AMA is concerned that the quality of care provided in these communities will be negatively impacted and that patient access to care will suffer.

This is why I am glad it will be submitted for the RECORD, but I am going to make sure all of our Members have this.

“I acknowledged Mr. THOMPSON earlier. Congresswoman GRACE NAPOLITANO of California is with us now. We have got JACKIE SPEIER, I acknowledge her; JAMIE RASKIN of Maryland; VAL DEMINGS, I mentioned earlier.

Let me see. ALMA ADAMS, I recognized earlier, too. Ms. BARRAGAN; BRENDA LAWRENCE from Michigan, who brings that heartland of America perspective to it; ANN KUSTER of New Hampshire. Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas is with us as well.

Many Members have come and gone, some on more than one occasion, but I acknowledge everyone who has been here already.

Anybody new on this side? Okay. So we probably want to hear now about Victor Esparza.

Victor Esparza says: “The day I received my employment authorization card through President Obama’s DACA program is the day I began to live without fear. The uber-small and not someone plagued by fear of Trump campaign promises. This narrative, I feel, is not only mine. It is owned, shared by hundreds of thousands of others who also have persevered because you, others who also have persevered because you, Senator Durbin, who got smoking off of airplanes. Thank you, as one who travels. Last week, I had eight flights in 10 days. I thank Senator DURBIN for that.

He has been a champion in so many, many ways: champion of the National Institutes of Health, of learning from experience in his own daughter’s health, about the need for Biblical values, new care that can be provided in the Institutes of Health has and appropriated for. The list of his accomplishments is great, and this is one of them, the DREAMers.

So he sent us this story from Cesar Montelongo.

Today, I want to tell you about Cesar Montelongo. When Cesar was 10 years old, his family came to the United States from Mexico.

He grew up in New Mexico, where his academic prowess was quickly apparent. He graduated high school with a grade point average above 4.0, and he was ranked third in his class—third in his class.
Cesar was a member of the chess, French, Spanish, physics, and science clubs. He even took college courses the last 2 years of high school.

Cesar went on to New Mexico State University, where he was a triple major in biology, microbiology, and Spanish, as well as two minors in chemistry and biochemistry. Cesar graduated with distinction in the honors track with a 3.9 GPA.

Cesar then earned a master’s degree in biology, with a minor in molecular biology, while also working as a teaching assistant. Today, Cesar is the first DACA student enrolled in the M.D.-Ph.D. program at Loyola University—Chicago—Stritch School of Medicine. He is entering his third year of this highly competitive program, and upon completion, he will receive a medical degree and a doctorate degree in science.

Cesar is one of the more than 30 DACA recipients at the Stritch School of Medicine. This began in 2014 when they admitted DACA students.

DACA students do not receive special treatment in the selection process and are not eligible for any Federal financial assistance. Many have committed to working in a medically underserved community in Illinois after graduation. Cesar Montelongo is researching how bladder viruses shape bacteria populations and the potential implications for urinary infections and disease.

Wow.

He is also a member of the pathology medical group, a Spanish interpreter at a clinic, and a mentor for other medical students.

When asked what drew him to medicine, Cesar says: “When I was very young, my father became ill and then was bedridden for months. He was the primary breadwinner, and I saw him as our protector. Watching him immobilized and screaming in pain impacted my world view. Years later, we found out that my father had suffered from diabetic myopathy and neuropathy. Learning that both his illness and our family suffering could have been prevented by education and relatively inexpensive medication was heartbreaking. By time, it made me realize the potential of medicine.”

Cesar’s dream for the future? To become a practicing physician and a scientist and to develop new and improved clinical diagnostic tools so that doctors can diagnose and treat disease faster.

Close to 70 DREAMers are in medical school around the country. But without DACA, these DREAMers will not become physicians and they could be deported back to countries where they have not lived since they were children. Will America be a stronger country if we deport people like Cesar? I don’t think so. The answer is clear.

Remember that AMA statement from earlier about how important this all is. I don’t have it here right now.

We now want to talk about William Medeiros:

When William was only 6 years old, his family moved to the United States from Brazil. William grew up in the Boston area and then moved to Florida.

In high school, he was an honors student and graduated with a 3.8 GPA. He was also a star athlete, playing on his high school’s soccer and football teams.

William is now a student at the University of Central Florida, where he has a 3.5 GPA. He will graduate in the spring of 2019 with his bachelor’s degree in criminal justice.

He is also working a full-time job in order to support himself. Because he is a DACA recipient, William is ineligible for any financial aid from the Federal Government.

William’s dream? To enlist in the military, and then, after serving his country, to become an officer with his local police department.

Thanks to DACA, William is on his way to fulfilling his dream. Last year, he enlisted in the Army through the Medical Accessions Vital to National Interest program, known as MAVNI.

And here is a photo of him with his recruiter at the enlistment ceremony.

The MAVNI program, as I mentioned earlier, allows immigrants with skills critical to the national interest to enroll in the armed services. More than 800 DACA recipients with these critical skills have joined the military through MAVNI just through that program.

Some in the Trump administration claim that DACA is taking jobs away from Americans, but William and hundreds of other DREAMers have vital skills that our military could not find elsewhere. William, along with other DREAMers, is waiting to ship out to basic training. He continues his undergraduate studies and working full-time, waiting his chance to serve the country he loves.

William wrote this letter: “My desire to serve this Nation and help people, to pay back my dues for everything I received from this great country, and to lead by example by showing my fellow DACA members that anything is possible with hard work, perseverance, and dedication.”

William Medeiros and other DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country, but without the Dream Act, William and hundreds of other immigrants with skills that are vital to our national interests will be kicked out of the Armed Forces.

They want nothing more than to serve, and they are willing to die for the country they call home. Instead, they could be deported back to countries they haven’t lived in since they were children.

Will America be stronger if we deport William and people like him who want to stay here and serve in the armed services? I think the answer is quite clear. No, we won’t be strong.

Today, again, I want to tell you about William Magana. When Ximena was 9 years old, her family came to the United States from Mexico City. She was raised in the city of Houston. We have a lot of Houston folks.

William’s dream? To enlist in the Army. And here is a photo of him with his recruiter at the enlistment ceremony.

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Cristina Velasquez—no relation to Congresswoman VELÁZQUEZ.

Today I want to tell you about Cristina Velasquez. When Cristina was 6 years old, her family came to the United States from Caracas, Venezuela. She went to elementary school in Madison, Wisconsin.

Cristina wrote this letter. In it, she talked about her childhood, and she said: ‘I spent my formative childhood years in the Midwest, where I learned to assimilate and learn the values that this country was founded on. The salt-of-the-earth quality of the people around me and extraordinary kindness between strangers shaped my own values and attitude towards others. Growing up in Madison taught me a great deal about compassion, patience, and hard work.”

Cristina was an outstanding student. In high school, she was a member of the National Honor Society—you have heard that over and over and over again. Cristina was the co-chair of the National Honor Society and she was also elected as vice president of her class and manager of the track team. She also found time to volunteer.

I love the way kids are so top-notch, academically participate in athletics and the rest, and in their spare time work at the local camp for pre-K students or the food bank or whatever it is.

Cristina graduated with honors from Miami University. She is currently a student at Georgetown University, majoring in international law, institutions and ethics. She received the President’s Volunteer Service Award 2 years in a row and is a Walsh Scholar.

And as a Hoya mom and Hoya wife and Hoya grandmother, I can tell you, being a Walsh Scholar at Georgetown, that is a very big deal.

During her time at Georgetown, Cristina has interned at the U.S. House of Representatives and piloted a college mentorship program at a local high school. In addition to this, she finds time to work two part-time jobs.

How many hours do you have in a day, Cristina?

She has also dedicated two of her undergraduate summers during the school year to volunteer as a teacher in urban and rural schools. She went to elementary school in Madison, Wisconsin.

In both these positions, she works with high-achieving, low-income students or the food bank or whatever it is.

In any event, Cristina is scheduled to start the program next summer and start teaching next fall, but without DACA or the Dream Act, Cristina and 190 other teachers will be forced to leave their students behind.

Again, will America be stronger? I don’t think so.

Jesus Contreras: Jesus was only 6 years old when he was brought to the United States from Mexico by his mother, who sought safety from violence. He grew up in Houston.

After graduating from high school as a top student, Jesus obtained DACA. This enabled him to pursue his dream of becoming a paramedic. Jesus attended Lone Star College in Houston and earned his paramedic certification.

Today, Jesus is 23 years old. He works as a paramedic in the Montgomery County Hospital District.

Through Hurricane Harvey, Jesus Contreras worked six straight days rescuing people from flood areas. He helped people who needed dialysis or insulin. He took flood victims to local hospitals. Afterward, he would stop at home for a quick shower before heading to his local church to volunteer, helping flood victims with their medical needs.

Jesus sent this letter, and it says: “Houston is my home, and these are my people. I love my career. It has given me the opportunity to help people in ways I never imagined I could. DACA means everything to me. I would lose my license and certifications without it. I would be sent back to a country I don’t know and would lose everything.”

Jesus and other DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country. But without DACA, Jesus couldn’t have worked to protect his community through Hurricane Harvey, and he could have been deported back to Mexico, where he hasn’t lived since he was 6 years old.

Will America be stronger if he goes away?

I don’t think so, no.

We have another Georgetowner here: Luis Gonzalez. When Luis was 8 years old, his family came to the United States from Mexico. Luis had a difficult childhood in Santa Ana, California. After his parents separated, he lived with his mother in a car garage for several years. Then, after his mother remarried, Luis lived with an abusive stepfather.

But Luis overcame these circumstances and became an excellent student. He graduated high school in the top 1 percent of his class—now that is a 1 percent we like to talk about—with a 4.69 GPA, and he passed all nine advanced placement exams that he took.

Luis was also very involved in extracurricular and volunteer activities. He was the secretary of the school’s—here it is again—National Honor Society chapter. Luis helped organize an anti-bullying campaign at a local elementary school. He created a mentorship program to help incoming freshmen at his high school.

On Saturdays, instead of relaxing, he volunteered to tutor other students in math—on Saturdays, every Saturday—and he volunteered to help a teacher at a local elementary school.

Luis was also very active in his church. Every Sunday, he translated the pastor’s sermon into English for those who didn’t speak Spanish and he cleaned up the church before and after Sunday service.

Because of his outstanding record in high school, Luis was admitted to Georgetown University and is currently a sophomore and majoring in American studies and minoring in government.

Luis continues to use his spare time—really—to give back to the community. He is a member of the Provo’s Committee for Diversity. He is the co-chair of the Hoya Saxa Weekend, a program that brings students from underrepresented communities to visit Georgetown. And Luis is a leader of Stride for College, a program that mentors students at local inner-city high schools.

Luis’ dream is to be a high school teacher, which is not surprising, given the strong commitment he has already shown to helping young people.

Luis wrote in his letter: “DACA gave me the confidence and the security I had not had before. I lived in fear and in the shadows. Thanks to DACA, however, I have been able to do things I otherwise wouldn’t be able to do, like traveling through an airport or working on a campus. I’ve always felt that I am an American, but having DACA allowed me to stop living in constant fear and uncertainty. Now these fears have come back against me.”

Will America be stronger if we deport Luis Gonzalez if he stays here and becomes a high school teacher?

I think that the answer is obvious.

Now, on this subject of Georgetown and English, his second language, and translating into English for those who don’t speak Spanish. He cleaned up the church before and after Sunday service. The thing about the church that is interesting, I just recently—and I won’t read it again right now, but the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops’ statement I read from His Holiness about immigrants when he was here in the Capitol—but I also mentioned Dr. Sam Rodriguez and other leaders in the evangelical community who have been so outspoken on protecting our DREAMers.

I know we all go to church services every Sunday. I mean, that is what I hear. I go to a lot of different places because I travel around the country. And more and more around the country, and in my own community in California, more and more of our parishioners are from the Philippines or from Latin America. So a lot of the future of the church—by the way, in one of the churches I go to in California, our pastor was from Nigeria. In my church in San Francisco, one of our priests was from the Philippines. The idea of parishioners being more diverse is also the clergy being more diverse.

So when we talk about faith and building faith and strong faith in our
country, recognize how faith-filled so many of these families are who come to our country. Again, our motto is “In God We Trust.” It is wonderful to see their faith in God, their faith in America, their faith in the future, their faith in themselves, their faith in their families, the faith that they have in us, the hope, the faith in the goodness of others, as I said, hope, sitting right there between faith and charity.

So just, again, that spark of divinity that we all have, we all have to act upon.

We must not let Benita Vella Benita was brought to the United States by her parents when she was only 8. She graduated as the valedictorian of her high school class at the age of 16. She received a full scholarship to St. Mary’s University. She graduated from the honors program with a double major in biology and sociology. Her honors thesis was on the Dream Act.

She wrote: “I can’t wait to be able to give back to the community that has given me so much. I was recently asked to sing the national anthem for both the United States and Mexico at a Cinco de Mayo community assembly. Without missing a beat, I quickly belted out the Star-Spangled Banner. I then realized that I had no idea how to sing the Mexican national anthem. I am American. My dream is American. It is time to make our dreams a reality. It is time to pass the Dream Act.”

We have some photos.

This is Javier Cuan-Martinez. Javier was only 4 years old when his family brought him to the United States from Mexico. Javier went to elementary school in Texas, and then moved to Temecula, California.

Javier was an excellent student, who was very involved in extracurricular and volunteer activities as the member of the National Honor Society and was named Riverside County’s Student of the Month.

He also received an award from the College Board’s National Hispanic Recognition Program, which is given to only 5,000 of the 250,000 Hispanic students who take the test.

Javier was a member of the math club and a drum major in the school’s marching band. He volunteers in his town’s soup kitchen for the homeless, and received the President of the United States Volunteer Service Award.

Javier didn’t know he was undocumented until he was applying for college and learned that he was ineligible for Federal financial assistance. Thanks to his academic achievements, Javier was accepted at Harvard University. He is now majoring in computer science. He is also a member of the Harvard Computer Society and Harvard’s marching band. Thanks to DACA, Javier is supporting himself by working as a web developer.

Javier sent his letter. He wrote: “DACA doesn’t give me an advantage. Rather, it gives me the opportunity to create my own future on the same grounds as any other student. I would like to be judged upon my qualifications as a person than what papers I happen to have in my hand. I hope to be a computer programmer and begin earning my living as a contributing member of America’s society.”

Consider this: every year, thousands of foreign computer programmers come to the United States as temporary guest workers under H–1B visas. It makes no sense to deport a homegrown talent like Javier, when American companies are importing foreign computer specialists. Javier and other DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country.

God bless you, Javier. This is a story from TERRI SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank TERRI SEWELL for joining us.

TERRI brings this story of a DREAMer from Alabama. Fernanda Herrera said: “I came to the U.S. when I was 2½ and lived in Gadsden, Alabama, where I attended Gadsden City High School and played the flute in the band, serving as a section leader for 2 years.”

“I moved to Birmingham in 2013 to attend Samford University as an honor student majoring in International Relations. I graduated this past May, with thousands out in loans for my degree and am hoping to attend law school.”

“My parents and U.S.-born little brother live in Ragland, where they own a small Mexican restaurant under my name since I am the only person of age and with a Social Security number.”

“They own it under that.

“I recently had a car wreck that put me $40,000 further into debt. If DACA is taken away, I will not be able to work to pay my loans, my hospital debt, my car payments, or my debt from helping my parents with their restaurant. Without a clean Dream Act, my U.S. citizen brother is forced to choose between having his sister or his parents here.”

Oh, we do have a picture here. How lovely. How cute the little brother is.

I thank TERRI SEWELL for that and thank her for her extraordinary leadership of DREAMers from Alabama about a DREAMer. The DREAMers are all over our country, Mr. Speaker. They are a blessing so across the board.

From the heartland of America, we have many from Michigan, from Illinois, from Alabama about a DREAMer. The DREAMers are all over our country, Mr. Speaker. They are a blessing so across the board.

From the heartland of America, we have many from Michigan, from Illinois, from Alabama about a DREAMer.

Lara Alvarado was 8 years old. Her family brought her to the United States from Mexico. She grew up in Chicago, Illinois. In high school, Lara was an excellent student and was involved in many extracurricular and volunteer activities. She was a member of the National Honor Society—the National Honor Society, the resounding theme of all of this, a member of the National Honor Society.

She played soccer, tennis, and basketball, and she was a member of the student government, the school newspaper, the chess club and the yearbook club.

Lara went to Northeastern Illinois University. In college, she worked two jobs to pay for her college tuition. Keep in mind, she is ineligible for Federal financial assistance, because of her immigration status. In 2006, Lara graduated with honors with a major in justice studies; but then she was stuck. Lara wanted to become a lawyer but was unable to pursue this dream, Mr. Speaker, because she was undocumented.

Six long years later, in 2012, President Obama established DACA, and Lara’s life changed. In 2013, Lara received DACA and enrolled in law school at Southern Illinois University. In law school, Lara won the moot court competition. She won the moot court competition—how about that—and was selected for the Order of Barristers, a legal honor society.

This spring, 10 years after she graduated from college, Lara received her law degree. Over the summer, she passed her bar exam; and just last month, Lara received her Illinois law license, which she is proudly holding in this picture.

As you see, Lara never gave up on her dream of becoming a lawyer, and thanks to DACA and her hard work, this dream has become a reality. Now Lara is planning a career in public interest law. She says: “I would like to be of service to others.”

In her letter, she says: “DACA has opened the door.” I keep hearing that theme: open the door, open the door. Let the Speaker please open the door so we can have a chance here. As SPEAKER MCCONNELL has done in the Senate.

Lara writes: “DACA has opened the door to possibilities that were beyond my reach. DACA represents a better life and the opportunity to achieve the American Dream. DACA has given me the freedom to live without fear. I now have the confidence to know that my hard work, dedication, and achievements can be recognized. I will continue to work hard and lead by the example of what I can accomplish if given the opportunity.”

Lara and other DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country. Will America be a stronger country if we deport Lara? I don’t think so.

This is from Representative ENGEL from New York; it is one of his constituents.

“My name is Diana, a constituent of yours from Yonkers, New York. I am a DACA recipient who is currently in limbo not knowing what my future holds. I was able to obtain a driver’s license and put myself through tech school where I obtained my EMT license. I also obtained phlebotomy and

February 7, 2018
EKG certifications, which have certified me to work in the emergency room. If Congress approves a path to citizenship, I would be able to accomplish so much more to give back to my family and community. I love what I am doing and do not want to lose all that I have worked for. Thank you for taking the time to read my message. Sincerely, Diana.”

Another from Congressman Engel, a constituent.

“My name is Justa, from the Bronx. New York. I applied for DACA in July after finding out from an ICE officer that I had 60 days to leave the country or face deportation. I am also about to lose my job because I have not received my new EAD card. DACA is my only hope.”

Elizabeth, again from Eliot Engel, from Yonkers. She writes to Congress: “I am contacting you because I submitted my initial DACA application earlier in 2017 and completed my biometric update yet to date have not received any other guidance. I humbly ask if there’s any way that you can help me out. I am absolutely heartbroken and in deep emotional stress because of everything that is going on at the moment. I have two children in 4th and 6th grades. I would not be able to imagine my life without them. I arrived in the U.S. when I was 9 months old and am now 26. I have called USCIS, and the only information they provided was that there is one already on their website. I just asked if it was possible to request an inquiry, and they said it wouldn’t be possible. I just had to wait.”

Another one, Stephanie. Stephanie is the girlfriend of an unnamed DREAMer in Eliot Engel’s district. “I write to you today about DACA. My boyfriend is a DACA recipient. He is a building engineer who lives in New Rochelle, New York. He is a high school graduate and has his associate’s degree. He has no criminal record. He pays taxes yet reaps none of the benefits available to citizens, welfare, Social Security, etc. He is a good person from a good family. I am terrified that Congress will not be able to come to an agreement over DACA and his safety will hang in the balance; that he could be sent back to a country he barely knows. I understand that you are against the decision to end DACA, but I beg you, please do not party lines and have yet to treat me with any respect. Do whatever is necessary. This has been a horrible day, but, in 6 months, it could get so much worse.”

I thank Eliot Engel for giving us those stories from his district.

This is from Barbara. In 2002, when Barbara was 5 years old, her family brought her to the United States from Mexico. Barbara grew up in Phoenix, Arizona, and she knew she would face challenges because she was a DREAMer. Her older sister had been accepted at a State university but could not afford to attend. As an undocumented immigrant, she is not eligible for Federal financial assistance, and Arizona law prohibits State financial assistance to DREAMers like Barbara and her sister. During her freshman year in high school, the mentor told her that, as a DREAMer, she was going to have to try harder than everyone else.” She says: “Those words confirmed what I had known all along. Although I was only starting high school, I began to dread what most students anticipate with excitement, graduation day. What if I go into any dream school, but I couldn’t go because I couldn’t afford it?”

In high school, Barbara was an excellent student and was involved in many extracurricular and volunteer activities. She was a member of the Academic Decathlon team for 4 years and was a team captain during her senior year. She was a member of the student government, the yearbook club, the homecoming court; she volunteered to tutor middle school students and worked part-time to save money for her education.

Barbara also participated in a number of programs at Arizona State University, including the Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communications. She recorded a story about her life, and it was aired around the country on National Public Radio. This experience sparked her interest in journalism and led to an internship at KJZZ, the Phoenix affiliate of National Public Radio. Last year, Barbara graduated as valedictorian of her high school with a 4.5 GPA. As a result of her accomplishments, Barbara was accepted at Dartmouth College, an Ivy League school, where she is now a sophomore—a great Ivy League school.

Barbara writes: “I’m very grateful for DACA allowing me to work and not be deported to a country I didn’t know and have not been since I was 5. Just like thousands of other undocumented students, I have grown and become accustomed to the culture here; this is where I belong. I want to be a contributing member of society, as I have proven in my 13 years.”

As we know, Barbara and DREAMers have so much to contribute to our country. We have a little boy here, Aciel. He was a 5-year-old boy. His family brought him to the United States from Mexico. His parents are both engineers and everything changed for him. He is a bright child, but when he learned that he was undocumented, his life took a downturn. He was failing his classes and dropped out of high school for 6 months.

He wrote: “I felt that because of my status I had no future. As a result, my grades and attendance plummeted, and I struggled to do anything productive.”

Then, in 2012, President Obama announced DACA and everything changed for him. Here is how Aciel explained it. “DACA meant I had a future worth fighting for and, because of that, I returned to school and reignited my passion for studying. Because of DACA, I want to do whatever I can to contribute to my country.”

In his senior year in high school, he turned his life around; he improved his grade while active in the community, became a leader fighting for family fairness and the issue of family unification in any of our immigration discussions; Congresswoman Nita Lowey, our ranking member on appropriations and really central to all the discussion this is about, about the appropriations bill that will come back from the Senate.

It will come back from the Senate with a promise from their leader, Mitch McConnell, that we would—they, in the Senate, would have a vote on a DREAMers bill to be debated, and the chips will fall where they may. We are merely speaking the Speaker for the same opportunity as Mrs. Lowey for her leadership. Congresswoman Roybal-Allard, as I mentioned earlier, was the original—I called her the godmother—of the DREAM Act. She had the original bill, and then she joined with Senator Durbin in advancing it in 2001.

Congressman Hakeem Jeffries, part of our communications group on this
and other subjects, I thank HAKEEM JEFFRIES from New York.

Congressman GONZALEZ from Texas who knows firsthand the border, the challenges that we face; Congressman JOE KENNEDY from Massachusetts, again, a strong supporter, mentioned again in response to the President.

I mentioned ADAM SCHIFF earlier about his being involved in our discussions and our earlier meetings today on the subject; and Congresswoman HANABUSA from Hawaii, of course, very involved in this issue, as you would suspect.

So I thank so many of our colleagues for joining here on the floor. I don’t know if they have—I have so many more, but I didn’t know if they had any. These are from my colleagues. This is my stack, but these are from my colleagues; so I will go to those.

From Congresswoman LOWEY, this is a letter from a DREAMer to Congresswoman NINA LOWEY. I want to thank you for your support of DACA. I know you are doing all you can to fight heartless legislation and initiatives that would deport a potential 800,000 young people. I am 28 years old, and I am one of the DREAMers, coming to America from El Salvador when I was 15 years old.

“I attended school in Ramapo, New York, and now make my home with my wife in Pearl River. Life in El Salvador, where I was born, was dangerous and brutal, which is why my father moved us to America in 2005.”

And this is a story we have heard over and over.

“I am grateful every day for all the opportunities presented to me here. I currently work as a technology specialist at Apple and feel it is so important to continue achieving, setting goals, and giving back to my community.”

“I told you my story about that before. Leydy says: “I know that my parents moving to the States was extremely horrifying and leaving everything behind was difficult, but it makes me feel better knowing that my future here was brighter than the one I could’ve ever had in Mexico.”

“Regardless of not having enough food on the table, not having help on my homework, not having any resources to help me apply to college, I managed and got accepted to college and moved hours away from home with the purpose of bettering myself and my family.”

“This is really the American Dream story over and over again. She references when DACA was created, she had stability, if only temporarily, in America, the only country she knows. By repealing DACA, her hopes and aspirations were forced into another place.

Leydy says: “I do not have any clear memories of Mexico, and I do not know anyone in Mexico. My entire life is in the United States. When I have made my life for myself, and taking that away from me is inhumane. This Nation is the only one that I aspire to contribute to and the only one I belong to.”

Graciela Nunez is a 22-year-old student, a Washington graduate, who works at a humanitarian law firm. She is a driven person with a desire to give back, and she has big ambitions for the future. She is also a DREAMer and DACA recipient who was born in Venezuela.

When Graciela was 7 years old, her parents moved. They told her that her family was going to the United States to visit Disney World on a short vacation. Only as she got off the plane did she realize that she was not going back to Venezuela. They were fleeing the Chavez regime, and they were in the United States to stay.

This is the only country Graciela knows. She, like 1.8 million other DREAMers in this country, has built her life here. She is as American as it gets. A piece of paper could not negate her participation in all of the things that make this country great. Graciela feels little connection to Venezuela. She doesn’t know how many Presidents that country has had. She is unfamiliar with the geography, but she has got a 5 in AP U.S. history and she can talk about the documents that built this Nation with more detail than any of us.

In Graciela’s words, she has been living under constant heightened stress because of the fate of DACA. And we know what that program is about.

Graciela says DACA has let people know that undocumented youth have potential. It gives them upward social mobility and a way out. It allows DREAMers to do exactly what their name implies: to dream for a better life and to not let paper limit potential.

JIMMY PANETTA has sent us a story from Katherine from Salinas. I mentioned JIMMY earlier and his work in trying to find a bipartisan solution.

Katherine says: “I’m very grateful for all the things this country has done for me, but I think it’s not their turn to see what I have done for them, to see everything that I’ve accomplished: the awards, the high GPAs, and all the amazing people that are DACA recipients. The process you have to go through and the strictness to obtain DACA is so hard. If you have just a little detail on your record, that’s it, you’re out.”

“We’re some of America’s best. And I want to know why they are taking this away from us.”

Why can’t you want us here? Don’t you want people with degrees? Don’t you want people with cool internships and cool jobs? Why don’t you want me here?

“Get parents are original DREAMers, and we’re here trying to accomplish their dreams. Please be able to see that for yourselves.”

So this is that same thing about parents.

Mr. HOYER has a story from Ivy Teng Lei, a Chinese American DACA recipient raised in Manhattan’s Chinatown. She is the youngest of three and became the second to graduate college in her family from Baruch College. Today, she continues to devote her free time to empowering underserved communities. She chairs the Professional Leadership Council on Asian American Federation, hosts seminars and workshops on professional and cultural engagement activities. She is now an independent consultant for small business, nonprofits, and immigrant organizations. She just devotes so much of her free time to empowering underserved communities.

Ivy Teng Lei’s story is just what this country needs. I thank Mr. HOYER for referring her to us. She is a Chinese American.

Jung Bin Cho’s family emigrated to the United States in 2006 from South Korea. They decided to leave to attain the American Dream for their children. He enrolled in first grade in Virginia, and, in 2016, proudly graduated from Virginia Tech.

Jung Cho says: “The U.S. is the only home I know. Because of DACA, I worked and could save money to help for college. Where I live in Northern Virginia, you need a car to get anywhere. Because of DACA, I can drive, go to work, and get my family rides or to study.”

Anyway, these are all just very personal stories about the struggles, the obstacles, but the optimism, the determination, and the hope that all of these people have. Isn’t that what America is about? America is about optimism and hope.

This one is from Representative ESTY about Carolina Bortolleto. She had other testimony earlier. ELIZABETH ESTY from Connecticut has been a champion on this issue, and she sends this other testimony.

Carolina says: ‘I was born in Brazil and moved to the U.S. with my family.
and my twin sister when I was 9 years old. I came to Connecticut. I knew I was undocumented, and so I'd face a tougher path to college, but I made the decision to keep fighting.

"I was able to graduate in top 5 percent of my class and got a scholarship to Woodbury, Connecticut State University, where I graduated in 2010 with a degree in biology. In 2010, I cofounded a local organization working for the rights of undocumented students in Connecticut.

"I was able to buy my first car and obtain a driver's license. At the end of 2014, I suffered a severe medical emergency and spent 8 months in the hospital. But due to DACA, I was able to get a job that offered health insurance with the national organization United We Dream."

Here we are again with United We Dream.

CAROLINA SOLANO. Ms. PELOSI. Aldo Solano was at the State of the Union address. He was the guest of Congressman EARL BLUMENAUER. Aldo moved from Mexico when he was 6. He grew up in one of the Farmworker Housing Development Corporation's affordable housing communities in Woodburn, Oregon. At 15, he started volunteering at FHDC's afterschool program and later interned for the development department, creating his pathway to a career in community development and a passion for social equity.

After graduating from Woodburn High School, Aldo became a DACA recipient. He has extensive experience with electoral and community-based organizing in areas of farmworkers' rights, immigrants' rights, youth employment, and education. Aldo currently serves as the policy director for the Oregon Latino Health Coalition, where he is part of a team that helped pass support legislation that extends health coverage to undocumented children in Oregon.

"God bless you for that, Aldo."

Mr. Speaker, may I ask what the order of things is here? Do I have just time to go on and on? Or is there a vote being called? Or what?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE). Mr. Speaker, may I ask what the order of things is here? Do I have just time to go on and on? Or is there a vote being called? Or what?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE). The order of things is here. He was from Gujarat.

Again, these stories go on and on. I think, really, the point is that these young people have accomplished things that I think many of us would not have been able to accomplish. Perhaps some. I give everyone credit for obstacles they have overcome. But if you have all of the obstacles of economic disadvantage, plus being undocumented, uncertainty in your family, and all the emotional unrest that that causes, and to see them in the National Honor Society, the top 1 percent, the top 10 percent, the top 5 percent of their classes, giving back, volunteering over and over again in their communities, these are the best of the best. They are so fabulous. Again, their parents were so courageous. They had a dream for their children, and some of these children are now reflecting that they are living their parents' dream for them. And that is what America has always been about.

Mr. Speaker, I have plenty more stories to tell. Some of them submitted by our colleagues, but I know that there is supposed to be a vote sometime soon.

Is that correct? Or can we just go on?

Mr. Speaker, may I ask what the order of things is here? Do I have just time to go on and on? Or is there a vote being called? Or what?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE). The order of things is here. He was from Gujarat.

Again, I won't read the whole statement, but Chirayu says: "Over the years, our family has built a life here and given back to the only country we know as home. My parents have paid income taxes, property taxes, and even business taxes. I was also the first person in my family to graduate from college. The introduction of DACA in 2012 was a consequential day for me. The President's decision to rescind the DACA program was a punch in the gut, and I felt the floor disappear under my feet."

Chirayu says:

"After 23 years, my life may be destroyed overnight. I continue to raise awareness on this issue by sharing our stories and asking our families, friends, and neighbors to continue pushing Congress. In return, we hope that Congress can deliver."

I thank Mr. HOYER for submitting that.

Mr. SWALWELL's testimony is from Jose from Hayward, California. He came to the United States from Mexico. He has only pledged allegiance to the United States of America. He is headed to college soon and wants to be a police officer in the only country he has called home.

Thank you, Mr. SWALWELL, for bringing that to our attention."

Valentina Garcia Gonzalez was only 6 years old when her family brought her to the United States from Uruguay. She grew up in the suburbs of Atlanta, Georgia. She was a bright child and learned English after a few months of college. Valentina says: "After that, I became my parents' right hand. Everything and anything that involved speaking to the outside world meant I was in the front translating and representing my parents. It was a lot of responsibility for a young undocumented kid."

In addition to this responsibility, Valentina was an excellent student. She received the President's Education Award twice, once from President Bush and once from President Obama. In high school, she was an honor graduate in advanced placement, a leader in student government, a member of the Beta Club.

Somehow Valentina found time to be the president of the school's environmental group and manager of the varsity basketball team.

They have so many hours in a day, these DREAMers. She was a very accomplished student, but Georgia State does not accept undocumented students attending the state's top public universities.

As a result, Valentina applied and was accepted to Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Congratulations, Valentina. She is now there. To help pay her tuition, she works as a projectionist at a theater, as an undocumented student. She still finds time to volunteer and mentor children. In her letter, she wrote: "I am beyond grateful because, by receiving DACA, the U.S. has given me an opportunity to give back to this country that has given me so much. This is my country. I have worked hard to prove myself worthy in the eyes of my American counterparts, and knowing that I am in a weird limbo in regards to my legal status doesn't make me sleep any easier. My name is registered with the government, so I might be deported if they decide to end DACA."

It would be so sad if she were deported today to a country where she hasn't lived since she was 6 years old. I don't think our country would be stronger without that.

Oscar Cornejo, Jr., was 5 years old when his family came to the United States from Mexico. He grew up in Park City, a small northern suburb of Chicago. He became an excellent student in high school. He was a member of, again, the National Honor Society, and he was an Illinois State Scholar. He received several advanced placement awards. He graduated magna cum laude.

What he says is: "My parents always instilled in me the value of an education, which is one of the main reasons they decided to leave everything in Mexico and come to the United States. I dedicate myself to my education to honor the sacrifices my parents made."

Because of his outstanding academic achievements, he was admitted to Dartmouth. He is the first member of
his family to attend college. He excelled at Dartmouth. During freshman year, he received the William S. Churchill prize for outstanding academic achievement.

"I just absolutely fabulous. Thank you. Thank you for submitting Oscar’s story."

He says: "When I received my DACA, the threat of deportation had been lifted. And I felt I could actually achieve my dreams. DACA has allowed me to work for the first time, and the money I earn goes to support my education and my family."

Again, a valuable asset.

Let me just recap a little bit of this, Mr. Speaker. So many of our DREAMers are interested in becoming doctors and healthcare professionals, whether it be researchers, nurses, or other healthcare professionals.

I just want to read once again this statement from the Association of American Medical Colleges:

"The Association of American Medical Colleges reports that the Nation’s doctor shortage will rise to between 40,000 and 105,000 by the year 2030. Both the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges warn that ending DACA will exacerbate this physician shortage in the United States, and they have urged Congress to pass legislation to protect DREAMers."

Listen to what the AMA says: "Estimates have shown that the DACA initiative could help introduce 5,400 previously ineligible physicians into the U.S. healthcare system in the coming decades to address these shortages and ensure patient access to care."

"Removing those with DACA status will particularly create care shortages for rural and other underserved areas. . . . Without these physicians, the AMA is concerned that the quality of care provided in these communities would be negatively impacted and that patient access to care will suffer."

That is a quote. They are saying there could be as many as 40,000 to over double that number by 2030, and 5,400 previously ineligible physicians come to us by making DACA, by passing protection for our DREAMers, 5,400 previously ineligible physicians. That is quite remarkable.

So when you see the need and you see the same dedication, the vocation and the dedication, especially to help in underserved areas, it is quite remarkable.

This is another one from Mr. DURBIN. His name is Naomi Florentino. Her parents brought her to the United States from Mexico when she was 10 years old. Naomi grew up in the town of Smyrna, Tennessee.

Naomi was an excellent student and active in her community. In high school, she was a member of the National Honor Society, and she received Student of the Year awards for algebra and art. She served on the student council and played on the varsity soccer team and the varsity track and field team. She was also a shot put and discus thrower.

These people are so accomplished. I just don’t know how many hours they have in the day.

Naomi’s dream was to become a robotics engineer. She participated in the NASA Science, Engineering, Mathematics, and Aerospace Academy and performed so well that she won the Next Generation Pioneer Award.

She graduated high school with honors, but her immigration status limited her. She didn’t give up. She took mechanical engineering courses at Lipscomb University in Nashville. She then went to community college. In the spring, she is graduating with an associate’s degree in mechatronics technology, a field that combines mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, telecommunications engineering, control engineering, and computer engineering.

Could you do that? Could any of us do that?

Naomi is now working on her bachelor’s degree at Middle Tennessee State University. In her spare time, she is also involved in her community doing all kinds of wonderful things. She says: "DACA has meant the opportunity of a lifetime for my academic and professional career. As a student at Smyrna High School, driving past the Nissan plant motivated me to be a better student with hopes of, one day, being part of a company that is highly regarded in my community. However, without proper work authorization, that goal seemed far-fetched. Today, it is a reality for me."

So, hopefully, we can continue to make that a reality for Naomi Florentino, and I submit her statement for the RECORD.

I wish I could excuse my colleagues, but they have all been such champions on this issue, and their dedication to it is obviously demonstrated here, as it is with some of those who can’t be with us right now.

This is another story that is about a DREAMer, and I want to tell the story of how DACA has given one DREAMer the chance to contribute to the country she loves.

This is Maria Ibarra-Frayre. Maria’s parents brought her to the United States from Mexico at 9 years old. She grew up in Detroit, Michigan, the heartland. She was an excellent student who was dedicated to community service.

In high school, she was a member of the National Honor Society—you keep hearing that, Mr. Speaker. I have been here all day, but all day you have been hearing members of the National Honor Society—Key Club, and the school newspaper. She volunteered twice a week tutoring middle school students and performed over 300 hours of community service. She graduated with a 3.97 GPA and was accepted to the University of Michigan, but was unable to enroll at Michigan because of her immigration status.

She entered the University of Detroit Mercy, a private Catholic school. She was elected vice president of the student senate. She helped found Campus Kitchen to take leftover meals to the homeless—no to the homeless, but other people who have a hard time leaving home and needed meals to be brought to them.

She participated in helping elderly couples, homeless people, et cetera, and graduated valedictorian of her class. Her options were limited because of her immigration status.

When she got DACA, she wrote: "DACA means showing the rest of the country, society, and my community what I can do. I have always known who I was. DACA has allowed me to show others that the investment and opportunity that DACA provides is worth it."
Maria and other DREAMers like her have so much to contribute to our country.

Will America be a stronger country if we send Maria away? No, I don’t think so, and I think you would agree. JUAN VARGAS from California, I acknowledge earlier, is a former intern, and a DREAMer: His name is name Jacqueline Olivares. I was brought to the United States at age 2.

Now, you know, age 2.

I was raised in San Diego and never felt different from anyone else. I speak the language and know the culture. I knew I had no papers, but I never really knew what that meant. I didn’t realize the importance of those documents until I wanted to go to college.

I always knew I wanted to move forward with my education. I was an avid student in high school and was always encouraged to apply to universities because I had the grades to compete. Then my parents told me that it wasn’t a possibility. I realized I was different. I would always ask myself: Why me? But when DACA was announced in 2012, it gave me relief. I am proud to call myself a DREAMer.

Jacqueline says: I am proud to call myself a DREAMer. DACA gave me hope, opportunity, and motivation, and that won’t be taken away. My name is Jacqueline Olivares, and DREAMers are American, too. I thank Mr. VARGAS for that.

Another one, from KEITH ELLISON from Minnesota:

Itzel came to the United States when she was only 15 years old. Despite initial language difficulty, she worked hard and graduated from high school with honors. She completed one semester of college after high school, but economic difficulties forced her to focus on work instead.

However, when she was granted DACA in 2012, she got a better-paying job, was able to go back to college, and graduated with honors. The last 2 years, Itzel has been working for the State of Minnesota as a senior court clerk. She bought a house and supports her family.

The week before DACA was terminated Itzel applied for a job as a probation officer, her dream job, a probation officer. But the elimination of DACA now makes that goal appear impossible.

Itzel was also planning to start a master’s degree in criminal justice next semester. That, too, now seems impossible.

Itzel told me, “I don’t want to go back to dreaming of a better future. I want to be part of a better future for me, for my family, and for my country.”

Again and again, for our country.

I thank Mr. ELLISON and Itzel.

From Congresswoman MATSU’I of Sacramento:”

Fast-forward 27 years later, and today my family sit here in deportation proceedings pack up their lives and leave. The past few weeks have been the most painful, fearful, helpless, and hopeless days of my life.”

“Parents and sisters are being deported, and I most likely have a few months left before I will be deported as well. I am considered a DREAMer, probably one of the oldest DREAMers in the United States; had my oldest sister been eligible, she would have been the oldest of us DREAMers.

However, I was the only one of the three to be granted protection with DACA; my parents and sisters have been ordered to leave the United States with a 10-year ban on reentry.”

The 10-year ban on reentry—you are probably familiar with this, Mr. Speaker—this 10-year ban is just deadly.

“I can’t separate from my family and have them do this on their own. My family and I are one cohesive unit—family always stick together, it’s what we believe in, so there is no choice but to go with my family, to help each other reestablish what we built here over the last 27 years. At this point, I don’t know what to do. What am I supposed to do? We have exhausted all of our options and met failure at each end. All I can do is leave it in God’s hands, pray for strength and guidance, and hope my prayers are heard with a miracle.

“I understand that there are those who commit horrible crimes and shouldn’t be given the opportunity to stay. However, for us as a family, we didn’t do anything to harm our country. We went to school, educated ourselves, had good jobs, pushed our limits, helped others, are great Samaritians”—there we are with great Samarians again—“pay and paid our taxes, graduated from high school in 2006 and had to put my dreams aside because I was not able to continue my education; but once I got DACA status, I was able to go to a university. Now that I just graduated and would like to start my career, it would be horrible if my status was rescinded.

“I’ve been in the U.S. for 27 years. I have never left America. I was born in Mexico but have no clue what it is like. The only place I know is California. This is my home and all I know.”

From Representative LOFGREN, whom I mentioned earlier, who has been such a champion on the Judiciary Committee on this, a former chair of the
Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee. She has taught immigration law. She has been an immigration lawyer. She knows it all. She has just been a tremendous leader and very dedicated advocate and champion.

She submits this from Ms. Mandy Lau: “I wanted to take a moment to express my frustration with the repeal of DACA. As an educator, I have seen how DACA has improved the lives of the students and families in our community here in San Jose. DACA has been a tremendous asset, and this administration should not end this crucial program. Nearly 800,000 young men and women have been able to contribute to their communities, to work, go to school, and to live their lives without fear of being ripped away from their families and from a country they consider home.

Ms. Lau, Mandy that is, went on to say: “Recently, I held a crying student who was disheartened that although she worked in chemical engineering with highest honors—4.0 GPA throughout high school, fought stereotypes of gang affiliation, and resisted negative influences to create better opportunities for herself and her family, there would also be a possibility for her to attend college would no longer be an option. She asked me how this was possible in the land of the free, how quickly an opportunity could be stripped from a person with ambition, hopes, and dreams. DACA has given these young adults a lifetime of opportunity. As long as the program would be devastating for DREAMers and their families. Without DACA, these 800,000 DREAMers would be subject to deportation to countries they may not even remember and no longer able to work legally to support themselves and their families”—in the place they call home, Mandy says.

“I have spent the majority of my life here. It shaped me into the woman I am.”

So I thank the lady very much. These are beautiful, beautiful statements from some of these DACA recipients, from our DREAMers, but it is even beyond those who are recipients.

Two brothers, Jhon Magdaleno and Nelson, his brother. Let me tell you about Nelson and Jhon. These brothers came to the United States from Venezuela when Nelson was 11 and Jhon was 9. They are both honor students at Lakeside High School in Atlanta, Georgia. Both pursuing engineering.

Jhon served with distinction in the Air Force Junior Officer Reserve Corps. He was the fourth highest ranking in a 175-cadet unit and commander of the Air Honor Society in his unit. Here is a picture of Jhon in his ROTC uniform.

They went on to both become honor students at Georgia Tech University—Nelson in computer engineering, Jhon in biomedical engineering with a 4.0. In 2012, he graduated from Georgia Tech with a major in chemical and biological engineering with highest honors—highest honors in chemical and biological engineering from Georgia Tech. He is now working as a process engineer with a Fortune 500 company, too. Both have written letters. Nelson wrote: “To me, DACA means an opportunity to be able to live my dreams and contribute to society in ways that I could not have imagined. DACA means that one of my life goals, owning my own company, will become reality in the future. DACA means a chance. DACA means the American Dream.”

Jhon wrote: “I consider an American to be someone who loves and wholeheartedly commit to the development of this country. From age 9, I have made the United States my home, and it has made me the man I am today. I proudly call myself an American.

As I read some of these stories, you hear a recurring theme. Again, it is a theme about honoring the vows of our Founders for a new order for the ages that every generation would take the responsibility to make the future better for future generations. That is exactly what the families of these DREAMers did.

Family members took risks, had courage, hope, optimism, and determination to make the future better for their families. Doing that for their families, they were doing that for America, too.

You see such a similarity to previous generations, in particular an Italian American—education, education, education, the key to upward mobility. Talent, talent, talent, but not underutilized; educated to reach its full potential to reach the aspirations of these young people to do so in a way that is about giving back. What you see here is what our families were all about that had come before, that idealism and hope springs in optimism and aspirations of immigration. That is why I always say that we are a great country because we are constantly reinvigorated by immigrants coming to our country. Their courage and commitment to the American Dream which define them.

These newcomers with all of that hope and aspiration make America more America when they come here. That is why our country will not stagnate. That is why our country will continue to blossom, to respect our traditions, our past, and our sense of community.

In every one of these letters there is gratitude back to the United States for what it has done for these people. There is no sense of entitlement. It is all about working hard and paying back. That is why if we can just do this together, there is a reason it has a timetable that the President has put forth, just doing this piece would be the smart thing to do, to find a solution that then builds trust in a bipartisan way with transparency and respect as to where it actually is about. That is why we want people to know this is who these people are. That is why they are called DREAMers. That is why the name has persisted.

We have been the country of the American Dream forever. Yes, I agree with the President. We are all DREAMers in America. This is part of the future. Of course, I think of my grandchildren as the future. They didn’t have to face the struggles that these young people are young people in the future. That is why they are called DREAMers.

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DACA loan program. Under this program, Loyola DACA med students can receive loans to help cover the cost of their medical education. For every year of loans, the DACA student must work a year in a medically underserved area in Illinois—again giving back.

1630

Last fall, Johana went to med school at Loyola. After graduating, she will stay in Illinois and help serve parts of Illinois that have a shortage of doctors.

This is, of course, one of Senator Durbin’s constituents.

Here is what Johana had to say: “When the year 2012 came along, my life changed. My dreams of becoming a doctor became a possibility again because of DACA. I am now able to apply to medical internship programs, take the medical school entrance exam, and apply to medical school, all because of my DACA status. DACA has defined my path. DACA has reit a fire within me to succeed and to continue to pursue my dreams.”

Will America be a stronger country if we deport Everardo Arias and others like him? Of course not.

This is from an unknown DREAMer.

Nicole Degette, who is with us. This is her story from Colorado:

Marco Dorado was born in Mexico and moved to Denver’s Globeville neighborhood at the age of 17 after attending Thornton High School as a student in the International Baccalaureate program. Marco attended the University of Colorado Boulder and graduated as student body president with a degree in finance.

During his time at University of Colorado, Marco received DACA, which has allowed him to begin his professional career while contributing back to his community. Currently, Marco is the program coordinator for the Latino Leadership Institute at the University of Denver.

It is a beautiful story, once again demonstrating not only a commitment to education, but also a commitment to give back, become doctors, whatever, but leadership. Every one of these has leadership, whether it is leadership in the student government, leadership in community activity, leadership on the sports field, leadership in every possible way in extracurricular activities and the rest. Certainly, Marco has demonstrated that trait typical of our DREAMers.

We have been joined by Ted Lieu from California and Ms. Bordallo from Guam. I think we have acknowledged so many Members who have come and gone. I thank them all for their ongoing support of our DREAMers.

This is from an unknown DREAMer to Brad Sherman. It says: “I am writing this letter to you because I am fearful of what might happen next. I am a Canadian who was brought here when I was 11 years old. I am 28 now and DACA has allowed me to come out of the shadows.”

You hear that expression, “come out of the shadows.”

“TI have worked hard my whole life. I am a senior at UCLA majoring in civil engineering. I am an engineering intern at the City of Stanton, and I also work at an animal emergency hospital on weekends. I often time go weeks where I do not have a day off.”

I love that story, that animal assistance, too, that we hear.

“All I ask for is a fair shake, and with this new administration, I fear I won’t be given that. I am not a criminal. I am not a danger to my community. I am someone trying to take advantage of public benefits. I am a victim to a situation I had no say over. I want to do my share; pay taxes, inspire others, and any other help I can provide.”

Congressman, thank you for your time and for listening.”

I thank Brad for submitting this enthusiastic statement from an unknown DREAMer from his district, a Canadian.

This is from Ted Lieu. I thank him for being here.

To Ted Lieu, a testimonial from Representative Lieu’s district:

My name is Nicole. I am a DREAMer from a student at UCLA. My parents brought me to the United States when I was 3 years old.

For the 16 years that I have lived in the United States, I grew up like any other U.S. citizen. I finished my K-12 schooling, and I volunteered around my community.

My first year of college was fortunate enough to receive a substantial amount of financial aid from both UCLA and the California Dream Act. This aid alleviated my parents from the fiscal burden of paying for college.

Although my tuition was covered, my parents still had to pay out of pocket to cover the expense of living on campus. The scholarship money I received for my sophomore year was steadily decreased, which means there was more pressure on my parents to keep up with the growing cost.

To lighten this load, I acquired a full-time summer job. I have become dependent on my job and my paycheck to pay off my school, but how do I remain debt free if DACA is rescinded?

Terminating DACA would turn my world upside down. It will undo the progress I have made at UCLA and challenge my access to higher education.

Nicole goes on to say:

Although I am grateful for the opportunities I have been given under DACA, like a Social Security number and relief from deportation, I cannot reconcile that the very government I one day hope to work for is trying to exclude me from living the American Dream.

The President and U.S. legislators need to look beyond their biases and stand up for the children who have continuously pledged allegiance to the only country they have ever called home.

I thank Ted Lieu for Nicole’s beautiful story.

Mr. Lieu also submitted testimony from Martin. Martin says, Mr. Speaker:

My name is Martin and I grew up in an undocumented household. When I was in grade school, I loved listening to the news with my father. He became a daily routine to tune in to Univision or television after both of our days of work.

It was extremely difficult for me to comprehend many issues discussed on mainstream news, mainly because I generally didn’t understand the content. However, one particular word was mentioned almost every day—deportation.

I had asked my father what it meant, but he refused to answer, and so did my mother. After hearing the cold, hard truth from my teacher in grade school, I felt vulnerable for the first time in my life.

As I grew older, I became more and more concerned. I walked to school every day worried that my parents might unexpectedly be taken away from me.

How many times have we heard that story?

The hardworking parents that had lived and contributed to this country for more than 30 years might be forcibly removed from the United States. Now, I have never felt more fearful for the future of my family.

The word “fear” is terrifying, tears in the eyes of the Statue of Liberty, fear in the hearts of people who should be able to just make their contribution to our country.
HAKEEM JEFFRIES submits this testimony from Ashelle.

Let me just once again thank my colleagues for being here. I wish you could be reading these stories. I feel very privileged to be reading so many of them, but the rules are that I cannot yield my minutes.

This is Ashelle King’s story: “I came to the United States from St. Lucia in the Caribbean at the age of 7, and I’ve been living in Brooklyn for 16 years. I currently attend Baruch College, where I pay tuition out of my pocket by working because I am not eligible for certain types of aid for school. ‘I am studying computer information systems and political science, and I want to apply my studies to help people. I try to be involved in the community, which is why I interned in Mr. Jeffries’ office.’

I again thank Mr. Jeffries for this testimony.

‘I just like Mr. Jeffries had a real connection with the people, and I wanted to learn how I can assist and give back in that regard. Hopefully, I will be graduating in the spring. I don’t want to be fearful of not graduating or of leaving school because DACA ends.

‘Feeling important to me because I would not have been able to work if it weren’t for DACA. Because I have a working permit, I am able to pay for school and be exposed to more things in the U.S. You know, I’ve been here since I was young age, so I don’t know much about St. Lucia. I grew up in Brooklyn. I know more about Brooklyn, and I want to stay here.’

I know that is music to the ears of HAKEEM JEFFRIES, who is always bragging about Brooklyn. And, by the way, so is the Democratic leader in the Senate, Mr. SCHUMER is always singing the praises of Brooklyn.

This is from Mr. DURBIN. This is Pablo da Silva. Pablo was brought to the United States from Brazil in 2001, when he was 13 years old. He grew up in New Jersey. Here is what Pablo has to say about his childhood:

‘The same as every other kid growing up in the U.S., I attended middle school, pledged allegiance to the American flag, and sang the national anthem. As I grew older, I came to understand that one thing about me differed from my classmates. I was undocumented. My parents always taught me to see barriers as a measure of perseverance and an opportunity to thrive.’

Pablo was an excellent student. He dreamed of becoming a doctor. During high school and college, Pablo volunteered at a nursing home every week. He also was a member of a group called Doctor Red Nose. Pablo and other members of the group would dress up as clowns and visit hospitals and nursing homes to cheer up patients and healthcare providers.

Pablo was accepted at Rutgers University, but because he was undocumented, he didn’t qualify financially.

You have heard that sentence over and over. And although he grew up in New Jersey, he would have been required to pay out-of-state tuition. As a result, Pablo couldn’t afford to attend Rutgers and instead enrolled in community college. He also had taken college courses when he was in high school, Pablo was able to complete a 2-year associate’s degree in only 1 year.

With his associate’s degree, Pablo was able to transfer to Kean University in New Jersey. In 2011, Pablo graduated at the top of his class with a major in biology, summa cum laude. He received an award for the highest grade point average in the biology department. He was on the dean’s list every semester of college and was a member of the honor society Phi Kappa Phi.

After graduating from college, he was unable to pursue his dream of becoming a doctor. Instead, he worked in a variety of manual labor jobs. Then, in 2012, President Obama established DACA. Pablo heard that Loyola University of Chicago accepts students that receive DACA.

Like many States across the country, Illinois faces a shortage of physicians in some communities. Loyola University’s DACA program is an opportunity to address this problem.

I have described this problem again and again, but let me say the State of Illinois has created a DACA loan program. Under this program, Loyola’s DACA recipients can receive loans to cover the costs of their medical education. For every year of loan, the students must work for a year in a medically underserved area in Illinois.

I said that earlier, but I just want people to know how creative people have become in not only helping educate, alleviate the cost, but serve the community.

As a result, some of the best and brightest students in the country have come to Loyola to get a medical education. They will stay in Illinois to help serve parts of the State that have a shortage of doctors.

□ 1645

And then more on Pablo. Last fall, Pablo da Silva began med school at Loyola. He is pursuing his dream to become a cardiothoracic surgeon. This is what he had to say: ‘DACA has allowed me to fulfill my long-lasting aspiration to pursue a career in medicine. It has truly changed my future, and for that, I’m truly grateful. I’m eager to contribute my share to the country I call my own.’

Thank you, Pablo.

This is Karen Villagomez. Karen was brought to the United States when she was only 2 years old. She grew up in Chicago, Illinois. She is an outstanding student and interested in public service. In May 2012, Karen graduated from Loyola with a major in international political science, triple majoring in political science, ethnic studies, and international relations. She is the first person in her family to graduate from a 4-year college.

Just 1 month after she graduated, President Obama announced the DACA program. After she received DACA, Karen found a job as a paralegal in a law firm in Chicago, where she has been working for the last 2 years. This fall, she will begin law school.

How about that?

But if the House of Representatives have—if we could pass this bill, she would be able to attend law school and become an attorney. Instead, she could be deported back to Mexico, a country she hasn’t lived in since she was a toddler.

Here is what Karen had to say: ‘DACA represents the values and heritage of this country of immigrants; it was the right thing to do, and it has changed my life by replacing fear with hope. This executive action gave me an overwhelming sense of relief and hope. It lifted me from the shadows.’

Karen wants to tell America: ‘Now, will America be strong if Karen is deported?’

No, I don’t think so.

This one is from Representative FOSTER. Mr. FOSTER is also from Illinois, and this was his State of the Union guest, Ana Campa Castillo. She is a student at Joliet Junior College in Joliet, Illinois. Ana is a graduate of Bolingbrook High School and is currently pursuing an associate’s degree in psychology at Joliet College.

She serves as the vice president of Latinos Unidos, one of the largest student organizations. I had the occasion to meet her when Representative FOSTER brought her to the State of the Union. I wish more Members of Congress could meet more of these DREAMers.

Aren’t you impressed by the cumulative effect that they are making on their country, each of them with their individual contribution to the greatness of America?

So exciting. I am so proud of them.

Representative POLIS’ State of the Union guest was Anarely, a student at the Colorado State University in Fort Collins. She was a guest of JARED POLIS. Anarely was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, and came to the United States when she was a young child. Her family stayed in Colorado to care for her grandmother, who suffered from breast cancer.

Anarely has flourished in Colorado, graduating high school with a 4.3 GPA, where she participated in Reserve Officers’ Training Corps. She went on to the Colorado State University, triple majoring in political science, ethnic studies, and international relations.

I thank Representative POLIS and Representative FOSTER for their very distinguished guests at the State of the Union address.

I did mention to the President, when I welcomed him to the Capitol, that we
had many DREAMers and supporters of DREAMers in the audience here, also supporters of fairness for Mexico. So I hope we are doing better as far as our negotiations go in terms of Puerto Rico.

I see we have been joined by Congressman Mark DeSaulnier from California. Thank you for being here, Mark, as well.

Arisaid Gonzalez Porras was a guest of Raúl Grijalva. Arisaid came to the United States in 2000 from Mexico and currently resides in Arizona. That is the State that Raúl Grijalva represents in Congress.

Arisaid is a freshman at Georgetown University. As a first-generation student, she relied on the help of counselors and teachers to help apply to college. Growing up undocumented, she lived in fear of what would happen to her and her family. In her first semester in college, Arisaid was outspoken about her status as a DACA recipient and became an advocate for the rights of the undocumented youth.

As a student with the privilege to go to school right in the center of politics, she plans to continue her advocacy until Congress passes DREAMers legislation.

Hopefully, Arisaid, that will be very soon.

Here are some testimonies from other Members of Congress. Leticia Herrera-Mendez is a student at California State University, San Bernardino. She was a guest of Congressman Pete Aguilar from California's 31st District. Congressman Aguilar is a co-sponsor of Congressman Hurd from Texas of the legislation that has strong bipartisan support in the Congress and one bill that we would hope that the Speaker would give us an opportunity to vote on the floor of the House. I thank Congressman Aguilar.

Leticia Herrera-Mendez was born in Mexico and arrived in the United States at the age of 8. She is a DREAMer and a student at California State University, San Bernardino.

In June 2019, she will obtain a bachelor's degree in sociology and two certificates, one in Spanish public services and another in social services. She is committed to helping and spreading awareness about the Latino community. She is an immigrant activist and is the vice president of the student organization, Undocumented Advocates at UC San Bernardino, where she advocates for the rights of undocumented immigrants.

Her work and dedication to her community has granted her the opportunity—along with the California delegate for Fuerza Migrante Nacional Political Group and student assistant of the Undocumented Student Success Center at CSUSB.

Again, leadership, leadership, leadership. Education, leadership, how beautiful.

Leslie Martinez is a student at UC Irvine, and she was a guest of Congressman Lou Correa at the State of the Union. Leslie Martinez is a freshman in college who is passionate about her studies. She was brought to the United States at the age of 2. Growing up, she was alone most of the time due to her parents always working, but this allowed her to become independent at a very young age.

She found out she was undocumented during middle school, when she was trying to apply for a scholarship but needed a social security number. Luckily, DACA came around during her high school years, opening several opportunities for her, such as an internship at UCI Medical Center, where she—that would be University of California, Irvine—where she was able to shadow medical professionals, and it opened up her love for the medical field.

DACA also made her college application a smooth process. Now she is a freshman in college and is passionate about, again, her studies. She attends the University of California, Irvine, and is majoring in chemistry. Leslie hopes to attend medical school after college in hopes of becoming a general surgeon or a pediatrician.

Again, doctors, doctors, doctors. Maybe she could find out about Loyola University School of Medicine. Maybe she will have many more options by then, hopefully, when we pass this legislation.

Karen Bahena was a State of the Union guest of Congressman Scott Peters. Karen lived in Cuernavaca, Mexico, from 1997 to 2002, when her family migrated to San Diego. Thanks to DACA, Karen has been able to graduate college with a degree in public health and nutrition at San Diego State University, find work as a research coordinator at the University of California, San Diego, and pursue her dreams in the field of medicine. She hopes to one day help underprivileged communities with healthcare needs.

God bless you, Karen.

Again, another example, universally, giving back, giving back, giving back.

State of the Union guest of Judy Chu, Jung Bin Cho and his family immigrated to the United States when he was 7 years old from South Korea. Thanks to DACA, Jung Bin Cho was able to work and save money that allowed him to graduate from Virginia Tech with a bachelor's degree in business. Currently, he is an Immigrant Rights Fellow at the National Korean American Service & Education Consortium—this is quite an acronym, NAKASEC. National Korean American Service & Education Consortium is organizing and advocating for economic, social, and racial justice for all, with a focus on Asian American and Pacific Coast Islander communities. His dream is to attend law school in order to help his community in Virginia.

Thank you, Jung.

The guest of Gerry Connolly, Nicolle Uria, she spoke at our press conference that we had before the State of the Union. I made a joke with Secretary of Homeland Security, and he referenced him as Congressman Connolly. So I welcomed him with great pride of being an Italian American, but he Connolly.

Nicolle moved to the United States from La Paz, Bolivia, at the age of 1 with both of her parents and her sister. For her entire life, she has lived here. The United States is her home. Nicole grew up living the American Dream just like an American citizen. She celebrated the same traditions, ate the same food, enjoyed from the same activities as any of my other friends. Throughout her education, she has always been a good student and always very active with not just school activities, but also with the community. She has been a Girl Scout since the age of 4, she has played both soccer and volleyball for many years, and now as a high school student. Nicolle spent many hours volunteering in the community and getting involved with organizations such as the DREAM Project, LULAC, UnidosUS, and many more. After finding out that she was undocumented, she thought all her hard work and effort was for nothing. But then, thanks to President Obama, she was able to apply for DACA.

And she told her story very brilliantly at our press conference before the State of the Union. Honestly, if you could hear them tell their own stories, there is a great humility about conveying their stories to you. Because when you see them and they tell their stories and the passion and the pride and just the patriotism—passion, pride, patriotism—that they demonstrate, you will see why anyone, who has had the wonderful experience of being in conversation or observing our DREAMers, understands why they have had such a high reputation among the American people: some of them who have just met them, who who have heard about them, some of them who have just caught the spark, recognize, again, the hard work ethic, the commitment to education, to community service, to faith, to family, to the United States of America. It is a beautiful thing. It just isn't, let's take a small number of people and try to do something with it. This is something very, very special, and it says a lot about our country to be able to give people in a way that has some certainty to our DREAMers.

Itayu Torres is a student at Pasadena City College. She was a guest at the State of the Union of Congressman Jimmy Gomez.

Itayu Torres came to the United States from Mexico as a 6-month-old baby.

She was completely carried into this country. She learned she was undocumented when she was 14 years old and, in 2014, became eligible to apply for DACA. Earning DACA protections has allowed Itayu to access a government-issued ID
I want to talk about my own guest at the State of the Union. I am so proud of her. Melody Klingenfuehs is a statewide organizer for CHIRLA’s California Dream Network. I am so proud of them. And Angelica Salas heads up the organization. They have done so much to push President Obama to advocate for comprehensive immigration reform.

Melody was at our press conference. I am proud of her.

Melody was born in Guatemala City, Guatemala. After growing up without pardons, she was reunited with her mother in the heart of Los Angeles when she was 9 years old. Can you just imagine. She earned her bachelor’s degree in communications and political science at California State University, Los Angeles. She graduated with a master of nonprofit leadership and management from the University of Southern California. She has conducted a research thesis focused on the education of undocumented students in mass communication. Melody works as CHIRLA’s California Dream Network statewide youth organizer as a devoted advocate for human and immigration rights. She has testified since 2015. Her life goal is to continue binding the arc of the moral universe towards justice.

I just got word that the House Historian confirmed: “You have now set the record for the longest continuous speech in the House since at least 1909.” I wonder what that was.

This is Congresswoman Watson Coleman, who spent so much time with us here today. I want to read from her testimony. Parthiv Patel from Mount Laurel, New Jersey.

Parthiv is a DREAMer who has been in the DACA program since 2012 and graduated from Drexel University’s Thomas R. Kline School of Law in May 2016.

Parthiv was brought to the United States when he was 5 years old and has lived in the United States continuously since then.

He was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar on January 24, 2018.

Congratulations, Parthiv.

He was previously admitted to the Pennsylvania State Bar on December 18, 2017. He is the first DREAMer admitted to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania bars.

When Parthiv’s DACA status expires on August 9, 2018, he could be deported from the only country he knows and ripped away from his family. Even if he is not picked up for deportation, without work authorization or legal status, his employment options and his ability to put his law degree to use serving the community will also be substantially limited.

Parthiv wants to make sure White House Chief of Staff Kelly knows that he is not just looking at his college and law school records.

Thank you, Congresswoman Bonnie Watson Coleman.

This is from Congresswoman Susan Davis from California. This is the story of her constituent, Itso. Itso says:

I just graduated from high school 3 days before Deferred Action on DACA arrivals was announced, and already been accepted to San Diego State University. I wasn’t sure if I would be able to afford going to college. But there is some uncertainty in applying for DACA, but it was a risk worth taking.

After DACA, I was very enthusiastic to be able to work, serve my community, and attend San Diego State University, graduated this year with a political science degree.

As a border resident, I have seen the toll that harsh immigration enforcement has taken in my community. Many times, in the midst of the rhetoric, we lose sight of the real impact that harsh enforcement has on the lives of hardworking families. My work with the community is deeply rewarding. I have been part of helping thousands of San Diegans, and have also seen the suffering that many families have had to go through because there are failed and inhumane immigration policies.

I remain fully committed to continuing to serve my constituents. I know that we continue to build a movement that affords immigrants, refugees, and citizens alike the right to live with dignity in the United States.

How beautiful. These statements themselves are so beautiful.

I don’t know who made that speech in 1969, or other speeches competed for the longest in the meantime, that was my goal today.

But we have so many testimonies, real testimony in the words of the DREAMers, as I say, the most eloquent of all.

I did ask my staff to say that when I came to the floor earlier, I wanted to make sure that we were filling our 40 hours between 8 this morning and tomorrow night with the words to convince or the prayers to inspire. So I thought when I came to the floor, I would be like reading the Bible, because the Bible is so fraught with so many passages that take us to a higher place to have a conversation about human beings, all of God’s children, at a higher place.

Again, referencing the 40 days in the Old Testament, the 40 years in the desert in the New Testament, the 40 days, the Gospel of Matthew, which is so beautiful in terms of its inspiration.

But I know that many people quote the Gospel of Matthew many times. But they always just quote the first part where they talk about when I was hungry, you fed me, and so forth. In the Gospel of Matthew, most people know when a person comes before the Lord, he says: We have a place for you in Heaven, for when I was hungry, you fed me, when I was thirsty, you gave me a drink, when I was imprisoned, you visited me. That whole list of corporal works of mercy.

And then the person says: When did I do this, Lord, I didn’t see you? And then the Lord says: When you did this for the least of my brethren, you did it for me.

Okay, I am just going to read it right from the Bible here. So that was the
first part. But the very first part of it is: "But when the Son of Man comes in His glory, and all the angels with Him, He will sit on His glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before Him. And He will separate them one from another, as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on His right, the goats on His left. Then the King will say to those on His right, 'Come, you who are blessed by My Father; take your inheritance, the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink; I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.' Then the righteous will answer Him, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty and feed you, or a stranger and invite you in, or needing clothes and clothe you? When did we see you sick or in prison and go to visit you?' The King will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.' This is the part that I really find challenging and we should all pay attention to.

"Then He will say to those on His left, 'Depart from me, you who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was hungry and you gave me nothing to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me nothing to drink, I was a stranger and you did not invite me in, I needed clothes and you did not clothe me, I was sick and in prison and you did not look after me.' They will also answer, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty or a stranger needing clothes or sick or in prison and did not help you?' He will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these, you did not do for me.' Then they will go away to eternal punishment, but the righteous to eternal life."

So it is not just what we do to take the opportunity to help and feed and clothe, it is what we do not do that the judgment was made about. Opportunities missed.

As I said earlier, to minister to the needs of God's creation—and we are all God's creation—is an act of worship. To ignore those needs is to dishonor the God who made us. Very clear in the Gospel of Matthew.

As people of faith, as we all profess to be, and we believe—I mean, a faith is a gift, but we do believe that we are all God's children—whatever we are, we are all, whatever it is. We are God's children. What we carry are all created in the image and likeness of God, we all carry a spark of divinity. When Christ came down from Heaven to participate in our humanity, He enabled us to participate in His divinity, that spark. So we respect it in people, but we have to also recognize it in ourselves and the responsibility it carries with us.

So I choose to go back to a place where we are more likely to have a better reception all over Washington, D.C., for loving the DREAMers and wanting to get the job done for them. Because in addressing their needs, we are talking about who we are as a nation.

I have another statement from Bonnie Watson Coleman. It was her birthday yesterday, so she will have about two or three statements today. She talks about the Velez sisters from Burlington, New Jersey.

The Velez sisters came to the United States at 4 and 9 years old, respectively, with their father fleeing the Chavez regime in Venezuela. Daniela has earned two associates' degrees in engineering and business administration from Rowan College in New Jersey, where she works full time for the New Jersey Business and Industry Association. Daniela also cofounded a business that sells take-home kits for physics labs in Rowan College.

How many of us could do that? The kits allow students who can't attend college labs to courses to take an online version at home.

Alex is away this semester, studying spring on college acceptance at Camden County College, with her dreams to be a vet-tech. But without valid DACA status, Alex won't be able to legally drive, attend the vet-tech program, or work. Alex said in an article with CNN: "In all honesty, it is scary to think about leaving," she said. "My mom cried for the first time since we talked about our situation. She's a positive person and is hoping that something good will happen for us."

Unfortunately, if the President doesn't extend DACA protections, they said they will be forced to leave. Daniela recently told CNN: "If DACA ends, I will leave with Alex. I will close my business, leave work and school." That is why we have to pass a bill, and that is why I would hope that the Speaker of the House would honor the House he is Speaker of by giving us a chance to vote on a DREAMer bill, a bipartisan DREAMer bill on the floor of the House.

CAROLYN MALONEY is with us. I thank her for this testimony. It is about Daniela de la Vega. Diego is a DREAMer who is an intern in Congresswoman Maloney's office and was the Congresswoman who is an intern in Congresswoman Maloney's office and was the Congresswoman's guest at the State of the Union. Here is her story.

Our family history traces generations of Ecuadorians since the early decades of the republic. Immigration was not common for us, and my parents and grandparents endured great periods of political instability and bleak futures. In 1999, at the age of 6, following an economic crash, hyperinflation, and a coup d'etat, my mother began making plans to move to the United States.

In August 2001, I arrived in New York City, and we settled in Queens. I was quickly enrolled in public school. I learned English within a year, and I blended in with the rest of the children. But I was always aware of my background. I quickly became very aware of how extremely difficult any real immigration reform in Congress would be. By 2011, at 17 and after another fresh defeat of the DREAM Act, I faced the devastating feeling of being denied the opportunity of accepting scholarships and student loans that effectively denied my shot at the colleges of my choice. Yet I continued, attended Hunter College where all I wanted to do was study government and politics. Shortly afterwards, President Obama's announcement of DACA was almost miraculous. I thought I could finally step out of the shadows, no longer with fear but with excitement. I entered the immediate and found myself employment in one of the leader wine retailers in the country, where I still work today. I also entered an internship with the district office of Congresswoman Maloney, which further cemented my belief that good government is one that helps people. The high cost of living in New York and the strains of paying tuition out-of-pocket still brought great challenges, but with DACA I felt that anything was possible.

"Now that DACA is on its last breaths, I have no doubt that the courage and hope it has given us will carry us on until we all take our oath of allegiance."

So beautiful. Thank you, Diego de la Vega.

From Congresswoman Yvette Clarke, another proud Brooklyn Representative. She was here before, but I think Congresswoman Clarke is a DREAMer. Joel Perez Hernandez is a New York public school graduate and proud New Yorker whose parents brought him to Brooklyn as a young child. In September 2015, his Deferred Action was expiring. He set an appointment to renew his status and was beginning to save his money to pay for the associated fees.

Around this time, small family emergencies arose among his mother and her family in Mexico. With a fatal misunderstanding of the protections afforded by DACA, he and his family decided he was in the best position to travel to Mexico and still be allowed to remain in the United States. Unfortunately, he and his family did not have a strong understanding of how our immigration system currently works. As a result, 2 years after the story from the previous DREAMers, Joel is now stuck in Mexico, a country that he does not know, with his girlfriend and life partner, Ambien, an American citizen.
Joel had no intention to break our immigration laws and would never have been in this position if this body had simply done its job back in 2013. Joel’s story illustrates the cost of our decisions and reminds us why we must take action now to protect DREAMers.

The second thing we must do is address the issue of the toll that immigration has on the families that are torn asunder. People don’t fully understand that just going for that just destroys—under current law, makes it very hard for them to come back.

This is from Representative CARDEÑAS, who was with us earlier. I thank him for being with us earlier. This is a letter to him from a graduate student:

“I am a current graduate student at the University of Southern California School of Social Work. As part of my curriculum, I am taking a class on policy and advocacy where I am doing a project on a piece of legislation. My focus this semester is also an interest in immigration, particularly on the newly introduced bill known as the BRIDGE Act, which will expand DACA for 3 years.

“As an undocumented student, I am worried about my future here in the United States. I came to the United States at age 9, in 2001. I graduated with a B.A.—bachelor of arts—in sociology, with a minor in Women’s Studies from Cal State Northridge in 2015. Thanks to DACA, I have been able to achieve my dreams of obtaining higher education and as well as to be able to work here legally.”

That is so important, to get an education, to work legally to serve in the military.

“Having lived and attended public school all my life here, I don’t know any other country I can call home.

“I had a very supportive system during my high school years. I graduated from San Fernando High School with honors, and I served in the community, student body, and to this day, I am working for the betterment of my community working for the Los Angeles Family Housing.

“Now that Donald Trump is President, I am concerned about my future and that of my community. I want for others to have the same opportunities that I have had so far.

“I hope that you can allocate some of your time for me to talk to you about the importance of this bill and why it matters, not only to me, but to the entire community.

“Alejandro Castro, Master’s of Social Work Candidate.”

And this is from GRACE NAPOLITANO. Are you still with us? Thank you, Grace.

I see we have been joined by ALFREDO SIRES from New Jersey. We have had many DREAMers from New Jersey’s testimony.

And DONALD PAYNE, I read your testimony earlier. Donald. Thank you for being with us.

Congresswoman, I have been referencing to you as the godmother of all of this all day. Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYAL-ALLARD.

I acknowledged Congressman GARAMENDI who was here before and came back again, thank you.

Mr. GREEEN, I acknowledged him before when he was here, thank you.

They are coming and going.

Congresswoman NAPOLITANO of California’s constituents have said this: Diego Garcia Ramirez, 31-year-old man from El Monte, provider for his wife and three kids. He just had DACA approved at the end of July and considers the opportunity of DACA a blessing from God. He has been able to provide a stable living for his family. He was brought to the U.S. at age 3.

A real statement of it can work. Cynthia Lopez Lopez, 26-year-old woman from El Monte also, waiting for her work authorization document to renew and fears she would lose her job at Wells Fargo. She is the caregiver for her mom, who is awaiting a lung transplant. She is the only source of income and pays for rent, medical bills, and essentials.

Imagine that, to have all of that challenged. But it is, again, it is the strength, the commitment to family that all of these people have that strengthens America, and that is what argues for family unification in our immigration policy. That is a subject for another day. For today, we are talking about the DREAMers.

Again, from MIKE THOMPSON, whom I acknowledged earlier, he has another testimony, MIKE THOMPSON of California.

Denia Candela was born in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. Today she lives in Sonoma Valley, California, and is his constituent. Denia is a 2011 alumni of 10,000 Degrees, an organization that serves low-income and first-generation students.

10,000 Degrees, that means degrees from college, not temperature.

She graduated from Sonoma State University in 2016 with a B.A. in applied statistics and a concentration in the actuarial field.

She is currently involved in several different organizations and serves as a board member of the Sonoma Valley Education Foundation in the Sonoma Valley Unified School District. She is also involved as a commissioner for Sonoma County Regional Parks.

Her current position as the enrollment and outreach manager for a non-profit has allowed her to serve families who need early education services through State-funded preschools. Denia is now in her second year as a board member for Los Cien Sonoma County. Above everything else, she is a mother to a wonderful 7-year-old.

She received DACA in 2012. DACA opened doors for her, allowing her to provide for her son and give back to the community that has seen her grow. Denia is a DREAMer.

Thank you for dreaming, and thank you for being as well. TED LIEU, testimony from TED LIEU’s district, who was with us until a few minutes ago.

Josefina is an undocumented Californian who is originally from Colima, Mexico. Her testimony has been presented by Representative TED LIEU from California.

Josefina migrated to the United States when she was 3 years old. Well, her family immigrated to the United States when she was 3 years old, and she was with them. Although she became aware of her immigration at an early age, her status had never defined her. She had transformed uncertainty into determination.

When she graduated high school, she became hyperaware of the financial constraints faced by immigrant youth. Josefina was able to afford her undergraduate education at UCLA by working multiple jobs and by applying to many scholarships. She would commute 2 hours every day, each way, to UCLA on a daily basis because she could not afford to dorm.

Her main motivation is her mother, with whom she is close. Her persistent determination to provide for her family convinces Josefina of her ability to surmount the barriers she faces as an undocumented student.

Today, she is earning her Ph.D. at UCLA.

Her research interests include the health and aging of the undocumented population. Her scholarly work has been supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Institute for Humane Studies. She believes research is a way to rewrite the narratives of the undocumented community in the United States: Undocumented people are the backbone of U.S. society, she writes, yet we are dehumanized, tokenized, and invisibilized.

That is a good word. This prompts the need for a solution to immigration, which is long overdue. You are so right, Josefina. MARK DESAULNIER, whom I acknowledged earlier, is here with us. MARK is there. I thank MARK.

This is from Marco of Contra Costa County, represented by Congressman MARK DESAULNIER. He is with us and has been with us for a long time today. It is from Marco, who says:

“Thanks to DACA, I have been able to give back to the community in more profound ways. Because I was granted employment authorization, I was able to work for 2 years as a case manager in reentry services. I helped members of my community find their way back into society after being in prison. I assisted them in managing their sobriety and finding stable employment and housing.”

God bless you, Marco.

“Currently, I am working in a non-profit that provides free psychosocial services to cancer patients. My only dream in life is to be able to give back to my community, to help make them strong. I am also working on my master’s in counseling and am on a licensure track as a marriage and family therapist.”
“I plan to use my license to continue working with the chemically dependent and criminal populations. I want to help make our communities safer. DACA allows me to continue working on my dream.”

That is beautiful, Marco. Remember what the Lord said in the Gospel of Matthew: “When I was in prison, you visited me.”

Thank you for doing that.

□ 1730

Elias Rosenfeld, Boston, Massachusetts. I met Elias at the Faith Leaders Event. I had the privilege to meet Elias this month, when he came to the Capitol with DREAMers and faith leaders so he could share his story.

Born in Venezuela, Elias came to the United States as a young child. Shortly after his mother passed away, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services filed a letter notifying him that he was now an undocumented individual, unable to receive healthcare, work and provide for his family, or obtain a driver’s license to commute to and from school. Elias, however, fought to find a solution. He founded United Students for Unity and Social Justice (USU), a student-led community-based organization that helped over 300 undocumented students be able to afford a college education.

Elias has also partnered with the Florida High School Young Democrats and the Florida State Polytechnic University’s College of Science and Technology to bring together Florida Legislative Democrats and over 200 State legislators in support of a 2-year institutional change that would remove barriers to college access for undocumented students.

Recently, Elias was named a Florida High School Young Democrats 2018 Teen of the Year. He worked in campaigns in Florida and New Hampshire as a campaign fellow and intern for the institutional change that would remove barriers to college access for undocumented students.

Elias also shared with us his religious beliefs that day. He made a very, very impressive presentation.

Thank you, Elias.

I had the privilege to meet Andrea Ortiz this month, when she came to the Capitol with DREAMers. I met Andrea Ortiz when she was 18, Brenda Montanez was born in San Luis Potosí, Mexico, and came to Charlotte, North Carolina, as a child with her parents. Brenda always knew she wanted to attend college, and because of DACA, she was able to. At 18, Brenda enrolled at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, where she is a student leader.

She is a founding member of the Latino Alliance for Higher Education (LAAP), a group dedicated to giving Latino students on campus a voice in the community and a place to meet and discuss issues impacting them. To date, there are 32 members of the organization.

Brenda is one of many students nationwide who has been able to achieve her goals of earning a secondary degree thanks to DACA.

Thank you, ALMA ADAMS, for submitting Brenda’s story.

This is from Representative JARED HUFFMAN from California: Alex DeLeon is a talented young woman who interned in Representative Huffman’s office. He recently invited her to speak at a townhall on the future of DACA, and here is what she said:

“I’m smart. I’m resilient. I’m hard-working. I’m a DREAMer. I’m going to make something out of myself one day, but only if programs like DACA live on. And I’m not the only one: your classmate is a DREAMer, your lawyer is a DREAMer, your DREAMers have been DREAMer. We’re worth protecting and we’re here to stay. That’s why I’m getting out there and urging Congress to save the DACA program to allow nearly 800,000 young Americans, like me, to keep working towards their aspirations and contributing to the only country they call home.”

I have had the occasion to have a conversation with Alex DeLeon. She is a remarkable young woman in doing so much in the community to give back. I am so glad that JARED HUFFMAN has called her testimony to our attention.

Peter Welch from Vermont and Rick Larsen from the State of Washington are here.

Congressman WELCH calls to our attention the story about a DREAMer that he knows, and it is a letter from Juan Conde. I will preface this by saying Juan Conde, bachelor’s of science, master’s of science, Ph.D. in biochemistry and molecular biology, currently working at the University of Vermont, all of that.

I am telling you, this rug is killing me. Standing up is nothing, being hungry is nothing, being thirsty is nothing. It is the rug that is getting to me.

Juan Conde writes: “Dear Congressman Welch, I am writing to tell you my story about DACA in the hope that you and your colleagues will come up with a legislative solution to this issue. I am one of the ‘DREAMer kids.’ I have lived most of my life in the U.S. and consider it my home.”

“Throughout my life, I have been driven to understand cancer and have dedicated my studies to obtain the training needed to help cancer patients. My mother passed away from cancer, and this tragedy made me realize that I wanted to dedicate my life to fighting this disease. This is why I spent a decade of my life in research, first in apoptosis during my M.S., and then DNA repair of tobacco and smoke carcinogenesis for my doctorate studies.”

“My chosen science because, at the time, it was impossible for undocumented students to attend medical school, and I wanted to have an impact on a disease that had affected my family. It was difficult to obtain my degree as an undocumented student, but I persisted because I believed in the promise of the American Dream.”

“When DACA was announced, it transformed my life. Suddenly I could be paid for the research I was doing; I could drive, I could be free from the fear of deportation, knowing that all my hard work and dedication would not be meaningless, and that the idea of America and her promise were alive and strong. It also meant that medical schools, including my current school, UVM’s Larner College of Medicine, changed their policies and gave DACA students a chance to enroll.”

“I understand that legislation takes time, but if there is anything you can do to help DACA students, including a discharge petition, please do so. If you do, you will have the gratitude of a group of dedicated individuals who wish nothing more than to give back to the only country they have ever known.”

Okay. So now this one says: Today, the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus wrote to Speaker PAUL RYAN to request a “Queen of the Hill” rule to conduct debate on completing DACA and border security proposals to establish the official position of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Last week, the 48-member Problem Solvers Caucus announced a set of principles that lay the groundwork for a deal on DACA and border security.

“Today, the letter was led in the Problem Solvers Caucus by FRED UPTON, Republican from Michigan, and Peter Welch.”

The text of the letter can be found below and here:

“Dear Mr. Speaker, the President challenged us last fall to legislate the DACA program rather than relying on executive orders to determine its fate. The President has also asked us to address border security.”
"DACA is an important issue in all of our States. And, as we know, the program's original intent was to protect from deportation eligible children and young adults who were brought to this country through no fault of their own. We have since learned that reports that the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has moved to deport many who have been here for years, including some who are now married with children. Many have paid their taxes and have no serious criminal record. Many know no other way of life.

There are a number of worthy Member proposals that should be properly debated and voted on by the House. Some are bipartisan and would end the uncertainty and distress that some 800,000 DACA recipients are enduring. Others would also address the issue of border security and broader immigration only an open process allowing for legislation reform should be bipartisan and
discussion to DACA and are determined to re-
that only an open process allowing for
permitting, is the one that wins last.
the Hill.
the caucus for this.
because it
votes. This time, the queen should pre-
vote on all serious and substantive pro-
ment that the House will debate and
vocation, is the one that wins last.
the position of the
establishes the proposal receiving the
the same manner as would any bill ap-
any bill approved by the full Senate. A 'Queen of the Hill' rule should be employed that establishes the proposal receiving the
the most votes as the position of the House.
We accept the responsibility to reach consensus on a legislative solution to DACA and are determined to resolve this issue. We believe immigration reform should be bipartisan and that an open process allowing for the best ideas from both sides will demonstrate to the American people that we can find common ground."

That was a letter from the Problem Solvers Caucus, led by Representative Frank Lucas, Republican from Oklahoma; and Peter Welch, Democrat from Vermont.

This is an important issue because we are talking about Queen of the Hill. As you know, my colleagues, there are several options to come to the floor. One is Queen of the Hill; one is King of the Hill.

Queen of the Hill means the bill that gets the most votes is the bill that prevails. It would go to conference with the Senate, as is the Senate bill, would go to the President’s desk.
King of the Hill, which we are not advocating, is the one that wins last.
We want the one that gets the most votes, the one that wins the most votes. This time, the queen should prevail.
I appreciate the letter from Fred Upton and Peter Welch because it talks about some very important things:
That brings people together: biparti-
anship, transparency, unity. I thank the caucus for this.

Okay. We have another story from Houston, from Sheila Jackson Lee.
Andrea Ramos Fernandez is a local San Antonio DREAMer, who adores San Antonio, as any true San Antonian would. In 2005, Andrea was 8 years old when she moved to the United States.
She was too young to realize the spring break vacation her mother had planned was a permanent move—that that vacation was a permanent move. This move was influenced by economic instability in her family, her father's stabbing in a taxi cab in Mexico City. Once Andrea and her mother made it to the U.S., Andrea's grandparents, who are U.S. citizens, began the process to legalize Andrea's green card, that immigration process being over 23 years, leaving Andrea's grandparents didn't realize was that the broken immigration system made it difficult to grant Andrea's mother a green card, that immigration process being over 23 years, leaving Andrea's
status.
"Chain migration"—we call it family unification—has been a broken issue within the government, and in this case, Andrea's grandparents could do nothing to change her status. That is why we want to improve it.
So Andrea grew up undocumented. She grew up pledging allegiance to the American flag, watching American卡通s on Saturday morning, and getting good grades. Andrea's academic performance was so great that her first academic award was the President's Award, which was signed by then-President Obama. Andrea continued her education in a medical field: excellence, achieving high marks, eventually graduating Churchill High School with honors.
Her grades then led her to get a full ride at Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas, where she pursued a career in healthcare for 2 years.
Eventually, Andrea decided to transfer to the University of Texas in San Antonio, where she is now currently studying public policy while being a student leader on her campus.
Andrea has been involved in various projects around the city of San Antonio, working as the lead immigration fellow for MOVE San Antonio. She has also pushed for educational initiatives on her campus, leading to the creation of the first onsite DREAMer Center on a college campus in Texas.
Because of her leadership, Andrea has been given the opportunity to visit the White House and also is now asking the Congress and Senate to act on bipartisan legislation. Andrea graduated in December of 2018, 4 months after her DACA expires. While Andrea is worried about what may happen in the next months, her community, whom she sees as a community full of promise. Andrea is an American who adores and believes in the American promise.
Andrea cheered when the Spurs won their fourth championship in 2007, and once more in 2014.
Okay. That was then. This is now. Okay.
She also mourned with our country in some of our worst tragedies, as this country's pain was also her own. Therefore, she asks to be given the opportunity to prove she is already an American.
"Hi, Mrs. Lucille. I am Ana Garay from District 40. I am a DACA student from East Los Angeles College and I wanted to tell you my concerns about the DACA problem that is going on right now. I wanted to tell you I am really scared of what could happen in the next months, because, as other students, I want to accomplish my dreams and be a proud Latina, as you are. I hope that we fight together for what we want for our future as a community, because we are known as the one that fights together."
"Sincerely, Luvia Navarrete, DACA recipient."

To Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard, this letter begins: "Hi, Mrs. Lucille. I am Ana Garay from District 40. I am a DACA student from East Los Angeles College and I wanted to tell you my concerns about the DACA problem that is going on right now. I wanted to tell you I am really scared of what could happen in the next months, because, as other students, I want to accomplish my dreams and be a proud Latina, as you are. I hope that we fight together for what we want for our future as a community, because we are known as the one that fights together."

"Signed, Ms. Ana Garay."
myself working in the District of Columbia upon graduation. But like for many people, the election results have forced me to take a different path.

"After the Presidential election, all the stability that had allowed my family and me to become part of the American life turned into fear and doubt about our future.

"Not only has the President-elect vowed to deport millions of undocumented immigrants, but he also promised to end DACA program. For this reason, I had to return to New Haven and assist my family as we figure out which decisions are best to take moving forward. Thus, I am sorry to inform you I will no longer be able to continue my internship in your Washington, D.C., office.

"I want to express that, while I am in constant fear questioning whether I’ll be able to complete my undergraduate degree, or if my U.S.-citizen sister will be separated from us, I am not giving in.

"My best memory working in your office was running into an old employer who came to the office for a Capitol tour. Reflecting on the aspirations I had working as a busser to get myself through school, I remembered your persona always providing me with hope.

"That hope has grown exponentially as I reminisce on the times you walked into the office and greeted all your interns with such gratitude and enthusiasm.

"With infinite gratitude."

Thank you, Congresswoman Delauro, for submitting this testimony to us and recognizing the difficult decisions that families have to make in the interest of families staying together. Thank you.

Niki Tsongas of Massachusetts has joined us. Thank you. Congresswoman Gwen Moore of Wisconsin has joined us as well. Congresswoman Frontenac Wilson of Florida has joined us as well. Thank you, Congresswoman Wilson, for joining us.

Again, this is from Representative Watson Coleman. Another constituent, Diana Diaz, who is 22 years old. She came to the United States from Mexico with her mother and two older siblings in 2002 when Diana was 7 years old. They settled in Somerset, New Jersey, where her mother worked long hours to ensure that her children could focus all their attention on school.

Diana graduated from high school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. While still in high school, Diana herself worked a full-time job to help support her family. After high school, she attended Middlesex County Community College, where she got her associate’s degree in education. She then continued her higher education and transferred to Rutgers-Newark in the fall of 2016. There, she majored in public administration and minors in Spanish.

Diana has aspirations to continue her education and enroll in a master’s program to become a certified legal interpreter. Wow. That is hard.

She hopes to head back to New Brunswick and work in the public school system as an administrator to help students just like her. She also wants to create a nonprofit organization to assist various ethnic groups with gaining access to higher education.

Diana truly believes that the education she received in New Jersey was so valuable to her overall success, and she wants to give back so that others can follow suit.

I just want to dwell on this for a moment because she is talking about education being invaluable to her success, and she wants to give back so that others can follow suit. I hope that the Italian-American, Irish-American, German-American, Dutch-American, all of the ethnic groups that are here in our country take full pride in the example they have set for how the American Dream works in America, because what you see with these DREAMers just follows so closely with what our families did, our ancestors did coming here.

The idea that education was key to upward mobility and reaching personal aspirations, that faith and family and a work ethic were an important part of how you were regarded in America—and this may be what is in their DNA as they come to the United States, but it is clear they had masteredful, functional examples to show how to achieve the American Dream in all of the waves of immigration that came before.

Family, faith, community, education, patriotism, love of America. So beautiful. And Diana spells it out so clearly here.

Another one from Representative Jayapal of Washington State. We heard from her earlier. She was with us earlier. Representative Jayapal. She is on the Judiciary Committee, a leader on immigration. She is an immigrant herself.

Twenty-two-year-old Esther was a hardworking and valued intern in Representative Jayapal’s office last year. She is also a DREAMer who came to the United States with her parents and younger sister when she was just 3 years old from South Korea. When they arrived on a visa, Esther’s parents sought help from an immigration lawyer to obtain legal permanent resident status in the United States. They filled out applications, paid their dues, and gave the lawyer most of the money they had. And he ran away with all of it. He scammed them and left them with nothing.

Esther’s parents’ visas expired. They had little money. They pushed their kids around in shopping carts because a stroller was too expensive. Then they started over. They built their lives in the United States. They raised a smart, passionate daughter who is now a senior at Harvard.

The DACA status Esther obtained in 2013 helped to give her the freedom to pursue her own American Dream. Even when Esther’s DACA status was secure, she said that typical safe spaces like hospitals, police stations, and doctor’s offices filled her with fear because DACA doesn’t afford protections to her family. She also heard rumors and worries what would happen if someone she trusted ousted them to immigration authorities.

Unless we take immediate action to help DREAMers, Esther’s future is in doubt. I am uncertain whether Esther, or other young people interning at Goldman Sachs.

Now we have one from David Vazquez, a DREAMer. David was born in Germany and moved to the United States at age 13. He grew up in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, and graduated at the top of his high school class. He earned a full-ride scholarship to Bowdoin College through QuestBridge, an organization that links low-income students with top colleges in the U.S.

David graduated from Bowdoin with a double major in economics and German and was able to spend his summers interning at Goldman Sachs. He later joined AlphaSights, a high-growth startup. At AlphaSights, David established the firm’s San Francisco office and grew it from 8 to 25 employees.

That is an important point because many of these DREAMers have started businesses, created jobs; by creating small businesses and being entrepreneurs, small and larger jobs. That is really an important part of our economy.

Jesper Kim from Fotorama: Jesper is a South Korean-born immigrant brought to the United States when he was 2 years old. He received his associate’s degree and is pursuing a degree in computer science while working at his high school’s photography studio. He continues to volunteer at his church and in his high school’s Key Club.

Evelyn Valdez-Ward from Irvine, California: Graduate student, University of California, Irvine. A first-generation, female, Hispanic, undocumented scientist, Evelyn constantly seeks to dismantle economic, racial, and cultural barriers. She is part of the 1 percent of 800,000 DACA students pursuing postgraduate education.

In addition to studying climate change’s impact on planet productivity and drought tolerance, she is a strong and loud advocate for her undocumented community. I would say “vocal.”
Evelyn received her B.S. in biology from the University of Houston-Downtown in 2016. As an undergraduate, she spent 3 years on a variety of research projects that sparked her passion for ecology. In 2013, she helped to create a plane-retrograde transport model using charybdis shrub plants and tested drought resistance in collaboration with Drs. Michael Tobin, Brandon Pratt, and Anna Jacobson of California State University, Bakersfield. This is very important research.

In May 2015, she worked under the direction of Drs. Scott Mangan, Michael Tobin, and Claudia Stein at Washington University in St. Louis, Tyson Research Center, where she studied phylogenetic relationships and the effects of drought in prairie grasslands.

As a second-year Ph.D. student in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of California, Irvine, and Ford Foundation Predoctoral Fellow, she is currently studying the effects of climate change on the interaction between plants and their soil microbes.

She is dedicated to combining her scientific training with mentoring of undocumented students. In 2014 and 2015, she worked under the direction of Drs. Scott Mangan, Michael Tobin, and Claudia Stein at Washington University in St. Louis, Tyson Research Center, where she studied phylogenetic relationships and the effects of drought in prairie grasslands.

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The Senate has gotten that privilege—not privilege—it is really a given, by the leader in the Senate, Mr. MCCONNELL, in consultation with a bipartisan group of Members, we have bipartisan legislation, as has been said over and over. What we do should be bipartisan should be done transparently and should unify people. That should be a rule of thumb for everything we do. It is especially necessary to do this soon.

Why? We ask the question: Why is the House cut out of this discussion? Why? We need that answer from the Speaker of the House. Why are we not given our constitutional opportunity to discuss this important issue?

Just a few more from Members. Actually, I could stay here for the full 40 hours and do this, but I know that we have a vote to take, and the rest. So let us just conclude with Carlos Aguilar, same last name as our co-sponsors of the Hurd-Aguilar bill—no relation.

Carlos migrated to the United States from Irapuato, Mexico, at the age of 14 and currently lives in Kerrville, Texas. After graduating from high school, he received his B.A. in psychology from Schreiner University. Carlos has also earned an M.S. in sociology at the University of Texas at San Antonio. Currently, he is attending the Harvard Graduate School of Education where he is pursuing a doctoral degree.

Aware of the obstacles along undocumented and DACA students’ efforts at UTSA—as an associate legal assistant in an immigrant law firm.

He has many accomplishments. Moreover, together with other undocumented and DACA students, Carlos coordinated students’ efforts at UTSA—that is University of Texas at San Antonio—as an associate legal assistant in an immigrant law firm.

In addition to academic attention to these issues, Carlos has remained active in the immigrant community as the Immigrant Youth Leadership Coordinator at UTSA—that is University of Texas at San Antonio—as an associate legal assistant in an immigrant law firm.

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In addition to academic attention to these issues, Carlos has remained active in the immigrant community as the Immigrant Youth Leadership Coordinator at UTSA—that is University of Texas at San Antonio—as an associate legal assistant in an immigrant law firm.

I am just going to one more from California. I have to end on California.

Kimberly came to the United States from Mexico and currently resides in Los Angeles. She is the only person in her family without papers and, in spite of the challenges has risen to the occasion as an advocate for DREAMers. She implemented a resolution supporting DREAMers at her local community college. She is involved in the advocacy community in Victorville and spent time as an intern in Congressman Cook’s office—bipartisan.

She hopes to become a lawyer one day.

We have been joined by Congresswoman SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentlewoman for being with us; Congresswoman KATHY CASTOR. I acknowledged the gentlewoman earlier. She was here before. And in back is Congresswoman CAROL SHEA-PETERSON; Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY; Congresswoman STEVE COHEN is with us; Congressman JOHN DELANEY.

I am trying to recognize just the ones I hadn’t acknowledged before: Congresswoman KATHERINE CLARK. Congresswoman JULIA BROWNLEY. Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER. I acknowledged Congresswoman SUZAN DELBENE, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Congressman BRAD SHERMAN—I read your testimony earlier as I did yours, ALMA—Congressman DAVID CICILLINE, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE—I read your testimony earlier as well.

All the others I think I have acknowledged. Yes, HANK JOHNSON from Georgia, Congressman JESSIE JOHNSON: I think we have acknowledged all of the Members who are here. Congresswoman GWEN MOORE, I acknowledged earlier when she was sitting over here. I will tell the gentlewoman who she was sitting next to. She was sitting next to Congressman NIKI TSONGAS at that time, but anyway, I acknowledge the gentlewoman again and thank her.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 8 hours, I have had the privilege of reading the testimony of so many DREAMers. I still have more, but I thank all of you. It is a privilege to read the eloquent statements of the DREAMers as they express their love of America, their commitment to a better future for our country and their own families’ better future.

It was a double honor to do so with the recommendations of the testimony that you all extended, presented, and to have so many of you here in the course of the day, a real tribute to the respect that we have for our DREAMers.

So I accept your applause on behalf of them because it was their story, in their words—by and large—that I told, in addition to the Bible and the Catholic Conference of Bishops and Pope Francis and Pope Benedict and so many other religious groups that we have. But I thank all of you.

Our basic request is: honor the House of Representatives give us a chance to have a vote on the floor.

The Republican leader in the Senate, MITCH MCCONNELL, has gone forward with the budget proposal with the promise that he will give that opportunity to the floor of the Senate. The Senate will have its time. We will see what they produce.

We will work our will here and see what we produce, but it must be bipartisan, transparent, and unifying. We think that there has been a lot of ground work. In our case, the Hurd-Aguilar bill is one option. The Senate bill may be another option. There may be other options that are proposed. I am just telling you about the bipartisan ones.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the staff of the House of Representatives and the various speakers at the House who have been up there with such courtesy—you smiled. You smiled. But most of all, let us thank and acknowledge the DREAMers for their courage, their optimism, and their inspiration to make America more American.

I thank my colleague from California. Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Allow me to just say that we continue on this most important legislation H.R. 1133, and we have had the opportunity to yield time to Leader PELOSI, and while she certainly came in to oppose this bill that we have before us, having yielded 1 minute to the leader is the most profound 1 minute probably in the history of this institution, that 1 minute that ended up 8 hours where Leader PELOSI talked about the plight of DACA and the DREAMers.

And I am very proud that in yielding that 1 minute we had the opportunity to listen to Leader PELOSI deal with an issue and demand that we have an opportunity to have a real debate and a real discussion in the people’s House.

Mr. Speaker, American consumers are under attack by the Trump administration and Republicans in Congress every day. We learn about either another effort to weaken guardrails, protecting consumers from predatory actors, or another Trump appointee refusing to hold bad actors accountable. The Trump-appointed Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Securities and Exchange Commission have basically stopped enforcing our Nation’s consumer and security laws.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, there is a lot of excitement here because of what took place in the last 8 hours, so I don’t feel interrupted at all. I just feel very, very pleased that we had the opportunity to have that speech by our leader.

However, I will just continue. Let me just get to the fact that, again, Mick Mulvaney, who was appointed as Acting Director of the Consumer Bureau, is gutting the Consumer Bureau’s Office of Fair Lending Equal Opportunity limiting the Consumer Bureau’s ability to stop bad actors from discriminating against community color.

News reports also suggest that Mulvaney has slowed down the Consumer Bureau’s investigation of Wells Fargo, the ultimate example of a recidivist megabank. Wells Fargo has publicly admitted to ripping off millions of Americans with fraudulent checking accounts, credit cards, forced-place auto insurance, and much, much more.
But the Trump administration has a partner in its efforts to undermine consumer protections. House Republicans have been in lockstep with the President when it comes to rolling back consumer protections. Take the Consumer Bureau to be an example of forced arbitration: Wall Street lobbied hard against this rule, and instead of putting consumers first, House Republicans passed a Congressional Review Act resolution to repeal a rule that would have helped consumers who have been wronged by the big banks to join together to hold them accountable.

But that is just one example of how House Republicans have tried to undermine consumer laws. For years now, they have tried to cut the funding of the Consumer Bureau or to change its structure, and having failed in those attempts, they now have their inside man, Mick Mulvaney, who is working to destroy the Bureau from within. We shouldn’t be surprised since the chairman of the Financial Services Committee has said he wants to “financially terminate” the Consumer Bureau.

The bill before us today should be viewed as one part of this long line of attempts by the Republicans to change the Consumer Bureau. Home buyers should not be gouged or swindled just because they want to own a home. H.R. 1153 would legitimize predatory kickbacks through affiliated lenders, like Wells Fargo, and other lenders would be incentivized to steer their borrowers into more costly products simply because they can.

H.R. 1153 is a bad bill that will only line the pockets of Wall Street with the hard-earned savings of Main Street. But don’t just take my word for it. Civil rights groups and consumer advocates all agree that this is bad for America.

So, despite all of the excitement that we have had here on the floor today with Leader Pelosi and the message that she brought to this Congress, I want all of our Members to simply reject President Trump’s and House Republicans’ attack on consumers. Vote “no” on H.R. 1153 and support Leader Pelosi in calling for a debate in this House on the issue dealing with DACA and the DREAMers.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BERGMAN). The gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for the House to recess to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow for the House to recess.

Recess

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

SUSPENDING THE RULES AND PASSING H.R. 3851, if ordered;
SUSPENDING THE RULES AND PASSING H.R. 197, if ordered;
AGREEING TO THE SPEAKER’S APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3851) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Recess

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 6 o’clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.