

great? Look, we added all the solar, how much cleaner the world got. Oh, by the way, we shut down all this nuclear, so actually our baseload didn't really go anywhere.

Well, it turns out that math was pretty much the exact same the next year. Once again, the yellow is the photovoltaic that was added. The multi-color here is the amount of nuclear that came offline. It turns out more nuclear came offline, in a weird way, because of the loss of all that nuclear baseload generation.

The photovoltaic that came to the market, which is wonderful—I am from Arizona. I love it. But we didn't get any better on power generation that doesn't produce greenhouse gases.

So once again, around here, we need to open our minds and understand just sort of basic math that you can't be joyful about one and not be supportive of the other and actually be making mathematical progress. It is just math.

So back to a thought experiment. I did this on the floor the other day, and I am going to do it again just because it did create some really interesting phone calls.

I am going to believe this one here might end up being the single biggest disruption in my life. And forgive me if I don't get everything perfect here, but about 4 or 5 months ago, reading some strange journal—that is what happens when you are on a plane 10 hours a week; you read a lot of stuff—there was this article. We have vetted it repeatedly, and it appears it is real.

U.S. labs from universities have sort of broken the Holy Grail in regards to plant biology. Bear with me. This is a big deal.

What would happen tomorrow if the next generation of agriculture was 40 percent more productive? It would be a miracle. You would feed the world for the next 250 years.

Think about if you had a 40 percent improvement in agriculture, how much less water, fuel, what does it do to land prices?

Well, it turns out if you really care about the environment and greenhouse gases, here is your thought experiment I want you to struggle through.

World agriculture produces about 2.2 times more greenhouse gases than every car on Earth. So if you had a 40 percent improvement in agriculture productivity, it would be as if you removed every car off the face of the Earth. You just have to be willing to eat seed stock that functionally, actually, is a type of GMO.

Now, all they did is change some of the cell biology so it grabs the carbon molecule every time instead of accidentally grabbing the oxygen molecule and then spending lots of energy trying to purge the oxygen, which apparently is just one of the inherent faults in nature. They fixed it.

□ 2100

They did it with tobacco plants. We always use tobacco plants because that

is a genome we have known. I guess that is the first one we broke. But now they are moving into other types of agricultural stock.

Be prepared. Watch for this. This technology may be one of the biggest disruptions.

But as a body, when we talk about global warming, when we talk about this, how much of this body is ready to understand there is technology coming? Are Members willing to embrace the technology instead of the sort of Malthusian view that we need to shrink as an economy, that we need to be controlled, that we need to be managed? Or do Members allow these market forces to be incredibly disruptive?

I didn't bring the slides this time, but in that same stock, think about some of the other things going on. Apparently, there has been a huge breakthrough in the technology of pulling carbon right out of the air, being able to take that carbon, mix it with some other chemicals, and turn it back into a fuel stock—negative carbon emission, economically done. I am looking forward to the joy coming from my environmental friends who understand.

We have already proven that carbon sequestration works. We have proven that we can generate power with coal, with natural gas, without a smokestack, and capture every bit of carbon and then reuse it, sequester it, if we choose. But now we are going to negative carbon mining.

Why that is really important is, how many people believe that China with the 30-plus new coal plants that are going up as part of the Belt and Road Initiative, that they are going to have lots of great scrubbers on them?

Once again, if the goal is to punish the United States, great, the rhetoric is brilliant. If the goal is to grow as a society but still be cleaner, go with pro-economic expansion embracing of technology and let us have jobs. Let us have economic expansion so we can keep our promises.

The last thought experiment I am going to give tonight, remember how a little while ago I mentioned this is sort of Member week? We call it pitch week, where a Member will come pitch their priorities, pitch their ideas in the different committees of jurisdiction. We are hoping that Members we are already working with will go to the committees that do certain types of foreign aid.

How many out there care about plastic in the ocean? How many think banning straws in communities is going to do anything about plastic in the ocean? If a Member believes that, they have been conned. It is great virtue signaling. "Hey, I am banning straws," but it is absurd.

Mr. Speaker, 90 percent of the plastic in the ocean comes from 10 rivers, eight of them in Asia, two in Africa. Let's do something that actually works.

If we are going to have foreign aid and some of the environmental pro-

grams and these things that are out in the world, let's go to those 10 rivers and start removing the plastic.

Let's add value. Let's do those things. If 90 percent of the plastic in the ocean is coming from 10 rivers—eight in Asia, two in Africa—we know where it is coming from. It may not provide the virtue signaling opportunity that we enjoy around here, but it would make the oceans cleaner.

For once, could we drop some of the political theater? Just like the vote we had earlier today, where it is great politics, gins up the base, gives us something to rally around, but it doesn't accomplish anything.

Mr. Speaker, please, to my Democratic friends, to my Republican friends, are we here to do good?

My pitch to Members is that we know the problems, and we know the math—let's be honest about that math—so let's actually do things.

In the next week or two, when we are starting to put together our appropriations, our policy sets, is there anyone out there on the other side who will help me say, for the 10 rivers in the world that are 90 percent of the plastic in the ocean, can we adjust that bilateral aid, the foreign aid, the environmental guidance, the other things we do, go to those 10 rivers and start to do something? We might lose the political issue and make the environment better. Or will we just stick around here and say that we don't need to solve the problem because we want to be able to talk about it?

Sorry for the sarcasm, but I am frustrated that we are living in a time of amazing opportunity, of technology disruption, where if Members really care about healthcare, we are on the cusp of a crash of its price, but yet its quality and its cures are here. Can we break down some of the barriers that are stopping us from getting there?

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

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recount observations I have after spending 2 days of the Memorial Day recess at the Laredo Sector of the Texas border.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman SCHWEIKERT for giving me good information on his musings. I feel very honored to follow Congressman SCHWEIKERT.

Now, we have a crisis. I think it is perhaps the biggest crisis of my lifetime, as far as the future of America, going on at our border.

In May, 133,000 people attempted to cross the border and were recorded by the Border Patrol. It is worth remembering that they do not record everybody. There are people who sneak

through. And it is worth remembering that there is a smaller number of people who are apprehended by Customs agents at the designated points of entry.

By point of reference, the 133,000 people in Mexico can be compared to 48,000 people who crossed in January. In other words, over time, for whatever reason, we have a dramatically greater number of people coming into this country. I will point out that this is the most, in many years.

Many years ago—say, 15 years ago—if we looked back and found 100,000 people crossing the border, it was nowhere near as serious. At that time, we would frequently have people come, and they would be caught and sent back. The same person may try three or four times, so it wasn't as many people crossing the border.

I should also point out, of the 133,000 caught by the Border Patrol, 11,000 are unaccompanied minors.

I frequently hear people complain that we are breaking up families. What is going on is that young children—in any event, people under age 18—are coming here on their own.

Another thing that is going on is that we are seeing people from more or different countries come across. I assume that is because the word is out, not only in Mexico and Central America but even in the Eastern Hemisphere, that the United States is not enforcing our immigration law.

In the Laredo Sector, if Members talk to Customs folks, the number one country for people coming across the border is Venezuela. Number two is Cuba. Number three is Congo. So even from the Eastern Hemisphere, people are flooding here.

While I was down there, the Border Patrol caught a group of 116 people, all Africans coming in from Congo, Angola, and Cameroon, 116 in one haul.

What does this mean? First of all, in addition to great changes in our country, it means the Border Patrol is overwhelmed. The amount of paperwork, understandably, wherever we are today, there is a tremendous amount of paperwork. The amount of paperwork the Border Patrol has to do takes them off the border, takes them off the reason they volunteered to be part of the Border Patrol. This means even more people are coming across the border.

Furthermore, the Border Patrol has to work in dangerous positions. We have followed them as they have followed the Rio Grande River in the Laredo Sector in the middle of the night with one person per vehicle. We can imagine what it is like patrolling on very slow roads with a lot of foliage on both sides of the roads. Some of the environmentalists wouldn't let them cut it down. We may have groups of 9 or 10 people coming across the border. Very dangerous.

The first thing that should be done is, immediately, this Congress ought to appropriate more monies for the Border Patrol. Right now, they have 2,000

empty positions, and the number of positions they have is drawn out over a much smaller number of people.

We also have to improve the equipment the Border Patrol has and increase the number of dogs. While down on the border, we watched the great job dogs can do in pursuing people. It is expensive for these dogs. But be it at the designated points of entry where they sniff out drugs or sniff out cash, or out in the field with the Border Patrol, they make them much more effective.

It is ridiculous that our Border Patrol also has equipment that is sometimes not as good as what the cartels have. The cartels control the border. With the exception of these big entourage, nobody gets across the border without approval of the cartels.

The next thing to point out, as we deal with people coming across the border, when the cartels bring them across the border, they may not take them to safety. They may just direct people in a certain direction or so far as they are escorting people to a place where they can be picked up in the United States. If somebody is too weak and can't make it, they don't call 911. They just leave them there to dehydrate and perhaps die.

In the last year, in the Tucson Sector, about 250 people were found dehydrated or dying of something.

This is another result of the United States' open border policy in which we encourage people who are expecting us to ignore immigration laws to come to the United States.

In the Laredo Sector, it is not quite as bad. About 50 people die of dehydration every year. But there, where many more people cross the Rio Grande, it is not unusual to have people drown. In the 2 days that I was there, they found another person who had drowned.

The reason they drown is that people think it is shallow enough to walk across the Rio Grande, but there are people who can't swim. We have a situation in which there is an undertow in the Rio Grande, and people, including children, wind up dying there.

Again, how do we deal with it? We should be creating a situation where people think we are enforcing our laws, so they are not tempted to do such dangerous things.

Another thing we found out is that, among people who are crossing the border, if they are not part of a family unit, they are much more dangerous than they were 10 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, the type of people crossing the border might be the types looking to work on a farm in Wisconsin. It is much more common to get the criminal element, much more common to get the MS13 gangs from El Salvador. That is kind of a subjective determination from the Border Patrol, but they find it of great concern because they love their country, and they see whom we are letting in our country and where the future Americans are going to come from.

What can we do to stop 133,000 people from coming in this country every

month? We have to stop the carrot that keeps people coming.

First of all, we should deal with birthright citizenship. Again, the United States is one of only two of the 40th wealthiest countries in the world that allows people to become citizens because they were born here.

We hear more stories of people coming over here. Women are coming over here 8 months pregnant, having a baby, knowing that the baby will be an American citizen. And eventually, because of family-related laws, they will be able to come into the country.

Secondly, and President Trump can do this alone, I believe, we have to get rid of the practice of giving work permits to people who come here for asylum purposes, knowing that they probably will not show up for an asylum hearing. Giving a work permit encourages people to break the law.

Then, we need more judges on the border with regard to these immigration problems. Right now, what goes on is that people come here looking for asylum. They are given a court date 2 or 3 or 5 years out.

I am told that they even tell Border Patrol agents that they know they are ineligible for asylum. They tell Border Patrol agents that they will not show up for their hearing in 5 or 6 years. That has to stop.

□ 2115

That has got to stop, and the way to make it stop is hire more judges, put those judges right on the border, and do not let people in the country assuming that they are here legally.

I mean, they are going to wind up with a work permit and they are going to wind up being part of our culture even though they are here illegally.

Next thing to do, and I am not going to spend a lot of time on this because we talked about it before, but every Border Patrol agent I have talked to in the Tucson sector, or in the Laredo sector, says we need a wall. In summary, we must act now or we will lose our country. We cannot continue to take 100,000 people crossing the border inappropriately every month.

I want to point out, I am not talking about legal immigration. Every year in this country, we swear in 700,000 new people as citizens. In this country right now, we have about 4 million people here on work permits. So it is not like we are anti-immigrant. A lot of people can come here.

When I talk about the 130,000 people who came here in May and largely wind up in the United States, I am talking about people who are coming here and should not be here.

We are being inundated and it will eventually sink our country. I ask President Trump to do all he can. It is very obvious that Congress does not get the degree of the crisis. We should have appropriated the money already, instead of what we did yesterday, as we spent more money on welfare programs.

By the way, we know from talking to people, even in Wisconsin, that there are a lot of people here illegally who are getting welfare, to boot. President Trump should revoke the work permits that people are getting if they are here for asylum reasons because we know the vast majority of people who are seeking asylum probably are not eligible for it, and we do not want to encourage more of that.

In any event, I encourage my colleagues to take this crisis at the border, 130,000 a month, seriously. I encourage the press to do more to report on it because, obviously, this is permanently going to change America. I encourage President Trump to do all he can do without the assistance of Congress, because the reason we are getting so many more is the word is out.

Again, it is not just in Mexico or Central America. The word is out in South America. The word is out in Cuba. The word is out in Africa. The word is out in Asia. America is not enforcing our immigration laws. And until we turn around the attitude that is out there among people, that perception, we are going to continue to have growing numbers.

It is going to go over 130,000. It is going to be 150,000. It is going to be 170,000 a month. America is really going to be inundated, and we have to act quickly.

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

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2019.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), and H. Res. 293 (116th Congress), I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2020 published in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

This revision is for allowable adjustments for amounts for Overseas Contingency Operations, wildfire suppression, and the 2020 Census, pursuant to section 251(b) of BBEDCA or H. Res. 293. The amounts for

Overseas Contingency Operations are contained in the texts of H.R. 2839, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020, and H.R. 2968, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The amounts for wildfire suppression and the 2020 Census are contained respectively in the text of H.R. 3052, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 and H.R. 3055 the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Accordingly, I am revising aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2020 and the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2020. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocations are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer of the Budget Committee staff.

JOHN YARMUTH.

TABLE 1—REVISION TO ON-BUDGET AGGREGATES
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	2020	2020–2029
Current Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,712,348	n.a.
Outlays	3,677,940	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,533	34,847,515
Revision for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 2839):		
Budget Authority	8,000	n.a.
Outlays	2,174	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revision for the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 2968):		
Budget Authority	68,079	n.a.
Outlays	38,227	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revision for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 3052):		
Budget Authority	2,250	n.a.
Outlays	2,250	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revision for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 3055):		
Budget Authority	7,500	n.a.
Outlays	5,400	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,798,177	n.a.
Outlays	3,725,991	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,533	34,847,515

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

	2020
Current Discretionary Action:	
BA	1,297,781
OT	1,362,423
Revision for Overseas Contingency Operations (H.R. 2839):	
BA	8,000
OT	2,174
Revision for Overseas Contingency Operations (H.R. 2968):	
BA	68,079
OT	38,227
Revision for Wildfire Suppression (H.R. 3052):	
BA	2,250
OT	2,250
Revision for 2020 Census (H.R. 3055):	
BA	7,500
OT	5,400
Revised Allocation:	
BA	1,383,610
OT	1,410,474
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA	1,075,820
OT	1,067,358

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's

table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1328. An act to designate foreign persons who improperly interfere in United States elections as inadmissible aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 5, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1169. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Source Specific Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Jersey [EPA-R02-OAR-2018-0817; FRL-9994-39-Region 2] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1170. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clofentazine; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0275; FRL-9993-48] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1171. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan, Louisiana; Attainment Demonstration for the St. Bernard Parish 2010 SO2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard Nonattainment Area [EPA-R06-OAR-2017-0558; FRL-9988-27-