

Here is what the polling data shows. It shows that Social Security is bipartisan. Seventy-seven percent of Americans—84 percent of Democrats, 69 percent of Republicans, 76 percent of Independents—said that they would be willing to pay a little more to make sure that their benefits are not cut and that they are protected and expanded.

Also, 91 percent of workers and 94 percent of retirees would feel betrayed—that is 91 percent of workers, 94 percent of retirees would feel betrayed—if the money they paid into Social Security was not available to them.

A Gallup poll found, this most recent one, that Social Security ranked fourth amongst the things that keep people up at night and worried with respect to their security, fourth in importance after education, healthcare, and their financial security—and they often lump financial security and Social Security together.

□ 1500

I would just like to close.

I mentioned Jason Furman, who was the former Obama National Economic Council Adviser, and Larry Summers, the former Clinton Treasury Secretary—both were serving up at Harvard—who have written extensively about the importance of making sure, as an economic stimulus and out of necessity, that we make the improvements that should have been made 37 years ago but desperately need to be taken up today, not only for current generations and baby boomers retiring, but for millennials and future generations.

Alicia Munnell, the current Director for the Center for Retirement Research, former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, former Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, and former senior vice president at the Federal Reserve in Boston, said we have to protect Social Security: Policymakers should fix Social Security by raising, incrementally, over time, the money necessitated to do it. It doesn't come from heaven.

We need to maintain benefits. People don't have anything else other than their 401(k)s, and a specific portion of the population doesn't even have those. Social Security is the forced savings plan that people have paid into and have counted on, and, as I have said before, it has never missed a payment.

Monique Morrissey, economist from the Economic Policy Institute: "Expanding Social Security . . . ensures steady contributions; it keeps costs low and prevents leakage; and it pools longevity risk. Moreover, Social Security's pay-as-you-go financing . . . provides an internal rate of return tied to economic growth . . . but without the gyrations."

Dean Baker, senior economist for the Center for Economic and Policy Research, if Social Security 2100 becomes law, "it would both improve the pro-

gram's benefit structure and its financial picture. . . . After adjusting for prices, wages have risen 1.5 percent annually over the last 5 years." Social Security 2100 would only be a small impact on the pay increase of a new FICA tax.

This was in Economy for All on November 12, 2019. The Congressional Budget Office also reports this.

This will be the only bill that we will be able to vote on this year that both reduces the national debt by \$525 billion and expands and improves Social Security.

Let me repeat that again.

CBO has said that Social Security 2100 is both PAYGO compliant and, because the program is fully paid for, reduces the national debt by \$525 billion over time and enhances the existence of Social Security, making it solvent for future generations beyond 75 years.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), if he has a final word.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, the final word is only to make sure that Social Security is in your plans, and be ready to accept it when we get it.

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

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, first of all, I will let you know, so we break the suspense, I will probably be more like 5 minutes, so it is easier for everybody.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk one more time about the crisis at the border.

One more week has gone by, and for 1 more week, Donald Trump is out there alone fighting to preserve the integrity of our border and who the future citizens of the United States of America are.

Donald Trump is a fan of immigration, that is why, on his watch, we are now up to around 750,000 people being sworn in legally in this country every year, and there has been no effort made to really substantially reduce that number.

Nevertheless, we do want to pick our immigrants. We want our immigrants to be people who have come here legally and are appropriately vetted, and Donald Trump is doing what he can—without any help from Congress, I might add—to make sure that that happens.

The first thing that Congress has to do is to make permanent the Public Charge rule. Donald Trump has correctly said, even for legal immigrants, we are not going to take people in this country if we expect they would be per-

manently, or close to permanently, taking advantage of the programs our government has to offer.

Right now, 63 percent of the noncitizens, compared to 35 percent of the native-born, are on some sort of government program. We have a hard enough time at this time of trillion-dollar deficits taking care of our own citizens who have fallen on hard times without taking the people who are on hard times from all around the world.

Donald Trump is putting his finger in the spigot, but we know the day will come when we have a different President. When we have a different President, I am scared to death the new President will go back to the old method of anybody can come here, and, if they come to our country for free Pell grants, if they come to our country for free food, if they come to our country for free medical care, if they come to our country for free housing, we will let them back in.

Madam Speaker, I wish President Trump would always be able to prevent that, and I am sure he is going to continue to prevent that as long as he is President; but, if you look at the other people running for the job, I wouldn't bet that even by this time next year, and certainly within 5 years, we won't be back to the days of being the welfare magnet for the Western Hemisphere or the entire world.

Madam Speaker, I call on Congress to step up and pass legislation that a future President cannot undue, stating that we are not going to have more people here as a public charge.

Secondly, a couple weeks ago, I went down to the border one more time and had a chance to talk to local law enforcement, some of the citizens on the border, as well as the Border Patrol. They are appreciative of the things that the current administration is doing.

I saw 12 miles of wall being built at the Arizona border. I saw that, while it might be possible to get around the wall, it would be very difficult. I don't think most people could climb a 30-foot wall, much less get over the concertina wire on top, much less get down the other side.

But, again, those are actions from President Trump. I wish, in the future appropriations bill, Congress would fully fund that wall like the Border Patrol, who sees what is going on every day, wishes they had.

President Trump has reached an agreement with the Mexican Government so that people coming here seeking asylum pending their hearing can be held in Mexico rather than coming across, living in this country, having children with birthright citizenship, and taking advantage of laws that law-abiding people from other countries don't have.

Again, President Trump has reached an agreement with Mexico, and that is why we have gone from 80,000 or 90,000 people, at least, coming in the border in May of last year to under 2,000, we

believe, more recently. But, again, that is another victory that could be short-lived.

We heard again, currently, it could easily be over 90 percent of the fentanyl, of the meth and heroin come across the border. This should be a national crisis. More people are dying on an annual basis from this scourge than died in the entire Vietnam war.

Nevertheless, it is still treated as no big deal, and Congress is not going out of its way to do anywhere near what it should to prevent these drugs from coming across the border, which are killing our citizens.

Furthermore, the drug cartels who control that border are breaking up families and taking advantage of young people, 14-, 15-year-olds, to smuggle across the border.

Why do they do it? Because they know, in the United States, we are not going to incarcerate people who are 15 years old for sneaking drugs across the border.

It amazes Border Patrol that, a few times, some potential immigrant commits a crime and they are separated from their children; meanwhile, the drug cartels have thousands of people separated from their parents to do their dirty work and barely a peep from the average American Congressman who is so worried about things otherwise.

We also had a chance to look at the Nogales border and see what is going on there and the possibility that people are going over the wall. We heard, again, we could use more dogs on the southern border, not only to detect drugs coming across one way, but to detect cash coming across the other way—something else that, if this Congress really cared about our border, they would do something about.

We heard, again, about the dangers of having the drug cartels control our southern border rather than our Border Patrol, wealthy drug cartels that may be paying off some American citizens who live on the border and may be paying off Mexican military, maybe Mexican police. When they sneak people over the border, it is not unusual to have these people dehydrate in the Arizona desert. It is not unusual to have these people drown in the Rio Grande River.

The fault is the inactivity of the American Congress to really secure these borders so we don't continue to empower the Mexican drug cartels that are not only causing people to die coming here, but are also corrupting the Mexican Government, resulting in the high homicide rates that we see south of the border.

Madam Speaker, I call upon Congress to act to immediately hire more Border Patrol, to hire more dogs, to make sure we have enough funding for the wall, to permanently cause people trying to come into this country to have to stay south of the border pending their asylum hearing, to change the asylum laws so that anybody can't just

say "I am in danger in my home country" and come here, and, above all, to change the public benefits rule so that our future immigrants are uniformly hardworking people who are going to be an asset to America rather than the current situation in which they are apparently disproportionately the type of people who come on the government.

We are all willing to take care of the people in the United States who have fallen on hard times, but the idea of going back to the days in which people all around the world know that the United States of America is the welfare magnet for anyone is ruining our country, and it is hard to imagine people who don't take these actions as anything other than people who want to permanently change our country.

Madam Speaker, I call on Congress to take action that President Trump would suggest so that, if, God forbid, anything happened to him, we still are in a position to protect our border and save our great country.

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

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4998. An act to prohibit certain Federal subsidies from being used to purchase communications equipment or services posing national security risks, to provide for the establishment of a reimbursement program for the replacement of communications equipment or services posing such risks, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 4, 2020, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3990. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Second Limited Maintenance Plans for 1997 Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2019-0467; FRL-10006-00-Region 5] received March 2, 2020, 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.

3991. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chrysodeixis includens Nucleopolydiovirus isolate #460; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0571; FRL-10003-94] received March 2, 2020, 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.

3992. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production Residual Risk and Technology Review [EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0208; FRL-10006-06-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU17) received March 2, 2020, 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.

3993. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Penoxsulam; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0061; FRL-10004-86] received March 2, 2020, 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.

3994. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifloxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0130; FRL-10004-08] received March 2, 2020, 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.

3995. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question, covering the period August 1 to September 30, 2019, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(d); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 620C(d); (92 Stat. 739); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3996. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's determination and certification under Sec. 490(b)(1)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291j(b)(1)(A); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 490(b)(1)(A) (as added by Public Law 102-583, Sec. 5(a)); (106 Stat. 4924); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3997. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule Temporary General License: Extension of Validity [Docket No.: 200211-0051] (RIN: 0694-AH79) received February 26, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3998. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-076, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3999. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-083, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4000. A letter from the Director, Equal Employment Opportunity and Inclusion, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's FY 2019 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

4001. A letter from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, transmitting the Trust's Annual Management Report for Fiscal Year 2019, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231n(j)(5)(E)(ii); Aug. 29, 1935,