

How about people who are older? Can you design incentives in the Social Security, Medicare, and other benefits to stay or come back into the labor force with their talents?

The other one is: Are we willing to actually unleash technology? And these are the presentations I have enjoyed the most. Just last week, I was here on the floor showing things, technology-wise, that could crash the price of healthcare. We actually brought in a slide a couple of weeks ago saying there was a major success in being able to put in T-cells that grew pancreatic cells, and those pancreatic cells in a mouse looked like they were growing insulin.

Now, when you go from a mouse experiment to humans, it is a decade. But the previous slide, you saw the math for Medicare—and Medicare is the key driver of U.S. debt in the future—30 percent of Medicare's debt is just diabetes. As a body, let's make sure the resources, the talents, the mechanisms, the encouragement, all the things we can do to create those disruptions is not a cure for something like diabetes because it is good policy. It is the moral, ethical thing to do, and it is also an amazing change in U.S. debt if you just cured diabetes.

Now diabetes, it turns out, is complicated. There are autoimmune issues. There are lifestyle issues. There is 1 and 2. It is complicated. But that is the way we need to be thinking around here if we are going to have an impact.

Well, it turns out in that same discussion of technology, a couple of years ago, I became fascinated with the concept of a universal flu vaccine. And the Gates Foundation, I believe, has moved \$60 million there. I believe Congress, a couple of years ago, we started to move some lines of research money into that concept. Now, we are told it is complicated, but we may be a couple of years away from actually having a universal flu vaccine.

So think about the societal economic disruption we believe we are stepping into right now. Now, it is not going to last forever, but it will last for a little while. Just that technology of something like a universal flu vaccine may become the solution that this type of viral—this economic disruption, societal health disruption, never happens again.

My argument is, I think, fairly elegant. We need to do all these growth and cost and technology disruptions. And if we do them, I believe we can make an argument that the ability to keep promises—our promises for Social Security, our promises for Medicare—there is a path. It is just uncomfortable to talk about these things, because when you use the word “disruption,” that often means someone's business model, someone's current technology.

We have used the example dozens of time here on the floor: “How many of you went to Blockbuster Video last weekend?” Of course not. The technology changed. Now, you hit a button

at home and you stream your entertainment.

We need to make sure that those types of disruptions are now happening in environment and healthcare technology, and who knows what else. We also see some of them even now coming in energy generation.

So there is a path. We don't have to be dour as we think about the future of the United States. It is actually incredibly optimistic. But to make the optimism a reality, this body needs to stop being dysfunctional. We cannot spend another year of our lives like we did last year, functionally accomplishing nothing of value. We are better than that. We know there is a path. We actually know the math. Now, let's just get our act together.

#### OUR IMMIGRATION ISSUES

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. Madam Speaker, I think one more time we have to address what I feel 10 years from today will be viewed as the most significant issue that our Congress has to deal with, and that is immigration.

Madam Speaker, I want to mention the issue one more time, because a couple of weeks ago, I again went to the Arizona border to see what is going on, and I have since talked to a leader of the union of the Border Patrol agents.

I say this is the most important issue because our immigrants are going to determine where America is or what America is like 10 or 20 years from now. Donald Trump has made a lot of progress on the border, but we have to remember all of this progress—or almost all of this progress—is solely caused by our President.

First of all, let's recount the progress. He has begun to build the wall. When I was down in Arizona, I saw 12 miles of the wall along the Arizona border. While it is possible to get over the wall, it is very difficult.

The wall is 30-feet high. It is very difficult, and people, I think, only in the best of physical shape can get 30 feet up. There is sometimes concertina wire at the top, which causes some people, at least in Nogales, to get stuck at the top, and it is very difficult to get back down. So that is some progress.

We also have made progress, and we have reached agreement with Mexico, saying “if you are coming here for asylum, you have to be held on the Mexican side of the border pending a hearing.” Not only does this cause people not to be able to come across immediately but discourages people from Central America or Africa or South America from coming here in the first place. Because prior to President Trump becoming President or reaching an agreement with the Mexican Government, people would come here, say they were seeking asylum, and they

would be placed somewhere in the United States and never show up at the hearing anyway. Therefore, this is the way we have many people who are going to wind up living in America.

And the third thing President Trump has done, is he has put in a public charge rule covering people coming here legally, saying, “we do not want you in this country if you are going to wind up taking advantage of our public benefits.” It is not too strict of a law. He allows people to stay for 1 or 2 months, if they are on food stamps during that period of time—but, obviously, given that we can pick whoever we want around the world, we do not—our country right now, which is running a trillion-dollar deficit—want to take more people who are taking money out of this system rather than putting money in this system.

So the question is: What should Congress do now that we have kind of begun to take control of our borders?

The first thing we have to do is we have to permanently change our asylum laws so that in the future when people come here, we know we are dealing with people who genuinely have to seek asylum. We should not be taking—per President Trump—people who have to cross several countries to get here.

If you are in Venezuela, and you are genuinely at risk for your life, what would you do? You would move to Colombia. You would move to Panama. You would move to Costa Rica. You won't go through six or seven countries to get to the United States.

Secondly, we have to hire more people at the border. As we put up our wall, and as we hold people south of the border who are seeking asylum, more people will try to sneak in the country. As more people try to sneak in the country, it is more important that we have border patrol agents.

Over time, the drug cartels, which run the southern border, become more and more sophisticated. They have spotters along the border. And, quite frankly, they have equipment that is superior sometimes to the equipment our own Border Patrol has.

As long as we continue to allow this to happen, the cartels south of the border break up families. And they break up families by using minors, 16-, 15-, 14-year-olds to smuggle drugs across the border. They use these young people as spotters, knowing full well that if they are caught, they will not wind up in American jails but just turned around and sent back south of the border again.

Another thing that we have to look at is we should pass a bill, which I have introduced in the past, saying no public benefits for people who are not American citizens. Historically, in this country, when people come here, many return to their country of origin. The reason they return to their country of origin is they are not able to find work here.

We ought to across-the-board say, “no public benefits for people who are

not citizens.” As far as the few situations in which help is needed, that can always be handled by the many generous Americans who do feel these people should stay in the country, but it should not be a guaranteed right.

The next thing we have to do—as long as people are coming into our country—is get rid of the rule, which is the birthright citizenship rule. Among westernized countries, United States and Canada are the only two countries who allow someone to become a citizen if you are born in the country. There is a reason other nations don’t do this.

We want to properly vet the new families that are coming here. If we say that anybody who has a child in the United States becomes a citizen, the parents will follow, and our new generations will not be picked by appropriately vetting the future immigrants. They will be picked by whoever happens to come here.

Our intent has never been that if you get a green card, that if you are here on a student visa—much less sneak into the country illegally—that your children become citizens.

I think it is important that we deal with these issues promptly. And I say that because we will go back to the days of 140,000 people being apprehended at the border if we have a President who doesn’t go ahead with these three commonsense measures that President Trump has taken time to deal with.

I implore the press to report any progress on these issues, and to summarize again and again for the American public the progress that is made by President Trump and what would happen if President Trump would leave. It would result in a permanent change of America.

Again, we want immigrants. President Trump has increased the number of people being legally sworn in this country over the last few years, but we have to pick our immigrants. And if we do not pick our immigrants, we are going to wind up permanently changing an America in which we do not like.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o’clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2310

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SEWELL of Alabama) at 11 o’clock and 10 minutes p.m.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FORTENBERRY (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for March 9 and the balance of the week on account of illness.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1822.—An act to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o’clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 12, 2020, 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:

4113. A letter from the FPAC-BC, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs [Docket No.: FSA-2019-0011] (RIN: 0560-AI50) received March 10, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4114. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a letter requesting emergency funding in the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund at HHS to continue supporting critical response and preparedness activities; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4115. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a report entitled “Annual National Defense Stockpile Operations and Planning Report”, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(a); June 7, 1939, ch. 190, Sec. 11(a) (as amended by Public Law 103-35, Sec. 204(d)); (107 Stat. 103); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4116. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s 2nd Quarter FY 2020 Quarterly Briefing on Progress of the Chemical Demilitarization Program, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1521(j); Public Law 99-145, Sec. 1412 (as amended by Public Law 112-239, Sec. 1421(a)); (126 Stat. 204); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4117. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Health Promotion [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0111] (RIN: 0790-AK25) received March 10, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4118. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau’s policy statement — Responsible Business Conduct: Self-Assessing, Self-Reporting, Remediating, and Cooperating received March 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub-

lic Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4119. A letter from the Attorney and Federal Register Liaison, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Federal Government Participation in the Automated Clearing House [FISCAL-2019-0001] (RIN: 1510-AB32) received March 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4120. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Public Unit and Nonmember Shares (RIN: 3313-AF00) received March 10, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4121. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation’s final rule — Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (RIN: 1212-AB35) received March 10, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4122. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation’s final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received March 10, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4123. A letter from the Attorney, Regulatory Affairs Division, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission’s direct final rule — Revisions to Safety Standard for Portable Bed Rails [Docket No.: CPSC-2011-0019] received March 10, 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.

4124. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department’s direct final rule — Additions to Listing of Exempt Chemical Mixtures [Docket No.: DEA-505F] (RIN: 1117-ZA05) received March 6, 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.

4125. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department’s interim final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Lasmiditan in Schedule V [Docket No.: DEA-558] received March 6, 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.

4126. A letter from the Associate Chief, Mobility Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communication’s Commission, transmitting the Commission’s Major final rule — Expanding Flexible Use of the 3.7 to 4.2 GHz Band [GN Docket No.: 18-122] received March 6, 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.

4127. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Standards for Business Practices and Communication Protocols for Public Utilities [Docket No.: RM05-5-025; Docket No.: RM05-5-026; Docket No.: RM05-5-027; Order No.: 676-I] received March 10, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110