

Meuser	Rogers (KY)	Timmons
Miller	Rose, John W.	Tipton
Mitchell	Rouzer	Turner
Moolenaar	Roy	Upton
Mooney (WV)	Rutherford	Wagner
Mullin	Scalise	Walberg
Newhouse	Schweikert	Walden
Norman	Scott, Austin	Walker
Nunes	Sensenbrenner	Walorski
Olson	Shinkus	Waltz
Palazzo	Simpson	Watkins
Palmer	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Pence	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Posey	Smucker	Westerman
Ratcliffe	Spano	Williams
Reed	Staubert	Wilson (SC)
Reschenthaler	Stefanik	Wittman
Rice (SC)	Steil	Womack
Riggleman	Steube	Woodall
Roby	Stewart	Wright
Rodgers (WA)	Stivers	Yoho
Roe, David P.	Taylor	Young
Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Lieu, Ted	Omar
Clyburn	Long	Richmond
Gabbard	Lucas	Rooney (FL)
Holding	McHenry	Ryan
Lamborn	Meadows	Swalwell (CA)
Levin (MI)	Meeks	Thornberry

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1932

Mr. VELA changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 409 and “yea” on rollcall No. 410.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 462, I call up the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 462, the amendment printed in House Report 116-128 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3401

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

For an additional amount for “Executive Office for Immigration Review”, \$17,000,000 to be used only for services and activities provided by the Legal Access Programs, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for the continued operation of the Immigration Court Helpdesk Program: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For an additional amount for “Federal Prisoner Detention”, \$155,000,000 to be used only for the necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in aliens at the southwest border and related activities, \$1,217,931,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020; of which \$702,500,000 is for migrant processing facilities; of which \$92,000,000 is for consumables; of which \$19,950,000 is for medical assets and high risk support; of which \$8,000,000 is for Federal Protective Service support; of which \$35,000,000 is for transportation; of which \$90,636,000 is for temporary duty and overtime costs; of which \$19,845,000 is for reimbursements for temporary duty and overtime costs; and of which \$50,000,000 is for mission support data systems and analysis: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for migrant processing facilities, \$85,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in aliens at the southwest border and related activities, \$128,238,000; of which \$35,943,000 is for transportation of unaccompanied alien children; of which \$11,981,000 is for detainee transportation for medical needs, court proceedings, or relocation to and from U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody; of which \$5,114,000 is for reimbursements for overtime and temporary duty costs; of which

\$20,000,000 is for alternatives to detention; of which \$45,000,000 is for detainee medical care; and of which \$10,200,000 is for the Office of Professional Responsibility for background investigations and facility inspections: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Federal Assistance”, \$60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, for the emergency food and shelter program under Title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.) for the purposes of providing assistance to aliens released from the custody of the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Sections 315 and 316(b) of such Act, funds made available under this section shall be disbursed by the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board not later than 30 days after the date on which such funds becomes available: *Provided further*, That the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board shall distribute such funds only to jurisdictions or local recipient organizations serving communities that have experienced a significant influx of such aliens: *Provided further*, That such funds may be used to reimburse such jurisdictions or local recipient organizations for costs incurred in providing services to such aliens on or after January 1, 2019: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 201. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under each heading in this title shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

SEC. 202. Division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) is amended by adding after section 540 the following:

“SEC. 541. (a) Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) shall be applied—

“(1) in subsection (a), by substituting ‘September 30, 2019,’ for ‘September 30, 2017,’; and

“(2) in subsection (c)(1), by substituting ‘September 30, 2019,’ for ‘September 30, 2017.’

“(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, under the authority of section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391(a)), may carry out prototype projects under section 2371b of title 10, United States Code, and the Secretary shall perform the functions of the Secretary of Defense as prescribed.

“(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security under section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391(d)) may use the definition of nontraditional government contractor as defined in section 2371b(e) of title 10, United States Code.”.

SEC. 203. (a) The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security shall establish policies and distribute written personnel guidance, as appropriate, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the following:

(1) Providing private meeting space and video teleconferencing access for individuals returned to Mexico under the Migrant Protection Protocols to consult with legal counsel, including prior to initial immigration court hearings.

(2) Efforts, in consultation with the Department of State, to address the housing,

transportation, and security needs of such individuals.

(3) Efforts, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to ensure that such individuals are briefed, in their primary spoken language to the greatest extent possible, on their legal rights and obligations prior to being returned to Mexico.

(4) Efforts, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to prioritize the immigration proceedings of such individuals.

(5) The establishment of written policies defining categories of vulnerable individuals who should not be so returned.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “Migrant Protection Protocols” means the actions taken by the Secretary to implement the memorandum dated January 25, 2019 entitled “Policy Guidance for the Implementation of the Migrant Protection Protocols”.

(c) The amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 204. None of the funds provided in this Act under “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support” for facilities shall be available until U.S. Customs and Border Protection establishes policies (via directive, procedures, guidance, and/or memorandum) and training programs to ensure that such facilities adhere to the National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search, published in October of 2015: *Provided*, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall provide a detailed report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the House Judiciary Committee regarding the establishment and implementation of such policies and training programs.

SEC. 205. No later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a report on the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers assigned to Northern Border land ports of entry and temporarily assigned to the ongoing humanitarian crisis: *Provided*, That the report shall outline what resources and conditions would allow a return to northern border staffing levels that are no less than the number committed in the June 12, 2018 Department of Homeland Security Northern Border Strategy: *Provided further*, That the report shall include the number of officers temporarily assigned to the southwest border in response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, the number of days the officers will be away from their northern border assignment, the northern border ports from which officers are being assigned to the southwest border, and efforts being made to limit the impact on operations at each northern border land port of entry where officers have been temporarily assigned to the southwest border.

SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) for the Department of Homeland Security may be used to relocate to the National Targeting Center the vetting of Trusted Traveler Program applications and operations currently carried out at existing locations unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 207. (a) Of the additional amount provided under “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support”, \$200,000,000 is for a multi-agency, integrated, migrant processing center pilot program for family units and unaccompanied alien children, including the following:

(1) Ongoing assessment and treatment efforts for physical or mental health conditions, including development of a support plan and services for each member of a vulnerable population.

(2) Assessments of child protection and welfare needs.

(3) Food, shelter, hygiene services and supplies, clothing, and activities appropriate for the non-penal, civil detention of families.

(4) Personnel with appropriate training on caring for families and vulnerable populations in a civil detention environment.

(5) Free telephonic communication access, including support for contacting family members.

(6) Direct access to legal orientation, legal representation, and case management in private areas of the center.

(7) Credible fear and reasonable fear interviews conducted by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services asylum officers in private areas of the center.

(8) Granting of asylum directly by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for manifestly well-founded or clearly meritorious cases.

(9) For family units not found removable prior to departure from the center—

(A) release on own recognition or placement in alternatives to detention with case management; and

(B) coordinated transport to a respite shelter or city of final destination.

(10) For family units found removable prior to departure from the center, safe return planning support by an immigration case manager, including a consular visit to assist with reintegration.

(11) On-site operational support by non-governmental organizations for the identification and protection of vulnerable populations.

(b) The Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 24 hours of any—

(1) unaccompanied child placed in the pilot program whose time in Department of Homeland Security custody exceeds 72 hours; and

(2) family unit placed in the pilot program whose time in such custody exceed exceeds 9 days.

(c) Prior to the obligation of the amount identified in subsection (a), but not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a plan for the implementation of the pilot program to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives which shall include a definition of vulnerable populations.

SEC. 208. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish final plans, standards, and protocols to protect the health and safety of individuals in the custody of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which shall include—

(1) standards and response protocols for medical assessments and medical emergencies;

(2) requirements for ensuring the provision of water, appropriate nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation needs;

(3) standards for temporary holding facilities that adhere to best practices for the care of children, which shall be in compliance with the relevant recommendations in the Policy Statement of the American Academy of Pediatrics entitled, “Detention of Immigrant Children”;

(4) protocols for responding to surges of migrants crossing the southern border or arriving at land ports of entry; and

(5) required training for all Federal and contract personnel who interact with migrants on the care and treatment of individuals in civil detention.

SEC. 207. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan for ensuring access to appropriate translation services for all individuals encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, including an estimate of related resource requirements and the feasibility and potential benefit of these components jointly procuring such services.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance” \$2,881,552,000, to be merged with and available for the same period as funds appropriated in division B of Public Law 115-245 and made available through fiscal year 2021 under this heading, and to be made available for any purpose funded under such heading in such law: *Provided*, That if any part of the reprogramming described in the notification submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”) to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on May 16, 2019, has been executed as of the date of the enactment of this Act, such amounts provided by this Act as are necessary shall be used to reverse such reprogramming: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, the amount allocated by the Secretary for costs of leases of property that include facilities to be used as hard-sided dormitories for which the Secretary intends to seek State licensure for the care of unaccompanied alien children, and that are executed under authorities transferred to the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) under section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That ORR shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 72 hours of conducting a formal assessment of a facility for possible lease or acquisition and within 7 days of any lease or acquisition of real property: *Provided further*, That not less than \$866,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the provision of care in licensed shelters and for expanding the supply of shelters for which State licensure will be sought, of which not less than \$27,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of adding shelter beds in State-licensed facilities in response to funding opportunity HHS-2017-ACF-ORR-ZU-1132, and of which not less than \$185,000,000 shall be available for expansion grants to add beds in State-licensed facilities and open new State-licensed facilities, and for contract costs to acquire, activate, and operate facilities that include small- and medium-scale hard-sided facilities for which the Secretary intends to seek State licensure in an effort to phase out the need for shelter beds in unlicensed facilities: *Provided further*, That not less than \$100,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be used for post-release services, child advocates, and legal services: *Provided further*, That the amount made available for legal services in the preceding proviso shall be made available for the same purposes for which amounts were provided for such services in fiscal year 2017: *Provided further*, That not less than \$8,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the purposes of hiring additional Federal Field Specialists and for increasing

case management and case coordination services, with the goal of more expeditiously placing unaccompanied alien children with sponsors and reducing the length of stay in ORR custody: *Provided further*, That not less than \$1,000,000 of amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the purposes of hiring project officers and program monitor staff dedicated to pursuing strategic improvements to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program and for the development of a discharge rate improvement plan which shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be transferred to “Office of the Secretary—Office of Inspector General” and shall remain available until expended for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be transferred pursuant to the authority in section 205 of division B of Public Law 115-245: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”) shall prioritize use of community-based residential care (including long-term and transitional foster care and small group homes) and shelter care other than large-scale institutional shelter facilities to house unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Secretary shall prioritize State-licensed, hard-sided dormitories.

SEC. 302. Funds made available in this Act under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” shall remain available for obligation only if the operational directives issued by the Office of Refugee Resettlement between December 1, 2018, and June 15, 2019, to accelerate the identification and approval of sponsors, remain in effect.

SEC. 303. Funds made available in this Act under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” shall be subject to the authorities and conditions of section 224 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6).

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” may be obligated to a grantee or contractor to house unaccompanied alien children (as such term is defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) in any facility that is not State-licensed for the care of unaccompanied alien children, except in the case that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”) determines that housing unaccompanied alien children in such a facility is necessary on a temporary basis due to an influx of such children or an emergency: *Provided*, That—

(1) the terms of the grant or contract for the operations of any such facility that remains in operation for more than six consecutive months shall require compliance with—

(A) the same requirements as licensed placements, as listed in Exhibit 1 of the Flores Settlement Agreement, regardless of the

status of the underlying settlement agreement;

(B) staffing ratios of 1 on-duty Youth Care Worker for every 8 children or youth during waking hours, 1 on-duty Youth Care Worker for every 16 children or youth during sleeping hours, and clinician ratios to children (including mental health providers) as required in grantee cooperative agreements; and

(C) access provided to legal services;

(2) the Secretary may grant a 60-day waiver for a contractor's or grantee's non-compliance with paragraph (1) if the Secretary certifies and provides a report to Congress on the contractor's or grantee's good-faith efforts and progress towards compliance and the report specifies each requirement referenced in paragraph (1) that is being waived for 60 days;

(3) the Secretary shall not waive requirements for grantees or contractors to provide or arrange for the following services—

(A) proper physical care and maintenance, including suitable living accommodations, food, appropriate clothing, and personal grooming items;

(B) a complete medical examination (including screening for infectious disease) within 48 hours of admission, unless the minor was recently examined at another facility;

(C) appropriate routine medical and dental care;

(D) at least one individual counseling session per week conducted by trained social work staff with the specific objectives of reviewing a minor's progress, establishing new short term objectives, and addressing both the developmental and crisis-related needs of each minor;

(E) educational services appropriate to the minor's level of development, and communication skills in a structured classroom setting, Monday through Friday, which concentrates primarily on the development of basic academic competencies and secondarily on English Language Training;

(F) activities according to a leisure time plan which shall include daily outdoor activity, weather permitting, at least one hour per day of structured leisure time activities (this should not include time spent watching television). Activities should be increased to three hours on days when school is not in session;

(G) whenever possible, access to religious services of the minor's choice;

(H) visitation and contact with family members (regardless of their immigration status) which is structured to encourage such visitation. The staff shall respect the minor's privacy while reasonably preventing the unauthorized release of the minor;

(I) family reunification services designed to identify relatives in the United States as well as in foreign countries and assistance in obtaining legal guardianship when necessary for the release of the minor; and

(J) legal services information regarding the availability of free legal assistance, the right to be represented by counsel at no expense to the government, the right to a deportation or exclusion hearing before an immigration judge, the right to apply for political asylum or to request voluntary departure in lieu of deportation;

(4) if the Secretary determines that a contractor or grantee is not in compliance with any of the requirements set forth in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall not permit such contractor or grantee to continue to provide services beyond a reasonable period, not to exceed 60 days, need to award a contract or grant to a new service provider, and the incumbent contractor or grantee shall be eligible to compete for the new contract or grant;

(5) for any such unlicensed facility in operation for more than three consecutive

months, ORR shall conduct a minimum of one comprehensive monitoring visit during the first three months of operation, with quarterly monitoring visits thereafter;

(6) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ORR shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate outlining the requirements of ORR for influx facilities; and

(9) the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 305. In addition to the existing Congressional notification requirements for formal site assessments of potential influx facilities, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days before operationalizing an unlicensed facility, and shall (1) specify whether the facility is hard-sided or soft-sided, and (2) provide analysis that indicates that, in the absence of the influx facility, the likely outcome is that unaccompanied alien children will remain in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security for longer than 72 hours or that unaccompanied alien children will be otherwise placed in danger. Within 60 days of bringing such a facility online, and monthly thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report detailing the total number of children in care at the facility, the average length of stay and average length of care of children at the facility, and, for any child that has been at the facility for more than 60 days, their length of stay and reason for delay in release.

SEC. 306. (a) The Secretary shall ensure that, when feasible, no unaccompanied alien child is at an unlicensed facility if the child is not expected to be placed with a sponsor within 30 days.

(b) The Secretary shall ensure that no unaccompanied alien child is at an unlicensed facility if the child—

(1) is under the age of 13;

(2) does not speak English or Spanish as his or her preferred language;

(3) has known special needs, behavioral health issues, or medical issues that would be better served at an alternative facility;

(4) is a pregnant or parenting teen; or

(5) would have a diminution of legal services as a result of the transfer to such an unlicensed facility.

(c) ORR shall notify a child's attorney of record in advance of any transfer, where applicable.

SEC. 307. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to prevent a United States Senator or Member of the House of Representatives from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility in the United States used for the purpose of maintaining custody of, or otherwise housing, unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) : *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require such a Senator or Member to provide prior notice of the intent to enter such a facility for such purpose.

SEC. 308. Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and make publicly available online, a report with respect to children who were separated from their parents or legal guardians by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (regardless of whether or not such separation was

pursuant to an option selected by the children, parents, or guardians), subsequently classified as unaccompanied alien children, and transferred to the care and custody of ORR during the previous month. Each report shall contain the following information:

(1) The number and ages of children so separated subsequent to apprehension at or between ports of entry, to be reported by sector where separation occurred.

(2) The documented cause of separation, as reported by DHS when each child was referred.

SEC. 309. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this account, including the following: a list of existing grants and contracts for both permanent and influx facilities, including their costs, capacity, and timelines; costs for expanding capacity through the use of community-based residential care placements (including long-term and transitional foster care and small group homes) through new or modified grants and contracts; current and planned efforts to expand small-scale shelters and available foster care placements, including collaboration with state child welfare providers; influx facilities being assessed for possible use; costs and services to be provided for legal services, child advocates, and post release services; program administration; and the average number of weekly referrals and discharge rate assumed in the spend plan: *Provided*, That such plan shall be updated to reflect changes and expenditures and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

SEC. 310. The Office of Refugee Resettlement shall ensure that its grantees are aware of current law regarding the use of information collected as part of the sponsor vetting process.

SEC. 311. The Secretary is directed to report the death of any unaccompanied alien child in Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) custody or in the custody of any grantee on behalf of ORR within 24 hours, including relevant details regarding the circumstances of the fatality, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 312. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance" shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

SEC. 313. (a) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that no unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) spends more than 90 days, in aggregate, at an unlicensed facility.

(b) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure transfer to a State-licensed facility for any unaccompanied alien child who has been at an unlicensed facility for longer than 90 days.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to an unaccompanied alien child when the Secretary determines that a potential sponsor had been identified and the unaccompanied alien child is expected to be placed with the sponsor within 30 days.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), if the Secretary determines there is insufficient space available at State-licensed facilities to transfer an unaccompanied alien

child who has been at an unlicensed facility for longer than 90 days, the Secretary shall submit a written justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and shall submit a summary every two weeks, disaggregated by influx facility, on the number of unaccompanied alien children at each influx facility longer than 90 days, with a summary of both the status of placement and the transfer efforts for all children who has been in care for longer than 90 days.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. (a) FISCAL YEAR 2017.—Funds made available by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) that were initially obligated for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras may not be reprogrammed after the date of enactment of this Act for assistance for a country other than for which such funds were initially obligated: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of State suspends assistance for the central government of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras pursuant to section 7045(a)(5) of such Act, not less than 75 percent of the funds for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance through nongovernmental organizations or local government entities in such country: *Provided further*, That the balance of such funds shall only be reprogrammed for assistance for countries in the Western Hemisphere.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115-141) is amended by striking paragraph (4)(D) and inserting in lieu of paragraph (1) the following paragraph:

"(1) FUNDING.—Subject to the requirements of this subsection, of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$615,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, of which not less than \$452,000,000 shall be for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to implement the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be made available notwithstanding any provision of law permitting deviations below such amounts: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of State cannot make the certifications under paragraph (3), or makes a determination under paragraph (4)(A) or (4)(C) that the central government of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras is not meeting the requirements of this subsection, not less than 75 percent of the funds for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance through nongovernmental organizations or local government entities in such country: *Provided further*, That the balance of such funds shall only be reprogrammed for assistance for countries in the Western Hemisphere."

(c) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6) is amended by striking paragraph (2)(C) and inserting at the end, between paragraph (4)(B) and subsection (b), the following new paragraph:

"(5) FUNDING.—Subject to the requirements of this subsection, of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$540,850,000 shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, of which not less than \$452,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to implement the United States Strategy for Engage-

ment in Central America: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be made available notwithstanding any provision of law permitting deviations below such amounts: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of State cannot make the certification under paragraph (1), or makes a determination under paragraph (2) that the central government of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras is not meeting the requirements of this subsection, not less than 75 percent of the funds for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance through nongovernmental organizations or local government entities in such country: *Provided further*, That the balance of such funds shall only be reprogrammed for assistance for countries in the Western Hemisphere."

SEC. 402. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 404. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 405. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 406. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3401.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, let me first salute Chairwoman NITA LOWEY, Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, Congresswoman ROSA DELAURIO, and all of the appropriators—also the ranking member—for their relentless good-faith work on a strong bill that protects vulnerable children, keeps America safe, and honors our values.

Madam Speaker, when people ask me, what are the three most important issues facing the Congress? I always say the same thing: children, children, children.

Today, we have the opportunity to help the children. We are ensuring that children have food, clothing, sanitary items, shelter, and medical care. We are providing access to legal assistance. And we are protecting families because families belong together.

Right now, children need their families. Right now, little children are enduring trauma and terror. Many are living in squalor at Border Patrol stations. Some are sleeping on the cold ground without warm blankets or hot meals. Kids as young as 7 and 8 years old are watching over infants because there is no one else there to care for them.

As one little girl caring for two infants said, I need comfort, too. I am bigger than they are, but I am a child, too.

Today, we found out that the administration is sending children back to a station in Clint, Texas, from where, just days earlier, those children had been removed after enduring weeks without a shower or a change of clothes. When visiting these children, one lawyer reported, the children are locked in their cells. They said they can't bring themselves to play because they are trying to stay alive in there.

And yet, last week, the Trump Department of Justice argued in court that the government should not have to provide children in custody with soap, toothbrushes, or beds.

This situation is child abuse. It is an atrocity that violates every value we have, not only as Americans, but as moral beings. Today, sadly, our values are being undermined by the President's failed policies which has intensified the situation of heartbreak and horror on the border, which challenges the conscience of America.

Today, our legislation is a vote against the cruel attitude toward children of this administration. This bill does not fund the administration's failed mass detention policy. Instead, it funds effective, humane alternatives to detention that have a proven record of success. This legislation secures limits on how the money is spent and how the administration treats children. And it creates strong oversight by Congress so that we can protect children and ensure this crisis never occurs again.

This legislation also helps address the root causes of this situation. It reverses the administration's senseless decision to block the humanitarian

funding that Congress had already appropriated for the Northern Triangle countries, where many of these refugees are coming from. And it ensures that the funding is used by these countries to curb migration, improve border security, and prevent human smuggling and drug trafficking, in addition to combating corruption, reducing poverty, and promoting growth. That is what the agenda is about.

A recent trip by some of our colleagues, led by Chairman ELIOT ENGEL, Chairman JERRY NADLER, and other Members to the Northern Triangle, saw the effective use of those funds. And while they were there, exercising oversight and seeing the effective use of those funds, at that very moment, the President reversed the policy.

We are launching a \$200 million pilot initiative to improve the Customs and Border Protection's processing system, based on a proposal from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The evangelical community, Madam Speaker, a while back when there was another Muslim ban, we were not in the majority, but we did have a hearing where many people came. National security experts, diplomats, everyone came. People of faith-based organizations came to object to the President's Muslim ban. And, at that time, representatives of the evangelical community of America—this is not an individual, but a representative of the evangelicals in America—stated that America's refugee resettlement program is the crown jewel of America's humanitarianism.

We must protect and strengthen this pillar of our immigration system and our democracy. Families belong together. And as we face the challenges presented by the President's policy, we must help immigrants know their rights. Immigrants must know their rights. Families belong together.

Every Member of this body has a sacred moral obligation to protect the human rights and the lives of vulnerable families, no matter who they are and from where they came. They all are God's children. They have a spark of divinity within them that we must respect. And we must remember our own spark of divinity as we view these children and our responsibilities to them.

Madam Speaker, I urge a strong, bipartisan vote for the children, the children, the children.

□ 1945

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Democrats' humanitarian supplemental to care for the increased number of migrants crossing the southern border.

In a matter of days, the Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Homeland Security will run out of money to care for children and families at the border who are al-

ready held in deplorable, chaotic conditions, often without needed medical care or even soap and toothbrushes.

Children go without showers or clean clothes for weeks, and 7- and 8-year-olds care for infants they don't know, while toddlers go without diapers. This is heartbreaking and, in the richest country on Earth, unacceptable.

This bill totals \$4.5 billion for basic human needs and better care. It includes \$200 million for an integrated, multiagency processing center pilot program with nonprofits, as well as \$60 million to assist local entities and non profits serving the influx of migrants.

The President's cruel immigration policies that tear apart families and terrorize communities demand the stringent safeguards in this bill to ensure these funds are used for humanitarian needs only—not for immigration raids, not for detention beds, not for a border wall.

This bill would better protect migrants' rights and dignity with stronger requirements for care of unaccompanied children, including standards for medical care and medical emergencies; nutrition, hygiene, and facilities; and personnel training.

Strict conditions on influx shelters that house children would mandate compliance with requirements in the Flores settlement. Sponsors and potential sponsors would be safeguarded from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the sponsor vetting process.

Madam Speaker, we cannot be complicit in the crisis and suffering at the border. I urge support for this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Almost 2 months ago, the administration sounded the alarm about the crisis at our southwest border and told the Congress additional funds were badly needed. Now, 2 months later, we are here. We have this border supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 3401, that falls terribly short and will only further delay addressing the problem.

I oppose this bill in its current form.

Hundreds of thousands of people have arrived at the border this year. Some are coming through points of entry, and many are crossing through the desert or the Rio Grande.

Men and women across agencies and departments have been working together to try to respond to the overwhelming surge of people coming to the border illegally for the past 3 months, totaling over 100,000 people per month. Last month topped that: 144,000 men, women, and children from 51 countries.

Our agents and officers, our volunteers, our nongovernmental organizations are dealing with nearly 20,000 people in a space designed for a fraction of that. They are dealing with the increasing summer heat, and they are dealing with migrants with grave medical conditions.

This is a real crisis, and we need a bill that provides for all the agencies that are involved in responding. It is long overdue.

The bill before us does not provide Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Department of Defense, or the immigration courts with the funds they need.

In addition, the bill includes provisions tying the administration's hands, including restrictions on foreign aid to Central American countries and stopping HHS from changing policies that could protect unaccompanied children.

We are out of time. Some of our agencies are spending money they don't have because they have must-pay bills for contracts for food and shelter and transportation and medical care.

I want everyone to be very aware of what they are dealing with: People are waiting in terrible conditions in the desert, and summer is here; children are sleeping on the ground and need to be moved to shelters or homes. We need doctors and pediatricians. We need caregivers.

We need immigration courts to rule in a timely manner. We should not force those who have submitted claims for asylum and other forms of release to wait any longer. The more time we spend on partisan measures, the longer it will be before help arrives to those who desperately need it.

We need to act now on a bipartisan solution, and I urge my colleagues to reject this bill. It is partisan and dangerous.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished and outstanding chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, we face a humanitarian crisis at our southern border, and we face a crisis of care.

Six children have died in U.S. custody in the last 9 months. In the 10 previous years, not one child died. These lost, scared, and vulnerable young people are so distraught in what the Miami Herald called "prison-like facilities" that they are self-harming. It breaks our heart, and it must steel our conviction for action tonight.

And we have been acting. In the 2020 Labor-HHS appropriations bill, we strengthened protections for the unaccompanied children program. These include funding legal services, blocking the administration's memorandum of agreement that had HHS erroneously prioritizing immigration enforcement over care for kids and scaring sponsors from coming forward, and requiring the administration to abide by the protections that are guaranteed under the standards of care under the Flores Agreement.

That is what we have done. This is what we are doing now.

This emergency supplemental provides funding for the housing of children. It implements protections for them. It enacts mechanisms to ensure their safe and expeditious placement with sponsors.

We provide legal services, child advocates, post-release services, additional Federal field specialists, and case management personnel to identify potential family sponsors and to discharge children to them as quickly as possible.

The emergency supplemental provides the full amount of \$2.9 billion requested by the administration—the full amount. These funds enable the Department to expand its network of shelters to care for children.

So we do provide the funds. However, we do not provide a blank check, because a blank check could be license to continue the abuses that we uncovered.

All of us were shocked and outraged last year at the administration's intentional family separation policy, adding to the number of children that HHS had to care for and doing so with no plan to reunify these families. The tragedy is some children will never be reunited with their families, and that is on this administration's watch.

Along with these funds, this bill includes new and necessary protections. They redirect HHS to its core mission, which is to be caring for children, placing them in a safe environment with sponsors.

This bill gives priority to small and medium-scale State licensed shelters wherever possible. And for the first time ever, it requires currently exempt influx facilities to meet the minimum standards of care required by the Flores settlement. If these grantees do not comply, their contracts are revoked.

The bill limits the number of days children can spend at an influx shelter. A temporary facility should not become a near-permanent way station. The bill requires HHS to maintain the directives that have been successfully accelerating the placement of children.

And, finally, the bill enhances transparency, provides adequate safeguards against the misuse of funds. It prohibits funds from being transferred outside of HHS. It does not give the Secretary discretion to decide which Flores protections should apply to influx shelters. And the bill requires HHS to report to the Congress within 24 hours if a child dies in HHS custody.

Not one Member in this body would volunteer his or her child or grandchild to be detained in these facilities. Not one of us would choose to expose our youngsters to these conditions. So we must not allow any children to continue to suffer, nor can we miss the opportunity to help.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. President Franklin Roosevelt once said, quoting the poet, Dante: "Divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warmhearted in different scales. Better

the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

We are not indifferent. We should not be indifferent tonight. Do not let us become frozen.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, let us pass this emergency supplemental bill because the lives of children are at stake, and we should not play fast and loose with those lives when we have the power to do something, to make a difference, and to protect these children and make sure they get to a safe haven and a safe landing.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the ranking member.

As the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Appropriations, I know all too well the challenges we are facing on the border. I have the utmost respect for Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD and her work to address these issues and work with all the members of the subcommittee.

At the time we crafted the fiscal year 2019 regular appropriations bill, we could not have predicted the sheer mass of people pouring across the border this spring and summer. But this fiscal year, Customs and Border Patrol has already encountered almost 700,000 people. That is double the amount in all the previous fiscal years, and we still have 3 months to go.

Further, we are not talking about separating children. We are talking about children coming to this country without parents who can care for them. We can't just let kids wander the streets. We need to ensure that HHS has the space and the capacity to find sponsors or suitable homes for these kids.

DHS cannot wait another month for funds, and DHS definitely cannot wait on Health and Human Services to receive more funds. We need a complete border supplemental bill providing relief and resources for all agencies working at the border and within the country to work through the number of migrants coming across the southern border. That includes Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and that also includes the Department of Defense.

Further, we need a supplemental bill that does not throw up roadblocks to implementing the aid we are trying to deliver. Madam Speaker, I urge the House to, instead, take up a more bipartisan bill that would also pass the Senate and get signed by the President on Friday.

Time is of the essence. We need to work with the Senate and the President to get a bill enacted. Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this bill. Let's take up a bill that could deliver the humanitarian aid by the end of this week.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the outstanding chairwoman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3401.

We have all seen the tragic pictures of immigrants held in extremely overcrowded CBP facilities never designed to hold families and tender-aged children. I and many colleagues have been to the border and witnessed firsthand the horrific, indisputably untenable and intolerable conditions.

This bill addresses this humanitarian crisis and sets forth strong oversight provisions and requirements to ensure the basic human care of migrants in custody, especially the children.

Funding for the Department of Homeland Security totals nearly \$1.5 billion, \$150 million above the Senate committee bill.

□ 2000

This crucial funding will directly address the humanitarian crisis at the border by supporting temporary CBP holding facilities to relieve dangerous overcrowding and by providing medical and transportation support, blankets, food, water, and other consumables for migrants.

Combined with funding in title III for unaccompanied children, the bill also provides resources needed to reduce time in CBP custody and to ensure their facilities are safe, sanitary, and humane.

The bill also includes \$200 million for an innovative multiagency pilot program to better address the medical and legal needs of families and unaccompanied children. It will also improve the Department's efficiency in migrant processing without compromising migrant legal protections.

This pilot will co-locate Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, and nonprofit humanitarian organizations into a single facility. This will reduce overall processing time, provide consistent medical assessments and treatment, and offer legal orientation much earlier. Nonprofit organizations will provide assessments of migrants' needs and vulnerabilities and help families transition to local shelters or alternatives to detention.

The bill also includes \$60 million to help nonprofits and local jurisdictions continue their efforts to provide assistance to migrants released from DHS custody.

The Office of Refugee Resettlement is nearly out of money. Without additional resources for sheltering capacity, children will continue to be held for weeks or longer in ill-equipped CBP holding facilities never intended to hold children for more than a few hours.

Let me be clear: Without passage of this bill, the only alternative is the

Senate bill, which has insufficient oversight provisions and leaves the door open for further abusive behavior by the administration. H.R. 3401 takes a constructive, balanced approach with the right mix of funding and oversight.

Madam Speaker, Congress simply cannot adjourn without providing the funding needed to address the humanitarian crisis and trauma of migrants and their children at the border. The only way to ensure the inclusion of strong oversight, compliance requirements, and priorities in the emergency supplemental package is to pass H.R. 3401.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this supplemental.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am truly saddened this evening to rise in opposition to what should be a humanitarian assistance bill for those who are suffering at our southern border.

For over 50 days, my Republican colleagues have been begging the House majority, begging them to deliver badly needed relief to our agencies on the southern border that are overwhelmed by a record number of migrants.

For over 50 days, the majority has remained silent while our agencies ran out of resources and migrant children suffered from a lack of sufficient resources to properly care for them.

The Speaker talked about keeping America safe. Hardly. She said that this is a vote for the children, the children, the children. At the same time, she is asking us to vote for a bill that withholds resources from the very agencies that are responsible for the care, custody, and control of those who are suffering at the border.

I am really glad, Madam Speaker, that, finally, my colleagues across the aisle have recognized this is a crisis at the southern border. It is not a manufactured crisis, as they claimed it was for over 2 months. But this bill does nothing to solve that crisis.

It is nothing more than a political messaging bill for a large-scale disinformation campaign about that humanitarian crisis, which my colleagues across the aisle, again, once called a manufactured crisis.

Specifically, this bill restricts DHS from sending additional employees to the southern border. Congress is now going to tell DHS how to deploy their staffing. That is amazing.

It withholds overtime funds for exhausted officers. It provides money to inspect DHS but provides nothing—can't use a dime—to investigate human trafficking. When we know that these children who are suffering are being trafficked across that southern border, there is not a dime to go after those traffickers.

ICE has asked for 54,000 beds to handle this surge and alleviate the over-

crowding, but the majority only gives them, in the previous underlying bill in appropriations, 34,000 beds, not the 54,000 that they asked for, 34,000 with another 7,000 contingent.

The Speaker and the majority want to listen to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, but they do not want to listen to our own DHS agencies that are on that border and responsible for care, custody, and control of those individuals.

Finally, there is no funding for extra judges to help process more than 100,000 migrants per month.

What we need is proper assistance, not political messaging. I spent my entire adult career in law enforcement, and I know that giving money with burdensome strings is not leadership. It is not the way to get things done. We have to allow the folks on the ground the flexibility to do their jobs, or we are simply wasting taxpayers' hard-earned money and, more importantly, wasting precious time. We have wasted 2 months as the situation at the southern border has only worsened.

I can assure my colleagues that the agents on the ground have a better idea of what is needed to be done than Washington bureaucrats or the U.N. commissioner. Unfortunately, there are many in this legislative body who despise our President so much that they are willing to suffocate our agencies with inadequate funding and regulations that endanger the safety of both migrants and our surrounding communities. Yet, they are not just poking the President in the eye.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. With this bill, they are impairing our DHS men and women on the ground who are trying desperately to manage this humanitarian crisis at the border. They are poking them in the eye, also.

ICE, DHS, and HHS employees provide care for every single man, woman, and child who crosses into our country. They deserve our support. What they need are the resources to do their job effectively, and this bill does not provide that.

It is frustrating to listen to.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the distinguished chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Speaker, we are now in the midst of a humanitarian crisis at the border created by the policies of the Trump administration.

Like many of my colleagues, I have been shocked by the conditions at our border stations and the lack of basic services and necessities available to migrant families and especially to minors.

This crisis has been aggravated by the anti-immigration policies of this

President. He has once against created a disaster that undermines our Nation's standing in the world and our basic American values.

No one should doubt why we are here today, but the question for me is not who is at fault but, rather, how do we as a body, how do we as a party, respond? We have a responsibility to these children now. We have an obligation to these families now. They cannot wait.

That is what this bill does. It provides the resources to alleviate the crisis and ensures that we have the money to provide migrants, especially minors, with the shelter, food, medicine, and legal services that they need.

The funding in this bill is not a blank check, however. The legislation includes numerous conditions to ensure this money is used for its intended purposes, to make sure that individuals are receiving the care and services they need, and to prevent the administration from creating further chaos and harm.

This bill takes the right steps to address the crisis and to stop what the administration is doing. I urge my colleagues to support this bill. If we cry out against the crisis, then we have a responsibility to provide the funds to alleviate it. The bill does just that, and I urge my colleagues' support.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it has been 56 days since the Trump administration asked for emergency funding to address the humanitarian crisis at our southern border, 56 days.

The New York Times had two editorials—not one, but two. Mexico is now sending 15,000 troops to the southern border. But Democrats, Madam Speaker, have rejected a bill to provide the aid that is needed not once, not twice, not even 10 times, but 18 times.

Madam Speaker, I was shocked when I actually heard from the other side of the aisle that someone said there is a crisis. I guess after 56 days, they read some of those editorials. Now, after weeks of doing nothing and denying that a crisis exists, they are offering legislation that is misguided and is purely political.

They are, once again, taking what should be a bipartisan issue and inserting partisan poison pills. I would say I would be shocked, but this isn't the only issue they have done that on this year.

Madam Speaker, they took a bill that had a 100 percent vote from Republicans and Democrats dealing with prescription drugs, and before it got through the Speaker's Office, Madam Speaker, it became political, a poison pill.

They took a bill that was in Ways and Means that got every Republican and every Democrat to vote for it, but, again, before it came to the floor, another poison pill.

I guess we might have to get used to this, but the American public should not.

Madam Speaker, that isn't how it is being used on the other side of this building. In the Senate, they actually took up this issue. They passed it out of committee 30-1.

I know my colleagues might be shocked because I said that went through committee. I know my colleagues might be shocked because I said it was bipartisan. I know my colleagues might be shocked because they actually let the Senators read the bill.

Madam Speaker, when we were on this floor being sworn in, there were a lot of promises made, and a lot of promises have been broken.

There was a rule change, 72 hours. It actually marked the number of hours.

□ 2015

Last night, I watched the Rules Committee. They were going to come before the Rules Committee with a bill that we did not see in committee.

But do you know what? They couldn't get the votes. So we had to say no to the Rules Committee.

They will come back at 10. So I eagerly waited at 10. No, we could not come back.

It is going to be at 11. I eagerly waited for 11. It did not happen.

But, luckily, politically, they got in the back of the room and they were able to buy off some more, Madam Speaker, in a political nature and rush something to the floor.

I wondered if they were going to keep that rule that they championed so hard about 72 hours. Well, I don't know, maybe 5 equals 72. I am not sure what math they keep nowadays.

But let's talk about how they make this problem even worse, because I am not sure anybody has read the bill. I am not sure even if those on the other side know what is in it.

Now, here is how it is worse. Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services cannot share information about the sponsors of children.

Think about that for one moment. They are making sure two departments cannot share information within their own government.

Now, this is necessary to ensure that children are not placed with human traffickers or with predators. Maybe if they had a little time and maybe if they didn't care about politics, they would have allowed a little sharing of information for the children.

Organizations like Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Department of Justice are underfunded. Requests for pay and overtime costs for Border Patrol agents are denied. Think about that.

In the last month, 144,000 people were apprehended coming across the border illegally. These are unbelievable numbers that we have not seen in decades.

So what do the Democrats rush? Deny overtime and deny the ability for

those who are serving us the ability to work.

Immigration judges do not get the resources they needed for additional staff or courtroom space or equipment. America is a country that believes in the rule of law, but I guess on this floor it is not the case. The majority wants to deny it.

Now, I wonder that maybe, Madam Speaker, on the other side they say: Well, it is just a rush to judgment; it is such a big bill, I didn't get to read it.

But do you know what? Earlier today, everyone in this Chamber had the ability to vote for more funding for judges just to deal with this crisis, because I have heard, Madam Speaker, on the other side of the aisle, they actually now use the word "crisis."

It only took 56 days, but, lo and behold, when they had that moment not to be confused, not to have a big bill but only that subject, every single Democrat on the other side of the aisle, except seven, said "no." So the majority made sure they put in this political bill as well.

Deny overtime during a crisis, because you said it was a crisis, but make sure nobody can work. You have a crisis, but make sure, Madam Speaker, that we can't have the judges down there, because somehow, I guess, maybe you don't believe in the rule of law; and additional funding to investigate human traffickers who you know are smuggling these children across the border is not included.

Maybe, Madam Speaker, that is why you want to rush this bill to the floor. Maybe that is why you don't want to give people an opportunity to read it.

How will you answer that? How will you answer that additional funding to investigate human traffickers who are smuggling children you do not want to include, Madam Speaker?

Did you read the editorials? Is it wrong to prevent the administration from improving the welfare of unaccompanied children, as this bill will do?

Democrats are far more interested in appearing to help children than in actually helping them. The pace and volume at which children have crossed our border over the last year have completely overwhelmed our existing resources.

Madam Speaker, you are making sure that nobody could work overtime during this. In the first half of 2019, more than 56,000 unaccompanied children were apprehended by Customs and Border Protection. That is a 74 percent increase from last year and higher than the yearly totals for the last 5.

Luckily, someone finally realized that is a crisis—but make sure there is no money to deal with it. Health and Human Services shelters are full and out of money. They cannot care for the children if Congress does not pass solutions.

Now, HHS Secretary Alex Azar sent us a very clear message. Madam Speaker, this is what he said: "I can't put a

kid in a bed that does not exist and I cannot make a bed that Congress doesn't fund.

Madam Speaker, to think that you would knowingly pass something that causes this problem.

Madam Speaker, Democrats are proud that their bill, unlike the Senate, does not help our overstretched law enforcement officers. That is shameful to take pride in making sure they do not get the help.

Border Patrol agents now spend half of their time processing claims and caring for families in custody, including making trips to hospitals and clinics. They are going beyond the call of duty every day and deserve our support, whether you like them or not. If the children who come across our southern border are to be properly cared for, Madam Speaker, Democrats' distrust of our national law enforcement officers must stop.

Madam Speaker, it has been 56 days, but all Democrats threw together is a sham bill more than 3 hours ago. It does not adequately fund what needed to be funded and would only make the crisis worse. Democrats are holding another vote late in the night on legislation that has no chance of becoming law.

Madam Speaker, we are better than this.

Madam Speaker, it is not very far if you walk out these doors; you look down that hall; you will see the other Chamber.

Do you know what happened in the other Chamber? They worked a bill through committee. They worked a bipartisan bill through committee. They didn't run it to the floor in 3 hours. They didn't tell the Rules Committee to be ready and wait and wait and wait and then quickly after, they cut a deal, on one side. They took something that is critical, something that is serious, and they acted that way.

History will write about what happens on this floor. Madam Speaker, you may get emotional; you may be proud of your actions; but the question will be: Will history be kind to you? The question will be: When you voted that day, when you were sworn in, did you really mean 72 hours?

Madam Speaker, when you stand on the floor and you speak of a crisis and you speak of caring for children, why would you not fund to make sure people are not trafficking them?

Madam Speaker, when you spoke about there was a crisis on the border, why would you not fund the men and women who work for our government? Why would you try to deny them overtime?

Madam Speaker, I know the Fourth of July is soon, and I know Members want to get out of here, but America is more than a country. America is an idea, an idea of self-governance, an idea that the rule of law matters.

This is not one of our finest moments. This is not one that I am proud of. What is so shameful, Madam Speak-

er, is, just a few yards away, they are showing us an example.

Are you rushing because you are afraid the Senate is going to send us something that is bipartisan? Are you rushing because you are afraid the Senate will actually make law?

Madam Speaker, there are a lot of things we could play political games with, but I never thought children would be the one you wanted to use. We are better than this.

There is a moment in time where you should stand up to your own leadership. There is a moment in time that you should stand up for this country. There is a moment in time, Madam Speaker, and this is it.

Madam Speaker, you don't have to follow and be rushed. You can say: No, I watched what the Senate has done. I watched people with my own philosophical belief who belong to my own party work together with the other side and actually come with a bill that could become law. It is not perfect. It is not what I would agree with 100 percent. But do you know what? I understand our government is designed to find compromise.

I don't know what compromise is in this. I don't know who ever worked with another side. I don't even know who rushed it to the Rules Committee just to do some manager's amendment because you bought off a few people.

This is not our finest moment by far, but, Madam Speaker, there is a moment in time when individuals can stand up, and I am hoping that the moment is tonight, that we actually stand for what this country believes and what we will celebrate on the Fourth of July.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I have great respect for the minority leader, but I ask Mr. Minority Leader: If not this bill, what bill can provide aid to these children?

Where is this Senate bill, Madam Speaker? It is being held up by a Republican Senator from the same State as the majority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. Just let me finish, and then I will be delighted to yield.

So I want to ask again: This bill is being held up by a Republican Senator from the same State as the majority leader.

So, Madam Speaker, a "no" vote on this bill by any Member will ensure that children remain in absolute squalor. Stop hiding behind the Senate bill that has not passed.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I appreciate that.

I have spoken to the leader on the Senate side, and they will bring it up tomorrow. They had passed this bill in committee 30-1.

I ask the gentlewoman: What would be the problem—and I know we have only had 3 hours with this bill. Why would we not take up the Senate bill when it is bipartisan and the President would sign it?

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Minority Leader, I have to reclaim my time.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and the rest of the appropriators and the staff who are working very hard to get this emergency bill on the floor.

This bill is important. I live on the border. I don't just go visit the border. I have been to the CBP processing facilities. I have been to the nonprofit shelters for the immigrant children.

I speak with the brave and compassionate men and women who are responsible for managing this humanitarian crisis. These men and women are my neighbors, and we have their back. They have expressed to me the urgency of getting this funding to enable them to protect the life and the safety of the migrants in their custody.

But we must also keep in mind the communities that are also providing the food, the housing, and the assistance that they need, communities like Laredo, like McAllen, Texas, like San Antonio, and so many other communities across the southwest border. So we must pass this bill to provide that funding.

But there are two particular provisions that I do want to mention, also. One is the humanitarian reimbursement for communities, and the other is the one-stop processing centers that I had requested and have been added on this particular bill itself.

Let me talk about the humanitarian care.

Madam Speaker, you have cities, you have counties, you have churches, and you have nonprofits that have really stepped up for many years. In fact, they started this work in 2014 when the first wave of children started coming up here. This bill includes \$60 million for the direct reimbursement for local communities and nonprofits in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

This funding will now use a different model. One, we set up a new pot of money to make sure that we get that funding. The second thing is this model provides direct funding where the local communities can now ask for these requested moneys.

We had a different model back in 2014, and, unfortunately, you had Governors, like my own State of Texas, that got over \$100 million and only provided \$400,000 in the last 4 years, 5 years.

So this new funding will get the money directly to them. In fact, this funding will now be distributed through the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board, and they

are required to distribute that money within 30 days after this board gets this money.

So we have to provide that assistance to them because, again, they have to be reimbursed for food, water, medicine, medical supplies, temporary housing, and transportation. So that assistance has to be provided to the local entities.

The second provision is this one-stop center, \$200 million to make sure that this multiagency, integrated, migration process gets this.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, we have to provide this because, again, the Border Patrol agency cannot handle this, and, therefore, we need this particular processing center.

Again, it is a good bill. Why should we wait for the Senate? We are the House of Representatives, and we have a right to pass our own bills and not wait for the Senate.

For those reasons, I say let's support this bill.

□ 2030

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, yes, we have the right to pass a bill here in the House, as the gentleman just said. But we have the right to actually pass a good bill, not a political stunt.

Why should we do this? I remember back in 2014—we are getting nostalgic in this place—when the crisis began. President Obama said there was a crisis. We all agreed.

In fact, the majority stayed an extra week because we couldn't craft a bill. We finally crafted that bill, and it was a bipartisan bill that passed with both parties voting for it. The money was delivered because we knew that it mattered.

It was amazing to me, just a few weeks ago on this floor, one of my colleagues came across, Madam Speaker, from Texas and said: We can't vote for the funding that the President has asked for. Give us some time to work it out and begin to work to make sure we get a good bill.

Well, we had a 5-hour bill. Is that time to work it out, Madam Speaker? Was that putting it all together and getting it right? Or was it lining up every constituency group and saying, "Did we get a little piece of this?" so we could go back home and show that we are standing for something while, at the same time, Madam Speaker, ignoring our Border Patrol agents, ignoring those who put their lives on the line every day?

Here is the problem. It is amazing that we ignore—though, I have to admit that I have to say one thing is good: I came to the floor tonight and heard there is a crisis on the border.

Amazing. We have had progress. Let's all stand up and cheer. There is a crisis on the border.

We have been saying it for months. The New York Times and other media said it. Finally, it sunk through, and now we are saying there is a crisis on the border.

I guess 132,000 people were apprehended last month—84,000 family unit members, 11,000 unaccompanied children, and 37,000 single adults apprehended. Maybe it shows the time. The sheer volume increasing is amazing.

There are ways we can fix this. We can give money. We can throw money at a problem and attach so many restrictions to it, Madam Speaker.

The unfortunate part is that this ain't funny. These are kids. These are families who are being perversely brought here by immigration laws that are broken. I can't get anybody to talk about that.

I can't get the fact that our Flores settlement is forcing us into situations like those the CBP and our Border Patrol agents are having to deal with because ICE doesn't have the beds.

The majority leader pointed it out. We can't put people in beds that don't exist. We also can't keep encouraging them to come across the border, which is exactly what we are doing by having a Flores decision that they know to just get here.

This bill will not let us look after the safety of those who are coming across because we can't share information.

There is no safety. Do not vote for this bill thinking that we are putting safety in here because we are not, because over 3,000 simple members, Madam Speaker, 3,000 family units have been found to be fraudulent.

There is common knowledge that they are borrowing, renting, and buying children. It is there. Yet, that is what we want to do.

We won't fix Flores. We won't fix our Trafficking Victims Protection Act. We won't work on asylum and credible fear.

After months of claiming there were no problems, we offer this as an excuse. We offer this bill. It is something that won't fix it. It won't become law because it is not working. We put every bit of what we want to do into not helping children but putting restrictions on those who want to help.

CBP does not want to keep these children and these unaccompanied minors where they are. They don't want to keep asylum seekers from Cuba bottled up because they can't get their asylum here because they are having to process others. They don't want to do this. That is not their job.

But this body and this job, we don't do ours because we simply keep overlooking the perverse incentive to come here. We are encouraging them. In fact, this body, 2 weeks ago, made another incentive with a Dreamer bill that has no hope of becoming law but sends a clear signal to Central America and anywhere else: Get here, and you will

be fine. Get past the border, and you will be fine.

It is frustrating to know that a bill that is humanitarian aid could not even come to the floor within the last 24 hours without having to be rewritten and rewritten and rewritten because we didn't have enough nonenforcement in there, and we didn't have enough of other things in there that really doesn't make this applicable.

H.R. 3401 even imposes so many conditions on the Office of Refugee Resettlement to care for children that they can't even operate temporary influx shelters as more and more unaccompanied aliens come into the country.

They put severe limits on facilities, such as being licensed by the State, although the shelters have to be in compliance with Federal safety standards. They are the only emergency situation we have right now. But we are ignoring that because we have to please somebody.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I will end with this. Some people will come down here tonight and vote, and they are going to feel good about themselves, Madam Speaker. But I will tell my colleagues this, and I have said it before from this well: What makes them feel good does not heal them.

Don't pretend, Madam Speaker, or anyone else who wants to vote for this, that it has solved something, that it has accomplished something until my colleagues take the situation and ask: Why are they coming? How do we fix it? How do we give the men and women what they need to fix this?

If my colleagues walk away feeling good about themselves, it may be time tonight, Madam Speaker, before we go to bed, to look at ourselves in the mirror and ask why.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairwoman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank our able chairwoman, NITA LOWEY from New York, for yielding me this time. I come to the floor to urge my colleagues to support this emergency supplemental request to address the humanitarian cry on our southern border.

It aims to save lives and health. All people of conscience know it is urgently needed. These funds are vital to ensure the health and safety of these migrant refugees and migrant children.

A record number of desperate families and unaccompanied children have crossed into the United States, and our Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Office of Refugee Resettlement are simply overwhelmed.

Just this week, we learned that four toddlers being held in a Border Patrol

station in McAllen, Texas, had to be hospitalized because of dangerous neglect.

The AP reported last week that children have been locked up in Border Patrol facilities for as many as 27 days without adequate food, water, and sanitation, for heaven's sake.

This administration has failed to provide detained children with soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and beds, and it doesn't have the resources to adequately address flu and lice epidemics in these facilities.

News reports say children are caring for other children. Five children have died in Customs and Border Protection custody since late last year.

The situation is getting worse. Our Nation needs a comprehensive and continental diplomatic solution that acknowledges the economic and political conditions pushing Central American and Mexican communities to the brink. The only option, in desperation, for these people is to flee north.

We need comprehensive immigration reform that respects all continental laborers and migrants. President John F. Kennedy had a name for it. He called it the Alliance for Progress.

Today, this Congress must meet the immediate need to provide financial support to end the humanitarian neglect confronting these travel-weary migrants.

This \$4.5 billion emergency spending will provide adequate support for key priorities, including legal assistance, food, water, medical services, support services for unaccompanied children, alternatives to detention, and refugee services.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Most importantly, this spending correctly includes restrictions to hold this administration accountable on how it spends taxpayer dollars in a capacity that protects the rights and dignity of desperate people who happen to be migrants.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for working so hard to bring this bill to the floor, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this lifesaving supplemental.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill.

For months, Republicans on and off the Homeland Security Committee have been highlighting the grave humanitarian crisis at our southwest border and pleading with House Democrats to take action.

The Democrats' initial response was to deny a crisis even existed. When that failed, they began to try to blame the President.

The truth is that they have spent the past several months fighting amongst

themselves on a way forward. Even as late as today, the Speaker had to intervene to stop the radical left in her Caucus from sinking the bill.

Meanwhile, the crisis has worsened. Madam Speaker, in May alone, 144,000 immigrants were detained, a 622 percent increase over the same month in 2017.

Innocent children are being exploited by human smugglers.

Border Patrol stations are overcrowded with thousands of migrants staying in poor conditions. These are in stations, Border Patrol processing centers, that have a maximum capacity of 4,000 people. We have 20,000 people in these facilities.

For 8 weeks, the House Republicans have been trying to move my legislation to provide \$4.5 billion in emergency aid requested by our President, but Democrats have blocked my bill from consideration on 18 separate occasions.

Instead, they bring forward a bill today that isn't serious and has no chance of becoming law. To appease the radical left, this bill is stuffed with poison pills.

For example, it includes nothing to stop innocent children from being exploited by human smugglers and nothing to continue DOD assistance, which has been essential for managing the crisis. It includes drastic restrictions on the Secretary's authority to surge personnel and assets to the border and update policies to improve conditions for migrant children.

These poison pills will only exacerbate the crisis. They will ensure that dangerous catch-and-release policies continue unabated. Meanwhile, migrant families will continue to suffer at the hands of ruthless smugglers.

Democrats had a real opportunity to work in a bipartisan manner to address this humanitarian crisis. Unfortunately, once again, they chose to appease the radical left and reject bipartisan consensus.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to vote against this bill. Then, let's work together to craft a bipartisan border supplemental that can become law.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, there is a humanitarian crisis at the southern border that should shock the conscience of every single American.

These are migrant children being subjected to cruel and unusual punishment by our government. This is not Iran. This is not North Korea. This is not Venezuela. This is the United States of America.

Shame on us.

There are children who are without food. They are without medicine. They are without water. They are without soap. They are without diapers. They are without toothpaste.

Shame on us.

These are not alien children. They are God's children. This administration should stop using them as political pawns for some sick, xenophobic game.

Madam Speaker, vote "yes," and let's begin the process of ending this humanitarian crisis now.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, we have been hearing for quite some time Democrats saying that the President and Republicans have not been coming to the table on this issue. What nonsense.

For months, we have watched Democrats absolutely deny that there is a crisis. Actually, I have, on my desk, a list of page after page after page of quotes from my colleagues who are denying a crisis at the border.

Not only have Republicans for nearly 40 years been ringing the alarm on this issue, but we have been highlighting caravan after caravan after caravan coming to our southern border.

In May, we had 144,000 apprehended, nearly 700,000 to date, and that number is expected to go well over a million.

Do we have a humanitarian crisis at the border? Yes. Do we have a border security crisis? Yes.

But this bill does not even adequately fund ICE. It does not pay overtime for border personnel.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it does not have any means to investigate human traffickers. It lacks funding for the Department of Justice immigration courts. It ties the hands of the President to take action on securing our borders.

Madam Speaker, it is time for Democrats to come to the table. Let's address this issue the way it ought to be addressed.

□ 2045

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her leadership on this issue and dealing with this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I am always perplexed when listening to the arguments on this topic that we are not talking about the actual problem. So when we are talking about the facilities that need to have more supplies and more dollars for support, I agree. I don't think anybody in this room disagrees at all. But nothing we are going to do today is going to actually solve the problem.

I have got an exchange here with a group of Border Patrol agents who texted me to say, about this legislation: This does nothing but perpetuate the catch-and-release magnet.

While there are some good pieces to the bill, why are we not increasing ICE beds? Why are we providing taxpayer funding to educate border crossers on the asylum process?

Why do we keep providing money to let people go that violate our immigration laws? This just provides more incentives for people to cross the border illegally.

If this were to pass, why would anyone stop crossing?

They said, this is what I refer to as completing the human smuggling cycle. Cartels drop off people at our borders, UACs, family units. Border Patrol takes them, then delivers them, engages with the NGOs. The NGOs aid these folks who are here, so they can reach their family members that are in the United States waiting for them. So the family members in the U.S. are the ones paying the cartels their smuggling fees.

And the NGOs are then reimbursed, and the whole process, it is completing the entire cycle.

This legislation will perpetuate the problem because we are not actually going to address the situation with ICE beds. We are not going to do anything to stop the flow, and we are going to empower the cartels who have operational control of our border, full operational control of our border.

If you talk to anybody on the border who knows what is actually going on—we should reject this legislation in favor of legislation that will actually solve the problem.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, like many Americans, like many of my colleagues, I am deeply troubled by the way the Trump administration has handled the treatment of migrants, particularly children, at the border.

But I stand here to say tonight, Madam Speaker, that if, by passing this emergency supplemental bill, we will save one child's life, just one child's life, then it is worth it, and we should vote for it.

We speak about the moneys as being allocated in the budget. But the only number that is really important in this debate is the six children that have died at the border. And we will continue to hold this administration accountable for its treatment of migrants, particularly young children.

Madam Speaker, every time we deny help to the triangle countries, this crisis is aggravated. Every time we stop a mom and her children at the border and they have to go through the river and drown, this crisis is worsened. Every time we deny children the basic human services that they need, this crisis becomes tragic.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

We must reject this bill today and develop a bipartisan solution to address the crisis at our border. Workers, and children, and caretakers, and Border

Patrol have been waiting almost 2 months for the resources they need to do their jobs and receive our care.

This bill turns our backs on these people and ties the President's hands. I implore Members to stop this and vote "no" on this measure.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The humanitarian crisis at the border demands action. This bill funds a compassionate response, while doing our utmost to protect the rights and dignity of migrants. I urge my colleagues, join me. Let's pass this bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Homeland Security, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3401, the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act of 2019."

I support this legislation because it provides the humanitarian assistance needed to address the inhumane conditions and treatment of immigrants, especially immigrant children, that this Administration has created and allowed to persist.

The scenes emanating from the Southern border are heartbreaking, and they have been for a very long time.

I remember when I was at the border, visiting with children separated from their families.

I remember young baby Roger, a very young child, who was separated from his family.

We are learning of children living in squalid conditions.

A chaotic scene of sickness and filth is unfolding in an overcrowded border station in Clint, Texas, my homestate, where hundreds of young people who have recently crossed the border are being held, according to lawyers who visited the facility this week.

Some of the children have been there for nearly a month.

Children as young as 7 and 8, many of them wearing clothes caked with human excrement and tears, are caring for infants they've just met.

Toddlers without diapers are relieving themselves in their pants.

Teenage mothers are wearing clothes stained with breast milk.

Most of the young detainees have not been able to shower or wash (their clothes since they arrived at the facility, those who visited said.

And it is inexplicable, indefensible, and inhumane that they are not even being provided toothbrushes, toothpaste or soap.

Just reflect on that for a moment; innocent children and toddlers are being denied soap and toothpaste at the very same time that similar treatment to a prisoner of war would violate Article 26 of the 1949 Geneva Convention:

The Detaining Power shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to ensure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics . . . Also, apart from the baths and showers with which the camps shall be furnished, prisoners of

war shall be provided with sufficient water and soap for their personal toilet and for washing their personal laundry; the necessary installations, facilities and time shall be granted them for that purpose.

The arrival of thousands of migrants at a time, overflowing the border patrol facilities of the Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Health and Human Services, has created a humanitarian crisis that has resulted in unsafe, unsanitary conditions and tragic deaths.

It is imperative that this House take decisive action to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to mitigate the humanitarian crisis created by this Administration and provide for the basic human rights of everyone involved.

If Congress and the Administration fail to come to an agreement, the situation at the border will only deteriorate.

Cutting funding to these agencies now will not punish the agencies or the Administration: it will punish the migrants.

Congress has an urgent moral responsibility to protect children and families, and defend the health, dignity and lives of those in need.

Conditions at Customs and Border Protection facilities along the border have been an issue of increasing concern as officials warn that the recent large influx of migrant families has driven many of the facilities well past their capacities.

In May, the inspector general for the Department of Homeland Security warned of "dangerous overcrowding" among adult migrants housed at the border processing center in El Paso, with up to 900 migrants being held at a facility designed for 125.

In some cases, cells designed for 35 people were holding 155 people.

This shameful episode in American history is capped by the resignation announced today of John Sanders, the Acting Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection whose tenure at CBP included children being kept at border stations with deplorable conditions, including a facility that one of the independent inspectors, a medical doctor, compared to "torture facilities."

This is why it is I strongly support this supplemental funding bill, which provides:

1. \$934.5 million for processing facilities, food, water, sanitary items, blankets, medical services, and safe transportation;
2. \$866 million to reduce reliance on influx shelters to house children;
3. \$200 million for an integrated, multi-agency processing center pilot program for families and unaccompanied children, with participation by non-profit organizations;
4. \$100 million for legal services for unaccompanied children, child advocates, and post-release services;
5. \$60 million to assist jurisdictions experiencing a significant influx of migrants and non-profit organizations serving those communities;
6. \$20 million for Alternatives to Detention;
7. \$15 million for the Legal Orientation Program to educate migrants about their rights and legal proceedings; and
8. \$9 million to speed up placement of children with sponsors and manage their cases.

In total, Madam Speaker, this legislation provides \$4.5 billion in emergency spending to address the humanitarian crisis at the border—securing robust funding for priorities including legal assistance, food, water, sanitary

items, blankets and medical services, support services for unaccompanied children, and refugee services, which will relieve the horrific situation of over-crowding and help prevent additional deaths.

Equally important, this supplemental protects families and does not fund the Administration's failed mass detention policy.

Instead, the bill smartly provides funding for effective, humane alternatives to detention which has a proven track record of success; places strict limits on influx shelters; protects sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the vetting process; and creates strong oversight by Congress.

Madam Speaker, the bill before addresses the roots causes of the crisis by reversing the Administration's senseless decision to block economic assistance that Congress has already appropriated for the Northern Triangle countries.

It is significant that this legislation clarifies the intent of prior year appropriations for Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador which specifically required these governments to take steps to curb migration, improve border security, including preventing human smuggling and trafficking, and trafficking of illicit drugs and other contraband; combat corruption; and support programs to reduce poverty and promote equitable growth, particularly in areas contributing to large number of migrants, among many other conditions.

The bill provides, however, that not less than 75 percent of any funds that cannot be provided to the central governments of such countries due to their failure to meet the certification requirements shall be reprogrammed through nongovernmental organizations or local entities in such countries and that the balance of such reprogramming must be to countries within Latin America and the Caribbean.

Madam Speaker, I am particularly pleased that the Manager's Amendment to this humanitarian emergency supplemental appropriations bill includes a provision that I worked very hard to have included and which requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to the Congress a plan for ensuring access to appropriate translation services for all individuals encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

It is simply unconscionable to subject refugee child from Honduras or El Salvador or Guatemala to legal proceedings conducted in a language foreign to him or her without the assistance of a translator conversant in that child's native tongue. Also to be able to translate for new desperate migrants from Africa and other nations.

Another reason to support this legislation is that it contains important oversight provisions to hold the administration accountable and to protect the rights and dignity of migrants, including:

No funding for a border wall or barriers, or for ICE detention beds;

Prohibits the use of funds for any purpose not specifically described;

Places strict conditions on influx shelters to house children by mandating compliance with requirements set forth in the Flores settlement;

Protects sponsors and potential sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on

information collected by HHS during the sponsor vetting process;

Ensures congressional oversight visits to facilities caring for unaccompanied children without a requirement for prior notice;

Requires monthly reporting on unaccompanied children separated from their families;

Requires additional reporting about the deaths of children in government custody; and

Ensures CBP facilities funded in the bill comply with the National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search.

Madam Speaker, since December 2018, six minor children have died in custody after being apprehended by U.S. border agents since December.

We cannot wait any longer to resolve the humanitarian crisis on the southern border exacerbated by this Administration.

That is why I support H.R. 3401, and urge all members to join me in voting to pass this critically needed legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 462, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of Rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 3401 is postponed.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FUDGE). Pursuant to House Resolution 460 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3351.

Will the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) kindly take the chair.

□ 2051

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Ms. DEGETTE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 116-126 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-126 on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order:

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 4 by Ms. NORTON of the District of Columbia.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 191, noes 226, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 411]

AYES—191

Aderholt	Gosar	Olson
Allen	Granger	Palazzo
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Armstrong	Graves (LA)	Pence
Arrington	Graves (MO)	Perry
Babin	Green (TN)	Peterson
Bacon	Griffith	Posey
Baird	Grothman	Ratcliffe
Balderson	Guest	Reed
Banks	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Barr	Hagedorn	Rice (SC)
Bergman	Harris	Riggleman
Biggs	Hartzler	Roby
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Brindisi	Hill (AR)	Rouzer
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Roy
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth	Rutherford
Buchanan	Hudson	Scalise
Buck	Huizenga	Schweikert
Bucshon	Hunter	Scott, Austin
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Sensenbrenner
Burchett	Johnson (OH)	Shimkus
Burgess	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Byrne	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Calvert	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Katko	Smucker
Chabot	Keller	Spano
Cheney	Kelly (MS)	Staubert
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Cloud	King (IA)	Steil
Cole	King (NY)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Stewart
Collins (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Comer	LaHood	Taylor
Conaway	LaMalfa	Thompson (PA)
Cook	Lamb	Timmons
Crawford	Lamborn	Tipton
Crenshaw	Latta	Turner
Curtis	Lesko	Upton
Davis, Rodney	Long	Van Drew
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Wagner
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Walberg
Duncan	Marchant	Walden
Dunn	Marshall	Walker
Emmer	Massie	Walorski
Estes	Mast	Waltz
Ferguson	McCarthy	Watkins
Fleischmann	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Flores	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	McKinley	Wenstrup
Fox (NC)	Meadows	Westerman
Fulcher	Meuser	Williams
Gaetz	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wittman
Glanforte	Moolenaar	Womack
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gohmert	Mullin	Wright
Golden	Newhouse	Young
Gonzalez (OH)	Norman	Zeldin
Gooden	Nunes	