Esty
Farr
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—23

Blumenauer
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Davis (CA)
DesJarlais
Doggett
Fattah
Frankel (FL)
Garamendi
Grayson
Green, Gene
Hanabusa
Kennedy
McDermott
Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Ruiz
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schock
Speier
Waxman

□ 1858

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. MOORE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GOSAR changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 476, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 191, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 477]

YEAS—218

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—191

Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Gosar
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—23

Blumenauer
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Chaffetz
Davis (CA)
DesJarlais
Fattah
Garamendi
Gohmert
Grayson
Green, Gene
Hanabusa
Kennedy
McDermott
Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Ruiz
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schock
Speier
Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1907

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. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 476, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall vote 477, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 5230 will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 710, the amendments printed in part A of House Report 113–571 are adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 5230

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, 2014, and for other purposes, namely:

DIVISION A—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $71,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses to apprehend, transport, and provide temporary shelter associated with the significant rise in unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor at the Southwest Border of the United States, including related activities to secure the border, disrupt transnational crime, and the necessary acquisition, construction, improvement, repair, and management of facilities: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an obligation and quarterly expenditure plan for these funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide to such Committees quarterly updates on the expenditure of these funds.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $334,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor at the Southwest Border of the United States, including for enforcement of immigration and customs law, including detention and removal operations, of which $262,000,000 shall be for Custody Operations and $72,000,000 shall be for Transportation and Removal operations: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an obligation and quarterly expenditure plan for these funds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall provide to such Committees quarterly updates on the expenditure of these funds.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds that proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose than for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request for approval shall be submitted to such Committees.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide to the Congress quarterly reports that include: (1) the number of apprehensions at the border delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor; (2) the number of claims of a credible fear of persecution delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor, and the number of determinations of valid claims of a credible fear of persecution delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor; (3) the number of unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor granted asylum by an immigration judge, delineated by year of apprehension; (4) the number of alien adults accompanied by an alien minor in detention facilities, alternatives to detention, and other non-detention forms of supervision; and (5) the number of removals delineated by unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor.

SEC. 103. Of the unobligated balance available for ''Department of Homeland Security—Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund'', $405,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on a budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, grants awarded under sections 2003 or 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604 and 605) using funds provided under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—State and Local Programs'' in division F of Public Law 113–76, division D of Public Law 113–6, or division D of Public Law 112–74 may be used by State and local law enforcement and public safety agencies within local units of government along the Southwest Border of the United States for costs incurred during the award period of performance for personnel, overtime, travel, costs related to combating illegal immigration and drug smuggling, and costs related to providing humanitarian relief to unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor who have entered the United States.

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision in this or any other Act, amounts transferred to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 202 of this Act shall be provided by the Secretary of Homeland Security under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—State and Local Programs'' to States along the Southwest Border of the United States as reimbursement for necessary costs of National Guard personnel activated under the operational control of the Governors of such States and deployed for the purpose of border security.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $47,419,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $2,258,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $15,807,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $4,516,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, for necessary expenses related to the Southwest Border of the United States.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 201. Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated in title II of division C of Public Law 113–76 for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $70,000,000 is hereby rescinded to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 202. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, of the amounts made available by this Act for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', the Secretary of Defense shall transfer to the Department of Homeland Security such funds as may be necessary, not to exceed $35,000,000, to reimburse the States for the cost of any units or personnel of the National Guard, to perform operations and missions under State Active Duty status, deployed in support of a southern border mission.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

For an additional amount for ''Administrative Review and Appeals'' for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in unaccompanied alien children and alien adults accompanied by an alien minor at the Southwest Border of the United States, $22,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which $12,900,000 shall be for additional temporary immigration judges and related expenses, and $9,100,000 shall be for technology for judges to expedite the adjudication of immigration cases.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 301. Of the unobligated balances available for ''Department of Justice—Legal Activities—Assets Forfeiture Fund'', $22,000,000 is hereby permanently rescinded.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION

SEC. 401. (a) REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION.—Of the funds appropriated in titles III and IV of division K of Public Law 113–76, and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, for assistance for the countries in Central America, up to $40,000,000 shall be made available for such countries for repatriation and reintegration activities: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this section may be obligated notwithstanding subsections (c) and (e) of section 7045 of division K of Public Law 113–76.

(b) REPORT.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available pursuant to this section, but not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2015, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the obligation of funds made available pursuant to this section by country and the steps taken by the government of each country to—

(1) improve border security;

(2) enforce laws and policies to stem the flow of illegal entries into the United States;

(3) enact laws and implement new policies to stem the flow of illegal entries into the United States, including increasing penalties for human smuggling;

(4) conduct public outreach campaigns to explain the dangers of the journey to the

Southwest Border of the United States, emphasize the lack of immigration benefits available; and emphasize that illegal aliens will be removed to their country; and

(5) cooperate with United States Federal agencies to facilitate and expedite the return, repatriation, and reintegration of illegal migrants arriving at the Southwest Border of the United States.

(c) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall suspend assistance provided pursuant to this section to the government of a country if such government is not making significant progress on each item described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b): *Provided*, That assistance may only be resumed if the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the suspension of assistance such government is making significant progress on each of the items enumerated in such subsection.

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Funds made available pursuant to this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 402. Of the unexpended balances available to the President for bilateral economic assistance under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $197,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Refugee and Entrant Assistance'', $197,000,000, to be merged with and available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the funds made available under this heading in division H of Public Law 113–76 ''for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235'': *Provided*, That of this amount, $47,000,000 shall be for the Social Services and Targeted Assistance programs.

This division may be cited as the ''Secure the Southwest Border Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2014''.

DIVISION B—SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER ACT OF 2014

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Secure the Southwest Border Act of 2014''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PROTECTING CHILDREN

Sec. 101. Repatriation of unaccompanied alien children.
Sec. 102. Last in, first out.
Sec. 103. Emergency immigration judge resources.
Sec. 104. Protecting children from human traffickers, sex offenders, and other criminals.
Sec. 105. Inclusion of additional grounds for per se ineligibility for asylum.

TITLE II—USE OF NATIONAL GUARD TO IMPROVE BORDER SECURITY

Sec. 201. National Guard support for border operations.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SECURITY AND FEDERAL LANDS PROTECTION

Sec. 301. Prohibition on actions that impede border security on certain Federal land.
Sec. 302. Sense of Congress on placement of unauthorized aliens at military installations.
Sec. 303. Limitation on placement of unauthorized aliens at military installations.

TITLE I—PROTECTING CHILDREN

SEC. 101. REPATRIATION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

Section 235(a) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by amending the paragraph heading to read as follows: ''RULES FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''who is a national or habitual resident of a country that is contiguous with the United States'';

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in clause (ii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(iv) by striking clause (iii);

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''(''8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) may—'' and inserting ''(8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq)—'';

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting before ''permit such child to withdraw'' the following: ''may''; and

(iii) in clause (ii), by inserting before ''return such child'' the following: ''shall''; and

(D) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by amending the subparagraph heading to read as follows: ''AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.''; and

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''The Secretary of State shall negotiate agreements between the United States and countries contiguous to the United States'' and inserting ''The Secretary of State may negotiate agreements between the United States and any foreign country that the Secretary determines appropriate''; and

(2) in paragraph (5)(D)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking '', except for an unaccompanied alient child from a contiguous subject to the exceptions under subsection (a)(2),'' and inserting ''who does not meet the criteria listed in paragraph (2)(A)''; and

(B) in clause (i), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: '', which shall include a hearing before an immigration judge not later than 14 days after being screened under paragraph (4) and the unaccompanid alien child shall be detained until such hearing'';.

SEC. 102. LAST IN, FIRST OUT.

In any removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a) with respect to an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))), priority shall be accorded to the alien who has most recently arrived in the United States.

SEC. 103. EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION JUDGE RESOURCES.

Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall designate up to 40 immigration judges, including through the hiring of retired immigration judges, administrative law judges, or magistrate judges, or the reassignment of current immigration judges. Such designations shall remain in effect solely for the duration of the humanitarian crisis at the southern border (as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General).

SEC. 104. PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKERS, SEX OFFENDERS, AND OTHER CRIMINALS.

Section 235(c)(3) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', including a mandatory biometric criminal history check'' before the period at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following—

''(D) PROHIBITION ON PLACEMENT WITH SEX OFFENDERS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may not place an unaccompanied alien child in the custody of an individual who has been convicted of—

''(I) a sex offense (as defined in section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911)); or

''(II) a crime involving a severe form of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)).

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS OF CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK.—A biometric criminal history check under subparagraph (A) shall be based on a set of fingerprints or other biometric identifiers and conducted through—

''(I) the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

''(II) criminal history repositories of all States that the individual lists as current or former residences.''.

SEC. 105. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL GROUNDS FOR PER SE INELIGIBILITY FOR ASYLUM.

Section 208(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)(A)(iii)) is amended by inserting after ''a serious nonpolitical crime'' the following: ''(including any drug-related offense punishable by a term of imprisonment greater than 1 year)''.

TITLE II—USE OF NATIONAL GUARD TO IMPROVE BORDER SECURITY

SEC. 201. NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT FOR BORDER OPERATIONS.

(a) DEPLOYMENT AUTHORITY AND FUNDING.—Amounts appropriated for the Department of Defense in this Act shall be expended for any units or personnel of the National Guard deployed to perform operations and missions under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, on the southern border of the United States.

(b) ASSIGNMENT OF OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—National Guard units and personnel deployed under subsection (a) may be assigned such operations as may be necessary to provide assistance for operations on the southern border, with priority given to high traffic areas experiencing the highest number of crossings by unaccompanied alien children.

(2) NATURE OF DUTY.—The duty of National Guard personnel performing operations and missions on the southern border shall be full-time duty under title 32, United States Code.

(c) MATERIEL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall deploy such materiel and equipment and logistical support as may be necessary to ensure success of the operations and missions conducted by the National Guard under this section.

(d) EXCLUSION FROM NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL STRENGTH LIMITATIONS.—National Guard personnel deployed under subsection (a) shall not be included in—

(1) the calculation to determine compliance with limits on end strength for National Guard personnel; or

(2) limits on the number of National Guard personnel that may be placed on active duty

for operational support under section 115 of title 10, United States Code.

(e) HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS DEFINED.—In this section:

(1) The term ''high traffic areas'' means sectors along the northern and southern borders of the United States that are within the responsibility of the Border Patrol that have the most illicit cross-border activity, informed through situational awareness.

(2) The term ''unaccompanied alien child'' means a child who—

(A) has no lawful immigration status in the United States;

(B) has not attained 18 years of age; and

(C) with respect to whom—

(i) there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States; or

(ii) no parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SECURITY AND FEDERAL LANDS PROTECTION

SEC. 301. PROHIBITION ON ACTIONS THAT IMPEDE BORDER SECURITY ON CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND.

(a) PROHIBITION ON SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture shall not impede, prohibit, or restrict activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on Federal land located within 100 miles of the United States border with Mexico that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, to execute search and rescue operations, and to prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband through such international land border of the United States. These authorities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on such Federal land apply whether or not a state of emergency exists.

(b) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES OF U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.—U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall have immediate access to Federal land within 100 miles of the United States border with Mexico that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture for purposes of conducting the following activities on such land that prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband through such international land border of the United States:

(1) Construction and maintenance of roads.

(2) Construction and maintenance of barriers.

(3) Use of vehicles to patrol, apprehend, or rescue.

(4) Installation, maintenance, and operation of communications and surveillance equipment and sensors.

(5) Deployment of temporary tactical infrastructure.

(c) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any termination date relating to the waiver referred to in this subsection), the waiver by the Secretary of Homeland Security on April 1, 2008, under section 102(c)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note; Public Law 104–208) of the laws described in paragraph (2) with respect to certain sections of the international border between the United States and Mexico shall be considered to apply to all Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture within 100 miles of such international land border of the United States for the activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection described in subsection (b).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAWS WAIVED.—The laws referred to in paragraph (1) are limited to the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), Public Law 86–523 (16 U.S.C. 469 et seq.), the Act of June 8, 1906 (commonly known as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906''; 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act''), the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), the General Authorities Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–383) (16 U.S.C. 1a–1 et seq.), sections 401(7), 403, and 404 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–625, 92 Stat. 3467), and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 101–628).

(d) PROTECTION OF LEGAL USES.—This section shall not be construed to provide—

(1) authority to restrict legal uses, such as grazing, hunting, mining, or public-use recreational and backcountry airstrips on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture; or

(2) any additional authority to restrict legal access to such land.

(e) EFFECT ON STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.—This Act shall—

(1) have no force or effect on State or private lands; and

(2) not provide authority on or access to State or private lands.

(f) TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.—Nothing in this section supersedes, replaces, negates, or diminishes treaties or other agreements between the United States and Indian tribes.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PLACEMENT OF UNAUTHORIZED ALIENS AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should not allow the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military installation unless—

(A) the Secretary submits written notice to the congressional defense committees and each Member of Congress representing any jurisdiction in which an affected military installation is situated; and

(B) the Secretary publishes notice in the Federal Register;

(2) the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military institution should not displace active members of the Armed Forces;

(3) the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military institution should not interfere with any mission of the Department of Defense;

(4) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should not use a military installation for the placement of unauthorized aliens unless all other facilities of the Department of Health and Human Services are unavailable;

(5) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should not use a military installation for the placement of unauthorized aliens for more than 120 days;

(6) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should ensure that all unauthorized alien children are vaccinated upon arrival at a military installation as set forth in the guidelines of the Office of Refugee Resettlement;

(7) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should ensure that all individuals under the supervision of the Secretary with access to unauthorized alien children at a military installation are properly cleared according to the procedures set forth in the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.);

(8) the Secretary of Health and Human Services should fully comply with the provisions of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.) with respect to background checks and should retain full legal responsibility for such compliance; and

(9) in accordance with section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Economy Act''), the Secretary of Health and Human Services should reimburse the Secretary of Defense for all expenses incurred by the Secretary of Defense in carrying out the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military installation.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''congressional defense committees'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''Member of Congress'' has the meaning given that term in section 1591(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term ''military installation'' has the meaning given that term in section 2801(c)(4) of title 10, United States Code, but does not include an installation located outside of the United States.

(4) The term ''placement'' means the placement of an unauthorized alien in either a detention facility or an alternative to such a facility.

(5) The term ''unauthorized alien'' means an alien unlawfully present in the United States, but does not include a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 303. LIMITATION SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PLACEMENT OF UNAUTHORIZED ALIENS AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Defense may not allow the placement of unauthorized aliens at a military installation in the United States if the use of the military institution to house or care for unauthorized aliens would—

(1) displace members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty or in a reserve or Guard status; or

(2) interfere with activities of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, at the installation.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''military installation'' has the meaning given such term in section 2801(c)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''unauthorized alien'' means an alien unlawfully present in the United States, but does not include a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces.

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

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative

days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 5230, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to continue the debate on H.R. 5230, with further amendments added by the rule the House just adopted. The need to pass this bill before Congress leaves for the August break is just as critical today as it was yesterday.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, provides funding to meet immediate border security and humanitarian needs in response to the recent surge of illegal immigrants crossing our southern border.

In terms of funding, this bill is essentially the same as the legislation the House considered yesterday. It emphasizes securing our borders, providing humanitarian assistance for unaccompanied children in U.S. custody, and preventing further influxes of illegal immigration, both by funding vital programs and by implementing important policy provisions. This is also a fiscally responsible bill. All funding is offset, so it won't add a penny to our deficit.

However, the bill differs from the version yesterday by adding an additional $35 million for the National Guard to allow States, including Texas, to be reimbursed for National Guard activities related to border security and the current influx of illegal immigrants. This brings the new total of the bill to $694 million, and, again, it is fully offset.

In addition, the bill includes new tweaks to various policy provisions which will help to further tighten our borders and provide solutions that help solve our immigration challenges for the future.

Mr. Speaker, we have a crisis on our hands, and we can't simply get up and walk away. It is our moral responsibility to protect our homeland and to properly care for and process the thousands of unaccompanied children who put their lives in the hands of criminals to cross our borders. We simply can't turn our backs on this. We must pass this bill today, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014 (DIVISION A of H.R. 5230)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Recommended in the Bill	Bill vs. Request
DIVISION A -- SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS			
TITLE I			
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	393,549	---	-393,549
Salaries and Expenses	---	71,000	+71,000
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement (emergency)	39,411	---	-39,411
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	432,960	71,000	-361,960
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	1,103,995	---	-1,103,995
Salaries and Expenses	---	334,000	+334,000
GENERAL PROVISIONS -- THIS TITLE			
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (Sec. 103) (rescission)	---	-405,000	-405,000
Total, title I	1,536,955	---	-1,536,955
TITLE II			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE -- MILITARY			
Military Personnel			
National Guard Personnel, Army	---	47,419	+47,419
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	---	2,258	+2,258
Total, Military Personnel	---	49,677	+49,677
Operation and Maintenance			
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	---	15,807	+15,807
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	---	4,516	+4,516
Total, Operation and Maintenance	---	20,323	+20,323
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS TITLE			
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (Sec. 201) (rescission)	---	-70,000	-70,000
Total, title II	---	---	---
TITLE III			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
General Administration			
Administrative Review and Appeals (emergency)	62,900	---	-62,900
Administrative Review and Appeals	---	22,000	+22,000

SECURE THE SOUTHWEST BORDER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014 (DIVISION A of H.R. 5230)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	Recommended in the Bill	Bill vs. Request
Legal Activities			
Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities (emergency)	1,100	---	-1,100
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS TITLE			
DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund (Sec. 301) (rescission)	---	-22,000	-22,000
Total, title III	64,000	---	-64,000
TITLE IV			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Administration of Foreign Affairs			
Diplomatic and Consular Programs (emergency)	5,000	---	-5,000
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE			
Funds Appropriated to the President			
Economic Support Fund (emergency)	295,000	---	-295,000
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS TITLE			
Repatriation and reintegration (Sec. 401) (non-add)	---	(40,000)	(+40,000)
Economic Support Fund (Sec. 402) (rescission)	---	-197,000	-197,000
Total, title IV	300,000	-197,000	-497,000
TITLE V			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance (emergency)	1,830,000	---	-1,830,000
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	---	197,000	+197,000
Total, title V	1,830,000	197,000	-1,633,000
GENERAL PROVISION -- THIS ACT			
Transfer authority (emergency)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)
GRAND TOTAL	3,730,955	---	-3,730,955
Appropriations	---	(694,000)	(+694,000)
Emergencies	(3,730,955)	---	(-3,730,955)
Rescissions	---	(-694,000)	(-694,000)

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today to oppose this outrageous bill and the ridiculous process that produced it.

Just yesterday, this House attempted to consider a bill that went too far on policy and not far enough on funding levels, but apparently even that wasn't bad enough for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

□ 1915

Mr. Speaker, yesterday's bill vanished into thin air, and in its place, we now have this haphazard mess. This bill is the result of some sort of auction with members of the majority.

The bill also paves the way for another piece of legislation to be approved tonight—a brand-new bill on the so-called DACA—deferred action on undocumented children program—related to young people who were brought here as minors by 2007 and only know the United States of America as their home. This new bill has not been approved by any committee and contains language that would throw thousands of young people into legal limbo.

This new supplemental funding bill would add an additional $35 million to reimburse States for deploying the National Guard to the border, which is pointless. In other words, U.S. taxpayers will pick up the tab for Governor Perry's campaign stunt.

The bill also would change the initial screening process used by Customs and Border Patrol. The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops opposes the change, noting:

> It would make crippling changes to current U.S.-trafficking victim protection law that we fear would send these vulnerable children, and others in the future who have fled trauma, exploitation, and violence, back into harm's way, likely resulting in continued degradation, injury, and death for many of them.

I insert the letter into the RECORD.

U.S. CONFERENCE OF
CATHOLIC BISHOPS,
COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2014.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I write to reaffirm the opposition of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to H.R. 5230 and express our opposition to H.R. 5232.

Our opposition to H.R. 5230 stems from four troubling aspects of the measure. First, it would make crippling changes to current U.S. trafficking victim protection law that we fear would send these vulnerable children, and others in the future who have fled trauma, exploitation, and violence, back into harm's way, likely resulting in continued degradation, injury, and death for many of them. Second, it would not provide adequate funding for the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to enable it to care for vulnerable unaccompanied children in U.S. custody. Third, its level of funding for ORR is so low that it would severely hamper the agency's ability to fulfill its responsibility to care for refugees, asylum seekers, special immigrants, trafficking victims, and torture victims. And fourth, the measure contains no provisions to address the root causes that have compelled so many children to make the arduous journey from their homes in Central America to the United States and elsewhere in the region.

Our opposition to H.R. 5232 stems from its elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. It is our view that this program has helped protect a vulnerable group of children who for all extensive purposes are Americans. It would subject them once again to removal to countries they do not know. We urge its defeat.

How our nation responds to this humanitarian challenge is a moral test of our national character. We ask that you oppose H.R. 5230 and H.R. 5232, which we feel fail to live up to that test.

Sincerely,

MOST REVEREND EUSEBIO ELIZONDO,
Auxiliary Bishop of Seattle, WA,
Chairman, USCCB Committee on Migration.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, this House majority needs to make up its collective mind. Do they want to provide emergency funding to enable our Federal agencies to respond to the humanitarian crisis on the border? Or do they wish to rewrite current law on immigration, political asylum, and due process? We can't do both in an hour of floor consideration.

The House should have already taken up bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform the Senate passed more than 1 year ago, with the support of Democrats and Republicans, the labor and business communities, evangelicals, law enforcement, and many others.

We would have been proud to work together with our Republicans on the other side of the aisle to give thoughtful consideration to this immigration process. The Senate did it. We had an opportunity to do it, and instead, we are rushing through tonight to put a bill on the floor that has changed many times as it has proceeded through the process.

That bill, the comprehensive immigration bill, would have helped prevent the crisis on the border today. If we had passed this 1 year ago, we wouldn't be in the desperate situation we are in now. Now, we are at a point where it requires emergency supplemental funding that we should provide cleanly and quickly without the baggage of extraneous policy that caused so much political division.

This package crossed the line from being a supplemental spending bill and became a controversial revision of immigration policy with limited funding thrown in as an afterthought. That is a shame. That is really sad because we know that the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, Health and Human Services, and State need this money to do the job.

Mr. Speaker, just last year, this body allowed a small vocal minority to push a government shutdown over controversial policy ideas. This process today causes me to wonder whether many have learned the perils of such recklessness.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this package and start over. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, we are here with this crisis because the President announced a policy that no one would be deported unless they were a criminal. That word spread through our Central American countries, and families said: hey, the gates are open; while this President is in office, if you go there and you get in, then you won't be deported.

The administration knew this 2 years ago. The word came out that we were being flooded, increasingly so, from Central American countries. So we are here trying to fix the problem that is an emergency caused by this administration, and the administration's control of the other body, rather than help us solve the problem, left town at noon today without doing anything. So we are trying to clean up their mess and the administration's mess, and this bill will do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. GRANGER), the chair of the Speaker's task force on border security and the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Mrs. GRANGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for the hard work you have put into this difficult situation.

Mr. Speaker, we are here tonight because this Congress has a responsibility to immediately stop the humanitarian crisis on our southern border. The President has failed to lead. The Senate failed to lead. This Chamber has to lead.

Since October, 58,000 unaccompanied minors have made the treacherous 1,000-mile journey from Central America, across Mexico, and through our southern border. Tens of thousands more unaccompanied minors are expected to come if we don't act. Doing nothing is not an option. I repeat, doing nothing is not an option.

The members of the working group I chaired made recommendations for an immediate short-term response. I want to recognize the hard work and commitment of the working group members who made targeted policy recommendations on how to end this crisis.

Our conclusions included in the bill are to tweak the 2008 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act to make sure that all unaccompanied minors are treated the same as Mexicans, prioritize last in-first out, expedite the hearing process within 7 days after the children are detained, and hire additional temporary judges to support the accelerated process.

To fully support Customs and Border Protection's mission, we include a provision to allow Border Patrol unfettered access to Federal lands. Finally, Mr. Speaker, the supplemental includes a sense of Congress that children should not be detained at military bases.

The Congressional Budget Office has given its assessment of the policy changes in this legislation. They have

said that because the legislation allows for the children to self-deport, it will lead to immediate savings.

I want to commend Chairman ROGERS on this smart, targeted bill that helps address the crisis immediately, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the supplemental.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEGO).

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, if you read what reporters are already saying, they are saying that this isn't a serious bill that will ever become law—that opportunity was lost yesterday when the original bill was pulled. They are saying this bill does nothing because it isn't going anywhere once it leaves the House.

The perception of the press and the American people is that this is all political theater. Why don't we prove them wrong? Why don't we cancel our travel plans and commit to staying here until we can agree on an actual solution to this border issue that we can put into a bill that might actually have a shot of becoming law?

Any single one of us who is married knows the importance of compromise. Imagine what happens if you walk in your house every day and you tell your spouse: I really don't care what you think today, I am not interested in your opinion, we are going to do it my way.

Well, that marriage wouldn't last very long. Anyone who is in a marriage knows the importance of compromise and knows what happens when a relationship is one-sided.

We can get together on this. We did it for the VA; we can, and we should do it for this. An opportunity to sit down around the same table and negotiate our way through in a very serious and in a very real way—without the rhetoric, just simple reason, simple common sense—that makes a difference every day for the people on our border. That is what I would ask, and that is what I think the American people are asking.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the newly elected majority whip of the U.S. House.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for his leadership, and the gentlewoman from Texas for her leadership in putting this working group together to bring a bill to address this crisis.

Mr. Speaker, there is a crisis at our border. The President has refused and failed to do his job to address the crisis. The Senate in fact today failed to do their job and left town without passing anything to address this crisis, but the House is here working.

The people's House is here working, and we are not going to stop working until we get our job done and pass legislation that actually addresses this crisis, and that is what this bill does, Mr. Speaker.

We have got a bill that actually allows the Governors along the border to call up the National Guard to help secure the border. The President ought to do this job. The President has all the tools to secure the border, but he won't. He has failed to do one of his basic functions in securing the American border.

Shouldn't the Governors along that border be able to call up the National Guard to help secure it if the President won't? Not only do we do that, Mr. Speaker, but we put the funds in place to ensure that it gets done.

Some other things we do is end this catch-and-release program that has been a magnet for thousands of people to come across the border and be released throughout the country—some never to be seen again. We can stop this, and we do in our bill.

Mr. Speaker, this is important legislation that actually sends a strong message that we are going to take this issue seriously, and we are going to actually solve this crisis. If the Senate wants to be serious about doing their job and if the President wants to be serious about doing his job, they ought to come back here and pass something of their own, but they won't, but that is no reason to fail to lead. That is why the House is leading.

We are going to pass this bill, and we are going to propose a solution to this crisis. I encourage the Senate to come back and do their job, and I encourage the President to start doing his.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), the ranking member of the Immigration Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, we have heard repeatedly that this bill simply treats all children the way that Mexican children are treated. It is true that the bill would subject all children to the ineffective border screening that Mexican children now undergo, but it actually makes that screening much worse.

Under the antislavery law, Mexican children are permitted to withdraw their applications for admission and return to Mexico only if the Border Patrol screener determines that the child has the capacity to understand what is going on and can independently agree to withdraw the application for admission.

This bill strikes that language. Under this bill, it does not matter whether the child can comprehend that she has been given the option to voluntarily return to her home country because, in this bill, it does not matter what she thinks.

This bill now says that while a child may be permitted to withdraw her application for admission, no matter what, she shall be returned—no matter what, once Border Patrol decides, that is the end of the discussion, and that kid is going home.

Now, this is not just about our southern border and children from Central America. This new procedure would apply to any unaccompanied minor child who appears at our border seeking asylum.

□ 1930

It could mean that the pregnant Chinese teenager fleeing forced abortion in China simply gets turned away. It could mean that Syrian Christian children fleeing horrific violence and persecution in Syria simply get turned away. It would turn aside a child from Thailand being trafficked for sex.

I don't know that this was necessarily the intention of this bill—I would certainly hope not—but that is the way the bill is written. That is the effect it would have, and I think it is simply unconscionable.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for his leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5230.

There is a crisis at our southern border, and it is a disaster of President Obama's own making. The Obama administration's lax immigration enforcement policies have given confidence to parents who are in the U.S. illegally that they can stay, and now they are finding ways to bring their children who are still in Central America and beyond to the United States unlawfully. Although President Obama has many tools at his disposal to stop this surge at the border, he refuses to use them and instead proposes to make the situation worse by taking more unilateral actions to stop the enforcement of our immigration laws.

It is ultimately up to President Obama to end this crisis by reversing his policies that created it. However, since he refuses to do so, we have to act to the extent we can to provide narrow and targeted funding to meet the immediate needs of our law enforcement agencies at the southern border. We have to enable them to do their job to secure our border and enforce our immigration laws.

And we need to tweak the 2008 law regarding the removal of unaccompanied alien minors. We need to treat apprehended minors from Central America in the same expedited but humane fashion that we treat apprehended minors from Mexico and Canada. In fact, the administration has called for such a change.

On July 14, before the Senate Appropriations Committee, DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson said that the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 needed to be amended. He said:

> In terms of changing the law, we are asking for the ability to treat unaccompanied

kids from a Central American country in the same way as from a contiguous country.

That is what this bill does, based on language written by Representative CARTER, and it makes the important clarification that all minors from any country who do not have a credible fear of persecution and have not been trafficked shall be expeditiously returned home.

Because of the President's inaction, we are taking the responsible step today of passing these narrow fixes that will help the American people avoid billions of dollars in additional costs due to the President not trying to solve this problem but asking for more money to continue to resettle tens of thousands of people into the interior of our country.

While the bill is not perfect, it does give law enforcement many tools they have requested. For example, while I was in the Rio Grande Valley earlier this month, Border Patrol agents cited administration-created restrictions that bar them access to Federal lands as a significant stumbling block to securing the border. One of the more important provisions of this bill gives Border Patrol agents access to Federal lands so that they can stop drug traffickers, human smugglers, and unlawful immigrants from exploiting these gaps along the border.

Since the President isn't taking the serious action needed to address the crisis at the border, the House is doing so today. Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished minority whip of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have taken two bad bills that failed to meet the challenge of the humanitarian crisis on the border and made them worse. They are worse for children. They are worse for women. And they are worse for those who were brought here as children, grew up here, and know no other home than America. These bills do not reflect America's values and our highest ideals.

The bills that were put forward yesterday had no chance of seeing action in the Senate. Neither do these. In fact, Representative JOHN FLEMING is reported to have said that the supplemental bill is ''political cover'' and that ''not a single Republican in the House believes it'll be signed into law.''

I believe that statement to be absolutely accurate.

Chairwoman GRANGER, my friend with whom I served on the Appropriations Committee, said, just a few minutes ago, doing nothing is not an option. And I very politely suggest to her what we are doing tonight is nothing.

What we do tonight will not pass, will not solve a problem, will not change policy, and it will not give the needed resources that are necessary. Republicans have once again embraced their ''my way or the highway'' attitude, the same attitude that led to last year's shutdown, instead of reaching across the aisle and working with Democrats on bipartisan legislation that can address this crisis and be enacted.

We are debating a bill that is not only bad in substance, but that was brought to the floor in near secrecy in violation of the Republican majority's own 3-day rule. How ironic. How ironic that Majority Leader MCCARTHY said in an op-ed in the Washington Post today:

> I will commit to the committee process and regular order.

This is neither the committee process nor regular order.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, the House action tonight does not reflect those words from this morning's op-ed.

Mr. Speaker, we ought to have a responsible, bipartisan measure to provide the needed funds to address the border crisis, but we also must see this as a reminder of why we must pass comprehensive immigration reform.

Speaker BOEHNER, himself, said the House would act, saying last May:

> The House remains committed to fixing our broken immigration system.

This is not a fix. But tonight, we must address the crisis before us. Our Republican friends should work with Democrats on a solution that can pass the House—this probably can—pass the Senate—this cannot—and be signed by the President. Nobody here, as Congressman FLEMING indicated, believes that will be the case.

Tonight will be a loss for rational humanitarian action and a victory for partisan, negative policy. How sad. How wrong. How disappointing to the American people.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume to say at least the House is putting a bill on the floor and passing it, which solves the problem. If we had the Senate here to work with us, we might be able to get a bill the President could sign. But the Senate is gone. They have left. So I would hope that the leader of the Senate would recognize that his body is getting severely criticized for leaving town without offering a solution to this crisis on our border.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER), who chairs the Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security and as a native Texan, I am uniquely familiar with our southern border. I am also uniquely familiar with the national security crisis and law enforcement nightmare erupting on that border, primarily in my State of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, as I have often said, and said yesterday, lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The crisis unfolding on our border is in very large part a result of the President's political decision to not enforce the immigration laws of this Nation. The House intends to correct that tonight.

In many ways this bill is similar to the legislation the House considered yesterday, but it has some important improvements. Once again, the funding in this package is fully offset and provides the resources needed to address the immediate crisis. This bill also includes the necessary policy changes to bring parity to the adjudication and repatriation of these children. Many of these provisions are borrowed from a bill I drafted along with ROBERT ADERHOLT and JACK KINGSTON, H.R. 5143, the Protection of Children Act.

This bill expands the tools available to our Border Patrol agents and allows them to better and more quickly screen the influx of migrant children. It ensures a timely trial so that no child will have to wait in limbo for months or years to find out whether or not they will be able to stay in the United States. It includes crucial language to prevent these children from being placed with criminals, sex offenders, or human traffickers. And finally, this bill provides additional resources for our border Governors as they work to assist Federal officials and keep our citizens safe.

I urge my colleagues to join me and others in supporting this strong bill. Lawlessness has bred this lawlessness. We must stop it and secure our border.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to remind the distinguished chair of the Appropriations Committee that the reason the Senate could not bring a bill to the floor was because not one Republican will allow the procedural vote of cloture to bring it to the floor. Therefore, we are having a very important debate, but this bill, as you know, is going nowhere.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this so-called appropriations bill. I say ''so-called'' because it really is mainly about ill-advised and mean-spirited policy changes. Rather than providing the necessary funds to deal with the humanitarian crisis at the border, this bill mainly reduces protections for young people facing violence that we can hardly imagine.

For awhile, it looked like we might do better than this. As the ranking member of the Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee, I was pleased to take part in a recent delegation to Central America ably led by Chairwoman KAY GRANGER. But as successive versions of the Republican bill have surfaced over the past 2 weeks, in

a quest for votes only among Republicans, they reflected less and less of what we learned on that trip. That was true when I said it yesterday, and it is even more true of the bill before us now.

By the way, to respond to a claim we have heard tonight: Not a person we talked to any time, anywhere blamed the surge in unaccompanied minors on the President's decision to prioritize the deportation of dangerous criminals. That is just not a credible proposition.

The bill under consideration provides less than $1 billion to the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Justice, and State, far below what is required to deal with this crisis. And what of the money that is in the bill? Most of it reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the issue before us. This isn't a border security crisis; it is a humanitarian crisis. We don't need to deploy the National Guard or surge our border capacity, because we are not failing to catch individuals as they cross. In fact, these young people are turning themselves in!

This new, worse bill brought before us mere hours ago would entice Texas, and potentially other border States, with Federal dollars, to use the National Guard to militarize the southern border. At the same time, it underfunds the additional judges that I thought we agreed were needed. We all know that we need to deal with the claims put forward by these young people who present themselves.

So, Mr. Speaker, let's pass an appropriations bill that reflects our country's values and actually addresses the problems we face. Let's also face up to our responsibility to pass comprehensive immigration reform, as the Senate did a year ago. This bill moves us in exactly the wrong direction. I urge its rejection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON), the distinguished chairman of the Military Construction-VA Appropriations Subcommittee.

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Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have heard several of my Democratic colleagues tonight say this bill does not reflect American values. I am disappointed to hear them say that because it really reflects a fundamental, probably one of the most fundamental differences between our two parties, as we on our side as Republicans believe in the most important American value and that is enforcement. The first design on the first coin minted in the Republic of Mexico after the Revolution said: Liberty in the Law. We all understand as lawmakers, as Americans, that there can be no liberty without law enforcement.

The bill before us tonight is very simple, this is not complicated. This is a law enforcement issue. This is a law enforcement bill. Without respect for the law there can be no liberty, without respect for the law there can be no peace and quiet, there can be no prosperity.

My good friend HENRY CUELLAR, who represents the city of Laredo, whom I served with in the Texas legislature, understands better than most that, because Laredo is the largest inland port in the United States, his constituents need law and order in order to be prosperous, to be able to trade with Mexico, our most important trading partner. That relationship with Mexico is essential to the Texas economy, to the United States economy, and for that relationship to thrive there must be law and order, there must be respect for the law, and there must be peace and quiet on the streets of Laredo so children can play in the streets, so people don't have to worry about whether or not they can send their kids down to the corner store, whether or not they can thrive in the future. It is a tragedy what has happened in Nuevo Laredo. One of the most beautiful cities on the border is now essentially a ghost town because there is no respect for the law.

The bill before us tonight that the Republican majority has put together reflects our core value as Americans to respect the law, to enforce the law, with a kind heart and commonsense. We believe in the good judgment of our law enforcement officers and our National Guardsmen to use their good hearts and their commonsense as Americans to distinguish between the widow and her child who is escaping a terrible situation at home. We are trusting the good hearts and good sense of our immigration officers to know the difference between a tattooed criminal and a drug dealer and a smuggler, and the child who has come here innocently, brought up in the trust the President of the United States has made inviting them all up here. It is a tragedy for them, it is a tragedy for our border communities, it is a tragedy for the country to let these folks come into the country.

This is a law enforcement issue, it is a law enforcement bill. I encourage folks to vote ''yes.''

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

I am proud to be a Member of the Congress of the United States of America because I have respect for the law. The comprehensive immigration bill has been sitting out there for over a year. If we could work in a bipartisan way, if we could show that we have respect for the law, we would have had a serious debate and really passed a law. This bill is going nowhere. As you know, the Republicans in the Senate wouldn't even bring a bill to the floor.

That is why I am proud to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

The corrosive effects of shutdown do-nothing politics is on full display here tonight in the House of Representatives. Stripping the rights and protections of children is never a good solution in any legislation, whether it is the children huddled at the border alone and afraid or now including the young DREAMers of America who believe in this country. They have now become the targets of this legislation. They are the ones who are being told, it is because of you that we must change the law and treat human beings so harshly.

Mr. Speaker, if I could speak to those frightened children and our DREAMers of America and those working for a fair solution on their behalf, this is what I would say:

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Is there any doubt what Republicans' intentions are for the migrant children at the border?

Is there any doubt what Republicans' intentions are for young DREAMers and their families?

Is there any doubt why immigration reform remains shackled?

Is there any doubt what we must do with our vote, our voice, to defend the rights and dreams of our children?

¿Queda duda de las intenciones republicanas hacia los niños migrantes en la frontera?

¿Queda duda de las intenciones republicanas hacia los muchachos soñadores y sus familias?

¿Queda duda de porqué la reforma migratoria queda encadenada?

¿Queda duda de lo que tenemos que hacer con nuestro voto, nuestra voz, para defender los derechos y los sueños de nuestros hijos?

Mr. BECERRA. Tonight, with this bill, we see what happens when, for more than 390 days, our Republican colleagues refused to allow a vote on the Senate's bipartisan solution to a broken immigration system. But for the shutdown do-nothing politics in this House, we could have tackled the humanitarian issues we face down on the border a year ago, but we haven't been able to get a vote to do this the right way.

It is time to have that vote to fix the broken immigration system, not blame children and punish them by changing the law to strip them of their rights and of their protections.

We can do better. This bill will not become law, and we will have a chance to do better for those children, for those DREAMers, and, quite honestly, for America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will provide a translation of his statement for the RECORD.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 14½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from New York has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, this border crisis is one of the President's making.

We are here on a Friday night in August because the President has not done his job. His failure to enforce the law and failure to secure the border have encouraged tens of thousands of children to make a dangerous journey to the United States. On the way, they are exposed to traffickers, health risks, and other dangers. That is not fair to these children. This is just the latest example of the President's lack of regard for the rule of law and how it has very real consequences.

This legislation before the House addresses the crisis with solutions that prioritize resources to expedite the processing of cases, provide temporary housing and humanitarian assistance, return children to their countries of origin, and deploy the National Guard.

Importantly, it will prevent future humanitarian crises by amending current law to allow children to be promptly returned to their native home.

This legislation is not a blank check for the President. It is a carefully crafted response to the chaos that the President has allowed to develop on the border and in these children's lives.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Labor, Health and Human Services and Foreign Operations Subcommittees of Appropriations.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, let me thank our ranking member, Mrs. LOWEY, for yielding and for her tremendous leadership.

Let me just start by saying that, yes, as an appropriator, I am very troubled by the shameful, first of all, inadequate funding levels and the dangerous policy riders in this bill.

Let's be honest: the bill before us in no way is a genuine effort to address the humanitarian crisis on our borders. We should be trying to help these children by making sure that they are safe and receiving due process, rather than militarizing our southern border.

Instead, this bill strips protections for children and accelerates deportations of children back to nations with some of the highest rates of deadly violence on the planet.

According to a report by the United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees, nearly 60 percent of affected children would qualify for international protections and stated that they were fleeing violence.

This bill is shameful and does not reflect our country's proud legacy as a Nation of immigrants. We should be debating real proposals like comprehensive immigration reform that could really improve the lives of people and the American economy. We could pass it today. Instead, we are here playing politics with the lives of children.

This bill flies in the face of our values and does nothing, once again, to address due process for these children. This was a terrible bill yesterday; it is worse tonight. It will not become law, thank goodness. Hopefully, all of us will vote ''no'' and come back and begin to look at how we really address the needs of these children. They need our help desperately.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER).

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, how did a $35 million earmark for 2012 and maybe 2016 Republican Presidential candidate Texas Governor Rick Perry get into this bill and why? If Texas Governor Rick Perry chooses to send the Texas National Guard to the Texas border on his own, not as a national decision or response, that is his right, but he should pay for it. It is wrong to tax New Hampshire taxpayers and taxpayers around the country to pay for a $35 million earmark for a Texas Governor who acted on his own and now should pay for his decision.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the minority leader of the House.

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

The time is late, the cause is great. We must, we must have clarity in how we understand what is before us.

Today, we had an opportunity to work together to address humanitarian emergency at the border. Instead, it is a day of missed opportunity. The Republican leadership has rejected our hand of friendship to compromise on this supplemental. Instead of bringing legislation forward that could solve this problem really and truly, it has resisted the appeals of humanitarian and religious leaders across all faiths.

The Evangelical Immigration Table calls on us to ensure that our response strengthens our country's tradition of providing safety and refuge to the vulnerable.

This legislation that we have before us does not do that. It is wrong. But don't take my word for it. The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops urges Members to oppose H.R. 5230 and work together to craft legislation that is more befitting the United States of America and the American people's history of compassion and generosity to vulnerable children and refugees.

The Archbishop of Miami, Thomas Wenski, speaking on their behalf, has said of this legislation, the two pieces of legislation before us:

> This is a sad day for our country. A Chamber of Congress is poised to send vulnerable children back to danger and possible death. It violates our commitment to human rights and due process of the law, and lessens us as a Nation.

In their letter, the bishops further state their opposition to H.R. 5232 and say that it ''stems from its elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program,'' otherwise known as DACA.

In conclusion, the bishops write:

> How our Nation responds to this humanitarian challenge is a moral test of our national character. We ask that you oppose H.R. 5230 and H.R. 5272, which we feel fail to live up to that test.

Others, such as the American Bar Association, write:

> Due to their age, lack of education, language, and cultural barriers, and the complexity of U.S. immigration law, these vulnerable children face insurmountable obstacles to proving their claims before an immigration judge on their own.
>
> It is the children who are most likely to be eligible for some relief under the law who may be least able to articulate their experiences under this proposed procedure.

They have been through a lot of trauma, and we want to add to that. Yet, this has not been enough to stem the path that the House Republicans are going down. To further poison the pie they offer their caucus the chance to even be less compassionate in their vote to end DACA and to deport the DREAMers.

It is not enough for Republicans to send desperate children back to the violence of their home countries. They must also vote to deport the best young immigrants and brightest in our schools, vote to send victims of domestic violence back to their abusers, vote to hand witnesses back to drug lords, vote to remove the parents of American children.

These pieces of legislation dishonor America. They are a rejection of our values. But don't take it from me, take it from the bishops, the Evangelical Table, and others. They run counter to the respect for the spark of divinity that we believe exists in every person, the respect for the dignity and worth of every person that we share, but these pieces of legislation ignore.

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House Republicans have truly lost their way. I certainly hope that you will consider rereading the parable of the Good Samaritan who helped a stranger. He did not ignore or harm a stranger he saw on the road. Perhaps that may be a path back for you. I pray that it is so.

Mr. Speaker, I will submit for the record letters from the bishops, the Evangelical Immigration Table, and the ABA who oppose these pieces of legislation.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2014.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I write to reaffirm the opposition of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to H.R. 5230 and express our opposition to H.R. 5232.

Our opposition to H.R. 5230 stems from four troubling aspects of the measure. First, it would make crippling changes to current U.S. trafficking victim protection law that we fear would send these vulnerable children, and others in the future who have fled trauma, exploitation, and violence, back into

harm's way, likely resulting in continued degradation, injury, and death for many of them. Second, it would not provide adequate funding for the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to enable it to care for vulnerable unaccompanied children in U.S. custody. Third, its level of funding for ORR is so low that it would severely hamper the agency's ability to fulfill its responsibility to care for refugees, asylum seekers, special immigrants, trafficking victims, and torture victims. And fourth, the measure contains no provisions to address the root causes that have compelled so many children to make the arduous journey from their homes in Central America to the United States and elsewhere in the region.

Our opposition to H.R. 5232 stems from its elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. It is our view that this program has helped protect a vulnerable group of children who for all extensive purposes are Americans. It would subject them once again to removal to countries they do not know. We urge its defeat.

How our nation responds to this humanitarian challenge is a moral test of our national character. We ask that you oppose H.R. 5230 and H.R. 5232, which we feel fail to live up to that test.

Sincerely,

MOST REVEREND EUSEBIO ELIZONDO,
Auxiliary Bishop of Seattle, WA,
Chairman, USCCB Committee on Migration.

COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION,
Washington, DC, July 30, 2014.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I write on behalf of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to express the bishops' opposition to H.R. 5230, a measure making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014 and making a number of changes to U.S. immigration and human trafficking law. We strongly urge Members to vote AGAINST H.R. 5230 when it is brought before the full House of Representatives and that the House, instead, work with the Senate to craft legislation that is more befitting the United States' and the American people's history of compassion for and generosity to vulnerable children and refugees.

Our opposition to H.R. 5230 stems from four troubling aspects of the measure. First, it would make crippling changes to current U.S. trafficking victim protection law that we fear would send these vulnerable children, and others in the future who have fled trauma, exploitation, and violence, back into harm's way, likely resulting in continued degradation, injury, and death for many of them. Second, it would not provide adequate funding for the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to enable it to care for vulnerable unaccompanied children in U.S. custody. Third, its level of funding for ORR is so low that it would severely hamper the agency's ability to fulfill its responsibility to care for refugees, asylum seekers, special immigrants, trafficking victims, and torture victims. And fourth, the measure contains no provisions to address the root causes that have compelled so many children to make the arduous journey from their homes in Central America to the United States and elsewhere in the region.

RETURN OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN TO THEIR HARM OR DEATH

In a recent message, His Holiness Pope Francis called on nations to exercise compassion for and care of the growing number of children fleeing violence in Central America who are seeking shelter and protection in the United States and elsewhere in the region. In his message, the Holy Father said of these children and their plight: ''Such an humanitarian emergency demands as its first measure the urgent protection and proper taking in of the children.'' We believe that H.R. 5230 fails that test.

We fear that the deprivations of basic due process contained in Title I of Division B of H.R. 5230 would result in the United States sending children who have relief available to them in the United States back to the conditions that they fled, and that this would result in many children being harmed and some being killed upon their return.

As we have stated in congressional testimony and in previous letters to Congress, this vulnerable group of children is fleeing violence from organized criminal networks. Many are likely to be eligible for a variety of forms of immigration relief, including asylum, trafficking visas (''T Visas''), visas for victims of crime (''U Visas''), Special Immigrant Juvenile visas (''SUS Visas''), and withholding of removal. As we have stated, sending these vulnerable children back into the hands of their persecutors and exploiters without a meaningful immigration hearing would severely decrease their opportunity for legal protection and possibly lead to their bodily harm or even death. We oppose the changes to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 and the Immigration and Nationality Act contained in Title I of Division B of H.R. 5230 and believe that these provisions alone strongly warrant a vote against H.R. 5230.

INADEQUACY OF FUNDING TO CARE FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

As you know, the Administration requested $1.8 billion in supplemental fiscal year 2014 funds to adequately and appropriately care for unaccompanied alien children in the United States. We are disappointed that Title V of Division A of H.R. 5230 would provide only $197 million for this purpose, a fraction of the funds requested by the Administration.

We believe that the Administration's request of $1.8 billion would have better ensured that these vulnerable children are placed in the least restrictive and most child-friendly setting in an expeditious manner. Among other things, such an amount would have permitted a portion of the funds to be used for post-release services, including home studies and case monitoring for children placed with families. These services would ensure that children are placed in a safe environment and that they are provided information about their immigration proceedings. The amount also would have provided for mental health counseling for children, who are traumatized from their long journey.

In contrast, H.R. 5230 provides $262 million to Interior and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody operations, which would help fund an expansion of detention for children and families arriving at the border. We oppose this funding. Unaccompanied children and families with children should be placed in a least restrictive setting, not be detained in prison-like settings. We urge that some portion of these funds be used for community-based alternatives to detention for families.

REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS, SPECIAL IMMIGRANTS, AND TORTURE AND TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

As you may know, ORR recently announced its intention to reprogram $94 million of funding that was appropriated in fiscal year 2014 for refugee services and to use that funding, instead, to care for unaccompanied alien children. We commend the drafters of H.R. 5230 for their decision to partially reimburse ORR for its planned reprogramming refugee services funding. However, we are disappointed that the measure would designate only $47 million of the supplemental appropriations bill for this purpose, leaving the ORR account short of the funds it will need to carry out vital refugee resettlement activities for refugees and other vulnerable populations under ORR care.

We believe that any supplemental appropriations bill passed by Congress should provide a full reimbursement to ORR for any funds that are reprogrammed so that the agency can fulfill its mandate to resettle these groups, which includes refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian Entrants, Special Immigrants from Iraq and Afghanistan (who are now endangered after helping the United States with its mission in those countries), torture victims, and trafficking victims.

Because ORR ordinarily distributes much of its funds in the last quarter of one fiscal year to provide refugee services during the first quarter of the following fiscal year, ORR program money lost to reprograming in fiscal year 2014 could result in critical loss of services to refugees and other vulnerable populations in fiscal year 2015. The reprogrammed fiscal year 2014 money comes from a number of line items, including Refugee Social Services and Targeted Assistance Grants. These items provide critical programming to help refugees learn English and find jobs so that they can support themselves and their families. They also fund programs for the elderly, intensive case management for torture survivors and victims of trauma, home child care, and school impact grants to help both the children and their schools. Besides harming refugees and ORR's other vulnerable populations, the inadequate level of funding provided in H.R. 5230 could also contribute to depleted local refugee programs and the loss of local infrastructure that provides critical ORR support for refugees, children, and the above mentioned vulnerable populations, and for the communities that welcome them.

FAILURE TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES

We are disappointed that H.R. 5230 contains no funding to address push factors in Central America that are compelling children to leave their homes and make the arduous journey in search of protection in the United States and elsewhere in the region. We believe that funding to address the root causes in the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador is essential if we are to assist those governments in protecting their citizens and in providing hope for young people. We support funding for re-integration programs for these children and urge that funding be adequate to ensure that follow-up services are provided, including employment training and education. Moreover, we believe that funding should be provided to invest in at-risk youth in danger of gang recruitment, including mentoring services, skills training, and social support services. Catholic Relief Services, which is present in these countries, operates programs serving at-risk youth that have helped to prevent children from migrating to the United States. Funding also should be provided for improving youth employment in the region. The United States will need to make a long-lasting commitment to the region in order to make it safe for these children to live and flourish.

If the humanitarian and refugee crisis posed by children fleeing violence in Central America were happening anywhere else in the world, the United States would appropriately implore nations in that region to protect them from harm. We have done so in the case of Syrians, Iraqis, and Afghans fleeing persecution in the Near East; Somalis, Congolese, and Sudanese in Africa; and Burmese, Hmong, and Vietnamese in Southeast

Asia. In these and many other cases, we have urged the countries to which refugees and vulnerable migrants have fled to open their hearts and protect these vulnerable souls. We should do no less when the United States is itself faced with this humanitarian challenge.

How our nation responds to this challenge is a moral test of our national character. We ask that you oppose H.R. 5230, which we feel fails to live up to that test. Instead, we urge you to support the appropriation of supplemental fiscal year 2014 funding to address the increased number of unaccompanied children fleeing violence in Central America, without provisions that would undermine current legal and humanitarian protections for them and others.

Sincerely,

MOST REVEREND EUSEBIO ELIZONDO,
Auxiliary Bishop of Seattle,
Chairman, USCCB Committee on Migration.

EVANGELICAL IMMIGRATION TABLE,
July 22, 2014.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, In a matter of months, more than 50,000 unaccompanied children have arrived in the United States. Millions of Americans have been moved by the plight of these children who are currently awaiting processing, with many asking how they can help.

Children are vulnerable even in the best of circumstances and warrant special protection beyond that offered to adults. This vulnerability is compounded among children who flee situations of criminal gangs, sexual violence, trauma and extreme poverty, without their parents to accompany them.

Evangelicals are guided by Jesus' admonitions to welcome and protect children (Matthew 18:6, Mark 9:37, Luke 18:15–17). As our nation responds to this humanitarian crisis, we are thankful for laws that protect children and provide for their needs. While our systems are currently stretched, our laws uphold basic child protection principles.

Accordingly, we are concerned about potential weakening of protections afforded by the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) which was enacted in 2008 and reauthorized in 2013. The TVPRA ensures that victims of trafficking are not only identified and screened properly but that traffickers are penalized and brought to justice. It also appropriately assigns responsibility for the care of unaccompanied children to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and ensures that children are placed with their families when possible. By making the legal process clearer and more efficient for children, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops found that since the passage and implementation of TVPRA 23 percent more children were assisted. The TVPRA is working according to its design. It should not be changed to address the current temporary situation. The law allows for responses to exceptional circumstances.

Additionally, we urge you to provide the necessary resources and policy guidance to address the current crisis, and then hold the Administration accountable for fulfilling its responsibilities under the law. Robust funding is needed for the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in HHS which has extensive experience with vulnerable immigrants, including UACs, refugees, and victims of trafficking. To respond to this crisis, ORR is considering reprogramming funding from other refugee programs. Funds must not simply be transferred from one vulnerable population to another. More funding is needed. There should also be increased funding for immigration courts and judges to more quickly screen the children and counsel for children going through legal proceedings so they know their rights and can understand the process. More robust investment in effectively addressing root causes of migration in Central America and Mexico is also imperative.

As we pray for these children and also our nation, we are reminded of Matthew 19:13–14 in which Jesus said, ''Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them.' Churches and faith-based organizations have long partnered with the federal government in serving immigrant children and families in the United States. Many churches and faith-based organizations are ready and committed to provide the same type of assistance and pastoral care in the case of these unaccompanied children.

We offer our prayers and service as you make important decisions about our nation's response to migrant children. We hope that any response you make will strengthen our country's tradition of providing safety and refuge to the vulnerable.

Sincerely,

Leith Anderson, President, National Association of Evangelicals; Stephan Bauman, President and CEO, World Relief; David Beckmann, President, Bread for the World; Noel Castellanos, CEO, Christian Community Development Association; Russell D. Moore, President, Southern Baptist Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission; William Robinson, Interim President, Council for Christian Colleges and Universities; Samuel Rodriguez, President, National Hispanic Christian Leadership Conference; Gabriel Salguero, President, National Latino Evangelical Coalition; Richard Stearns, President, World Vision U.S.; Jim Wallis, President and Founder, Sojourners.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, July 31, 2014.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Bar Association and its nearly 400,000 members nationwide, I write to urge you to oppose H.R. 5230, the Secure the Southwest Border Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2014. Additional resources are surely needed to address the challenges created by the increased number of unaccompanied children entering the country. However, the funding provided in H.R. 5230 is grossly inadequate to meet many critical needs and the bill contains misguided provisions that would significantly diminish the legal protections provided to these children under current law.

H.R. 5230 would subject these children to an expedited screening process and require them to present their case before an immigration judge in just seven days. It further requires immigration judges to issue an order within 72 hours of the conclusion of each proceeding. These requirements place unfair and unrealistic burdens on both the children and the judges. Although the bill provides some additional funding for the immigration courts, it is not sufficient to avoid severely increasing the strains on this already overburdened and chronically under—resourced adjudication system. These provisions elevate speedy procedure over due process—an anathema to our system of justice and they are unnecessary.

In addition, H.R. 5230 provides no additional funding for legal representation. Due to their age, lack of education, language and cultural barriers, and the complexity of U.S. immigration law, these vulnerable children face insurmountable obstacles to proving their claims for protection before an immigration judge on their own. Many of these children also have suffered traumatic experiences before or during their journey to the United States; it is the children who are most likely be eligible for some relief under the law, such as victims or trafficking or persecution, who may be least able to articulate their experiences under this proposed procedure. This creates the likelihood that those children with a valid claim to asylum or other legal protection are the ones most likely to be returned to their home countries to face serious harm or even death.

There is no question that the rapid increase in unaccompanied children entering our country presents many difficult challenges that require our nation to respond. However, in the rush to address the current crisis, the United States cannot abandon the principles of fairness and due process. H.R. 5230 fails in this regard and we strongly urge you to vote against it.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. SUSMAN.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN).

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his dedication and hard work in finding a solution to a problem that none of us created here in this Chamber.

I rise today in strong support of this supplemental appropriations bill for the crisis that is going on at our border. I am very proud of our Conference this week, seeking input and solutions from Members, taking the time to make sure that this legislation deals with the problem, and crafting this legislation to make sure that there are no loopholes and that we deal with the specifics and actually put a bill on the floor that should be supported.

Mr. Speaker, the Obama administration has ignored the law and unilaterally established immigration policy without the consent or counsel of Congress. Unfortunately, the humanitarian crisis on our Nation's southern border is the result of a lack of leadership.

To solve this problem, the legislation that we are debating provides critical funding for the National Guard in those States that are seeing an influx. It also authorizes additional judges to hear the increasing caseload that they are seeing grow and grow, more and more everyday. It also makes important reforms to current law to ensure equal and timely due process for all of those unaccompanied minors.

Mr. Speaker, common sense doesn't often prevail here in Washington, but I can tell you that commonsense Hoosiers in my district understand that, first of all, our border needs to be secure, so that our immigration system can then be reformed.

We are a Nation of immigrants. We all have a history in our families of those who have made the effort to come to this great country, and legal immigrants are looking for those opportunities that they have dreamed of.

I thank Chairman ROGERS for his work, and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MARINO).

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I sat here quietly listening to the argument from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and I find it absolutely amazing that they say because the President would not sign this bill and because the Senate would not pass this bill—they are right, the Senate wouldn't pass it. There are hundreds of bills on HARRY REID's desk that he will not bring to the floor for a vote, and certainly the President would not encourage that to be done.

But we are doing our job here in the House. We have put a lot of time and effort in this. We looked at this law and realized what had to be done. I come from a law-and-order background, and we don't have law and order. We have distrust, we have gangs coming across, we have drugs coming across the southern border, and my colleagues on the other side don't want to do anything about it.

Something that I find quite interesting about the other side, under the leadership of the former Speaker and under the leadership of their former leader, in 2009 and 2010, they had the House, the Senate, and the White House, and they knew this problem existed. They didn't have the strength to go after it back then, but now we are trying to make a political issue out of it now.

What we need to do is pass this legislation, make sure that these children get back to their families, and we need to line up and protect this border from people coming across.

Yes, it is true. I did the research on it. You might want to try it. You might want to try it, Madam Leader. Do the research on it. Do the research. I did it. That is one thing that you don't do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will address his remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MARINO. It works both ways, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will be in order. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. MARINO. With that, I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation because, apparently, I hit the right nerve.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington, ADAM SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill and also to the bill that will follow. We have a humanitarian crisis on our border in this country, and neither this bill and certainly not the next bill on DACA does anything to address it.

These children are fleeing unimaginable violence and fleeing a life that they simply can no longer bear. It is not a problem of border security. These children are turning themselves in. They are simply fleeing the violence in their home countries, and they are not just coming to the United States. Belize, Costa Rica, and other countries have seen an uptick from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras because of the unimaginable violence there.

Instead of dealing with this, we have a bill that is hopelessly inadequate in terms of funding. We will not provide enough judges and enough people to give these children the due process they deserve, and even worse than that, we are stripping them of any rights and any protections by sending them back as quickly as possible without the due process that this House voted for in 2008, was signed by President Bush, that gave these children the due process they deserve.

Then we are going one step further to undermine the ability of children who were brought into this country through no fault of their own, the DREAMers that we have long supported, and we are telling them that now they will not be allowed to stay in this country. This is a humanitarian crisis, not a border security issue.

I urge us to vote down both of these pieces of legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT), the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you for yielding, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, it has been discussed throughout this debate this afternoon and this evening that we do face an unprecedented humanitarian emergency with literally thousands of unaccompanied alien children that are crossing our southwest border monthly, a number that has more than doubled since the last year.

It has been said by some that it is due to President Obama's mixed messages and the administration's unwillingness to enforce the law, but regardless of what the reason is, we have a crisis that is growing.

The bill that is before us this evening represents a simple, measured approach to the crisis at the border. It is not comprehensive immigration reform; rather, its focus is on fixing the issues within the context of the law, issues that have fueled the influx of these children.

It also streamlines the process to ensure that those who are not eligible for asylum are quickly and safely repatriated to their families while, at the same time, adding protection to make sure that children who have been trafficked or genuinely in need of asylum get that protection they need.

Like many of my colleagues, I appreciate the leadership's willingness to listen and address these matters in the bill that is before us. I think we have all come together and done a great job to craft this legislation. I believe this version now provides the necessary and appropriate language needed to move forward and to address the crisis that we are seeing.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank all the people that worked so hard to put this language together, and it makes me feel good to see the team that has done so. But I also think there is a misunderstanding as to what happened with how we got to this OTM language, the Wilberforce language, that is current law that we are seeking to amend here.

There was a bill that was introduced in December of 2007 which was called Wilberforce. It had two provisions. One of them was that if you violated Federal law, you were exempt from the provisions that would have been beneficial to an unaccompanied alien child, and the other one was if you were a threat to national security.

Those provisions were taken out of it. A new bill was introduced on December 9, 2008. The next day was the last day of this session. We all put up our last votes, left the Capitol, and headed for the airport. There was a unanimous consent request that called the bill up.

They asked unanimous consent to discharge it from committee, called the bill up, passed it by voice in the House, sent it over to the Senate, where they took the lateral. They passed it by voice to the President of the United States. No Republican voted for this bill.

This is a bill that is the foundational excuse for the President, and this is what we are trying to fix here tonight.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, as we close this debate, I would like to address my remarks to our distinguished chairman with whom I have worked for quite a while, and just once again, I would like to say this bill deserves a ''no'' vote.

I look forward to working with you in a bipartisan way to pass a real comprehensive immigration reform bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, this is a fair bill. It solves a crisis on our border. It does so in a financially safe and responsible way. It strengthens the border. It humanely treats those who are in our custody now and arranges for them to be humanely returned to their home families, where the Presidents of the three countries told us, We want these children back; and so this bill will do that.

I urge an ''aye'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as a nation, Americans have always valued children and families.

If we pass this inadequate, irresponsible bill tonight, we will be breaking from that tradition and turning our backs on America's enduring commitment to fairness and justice.

Two weeks ago, I visited the border with a bipartisan group of House and Senate colleagues.

There we saw small children as young as seven years old crowded into tiny cells, and

forced to sleep on cold concrete floors and benches.

What I saw shocked me as a mother and disappointed me as an American.

I left that day determined to do everything I could to ensure that these children, many of whom fled horrific violence, are treated with care and compassion.

That's why I'll be voting "no" on the bill before us.

Joining me and others who oppose this destructive legislation are faith leaders, anti-trafficking groups, and women's organizations.

This diverse coalition is united in the belief that children escaping violence and persecution deserve to be protected and treated with basic human dignity.

The influx of refugees from Central America has put a strain on our border and immigration agencies. These agencies need greater resources to handle the heart-wrenching situation at our border in a way that is consistent with our American values. When things get tough, and when our resolve is tested, we must not abandon the ideals that make America so special.

Instead, we must live up to our ideals, and back our lofty rhetoric with meaningful action. Passing a clean supplemental spending bill that addresses the causes and consequences of the humanitarian crisis at our border would be meaningful and effective action, because the Senate would pass that bill and the President would sign it.

The tired, scared, helpless kids I saw in that overcrowded Border Patrol station are counting on us. Instead of playing political games and falsely claiming our borders are at risk, we need to act like Americans and stand up for these vulnerable children.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this irresponsible and shameful Republican supplemental.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 710, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 189, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 478]

YEAS—223

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—189

Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fincher
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Davis (CA)
DesJarlais
Ellison
Fattah
Garamendi
Grayson
Green, Gene
Hanabusa
McDermott
Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Ruiz
Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schock
Speier

□ 2037

Mr. GOSAR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 478 I was caught in traffic and couldn't reach the floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 478 (On Passage of H.R. 5230), had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO DEFERRED ACTION FOR ALIENS

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 710, I call up the bill (H.R. 5272) to prohibit certain actions with respect to deferred action for aliens not lawfully present in the United States, 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 710, the amendment printed in part B of House Report 113–571 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 5272

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS; RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR ALIENS NOT IN LAWFUL STATUS.

No agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government may use Federal funding or resources after July 30, 2014—

(1) to consider or adjudicate any new or previously denied application of any alien requesting consideration of deferred action for childhood arrivals, as authorized by Executive memorandum dated June 15, 2012 and effective on August 15, 2012 (or by any other