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- 6 PROTECTING UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN:
- 7 THE ONGOING IMPACTS OF THE TRUMP
- 8 ADMINISTRATION'S CRUEL POLICIES
- 9 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2019
- 10 House of Representatives
- 11 Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
- 12 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 13 Washington, D.C.
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in18Room 2123 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Diana DeGette
- 19 [chairwoman of the subcommittee] presiding.
- 20 Members present: Representatives DeGette, Schakowsky,
- 21 Kennedy, Ruiz, Kuster, Castor, Clarke, Peters, Pallone (ex
- 22 officio), Guthrie, Burgess, McKinley, Griffith, Brooks, Mullin,
- 23 Duncan, and Walden (ex officio).
- 24 Staff present: Kevin Barstow, Chief Oversight Counsel; Billy

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Benjamin, Systems Administrator; Jeff Carroll, Staff Director; 1 2 Manmeet Dhindsa, Counsel; Waverly Gordon, Deputy Chief Counsel; 3 Tiffany Guarascio, Deputy Staff Director; Zach Kahan, Outreach 4 and Member Service Coordinator; Chris Knauer, Oversight Staff 5 Director; Jourdan Lewis, Policy Analyst; Kevin McAloon, Professional Staff Member; Meghan Mullon, Staff Assistant; Alivia 6 7 Roberts, Press Assistant; Tim Robinson, Chief Counsel; Benjamin Tabor, Staff Assistant; Rebecca Tomilchik, Staff Assistant; C.J. 8 9 Young, Press Secretary; Jennifer Barblan, Minority Chief Counsel, 10 O&I; Mike Bloomquist, Minority Staff Director; Adam Buckalew, 11 Minority Director of Coalitions and Deputy Chief Counsel, Health; 12 Margaret Tucker Fogarty, Minority Staff Assistant; Brittany 13 Havens, Minority Professional Staff, O&I; Peter Kielty, Minority 14 General Counsel; and James Paluskiewicz, Minority Chief Counsel, 15 Health.

1 Ms. DeGette. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations hearing will now come to order. 2 Today, the 3 committee is holding a hearing entitled, "Protecting 4 Unaccompanied Children: The Ongoing Impact of the Trump Administration's Cruel Policies." 5

The purpose of today's hearing is to examine the Trump 6 7 administration's care for unaccompanied children in government 8 custody and the impact of administration policies on the health 9 and well-being of children. The chair now recognizes herself 10 for an opening statement.

11 Today, this committee is continuing its oversight of the 12 Trump administration's care for unaccompanied children. Last 13 year, thousands of children were forcibly separated from their 14 parents by the Trump administration. We heard the horror stories 15 of how children were torn away from their families. No one will 16 forget the images of crying children and helpless parents.

17 Frankly, we all agree it is a shameful chapter in this country's 18 history.

19 In February, this subcommittee held a hearing about the 20 callous family separation policy. Commander Jonathan White, who 21 again joins us today, and I want to thank you Commander White, 22 testified that he tried to raise the alarm within the 23

administration about the damage that would be done by separations.

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24 Unfortunately, those warnings went unheeded.

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1 We also heard from experts about how separating their children from their parents can cause a host of mental and physical 2 3 health problems. We feared about the long-term traumatic 4 consequences these children would endure for the rest of their 5 It appears now that we have proof that these fears have lives. A new report from the HHS Office of Inspector General 6 come true. 7 is the first government accounting that details the emotional psychological toll of separation of children from their parents. 8 9 And we just got this report this week.

Last year, investigators from the OIG went to 45 ORR 10 11 facilities and spoke to approximately one hundred mental health 12 clinicians who provide care for unaccompanied children including those who were separated, and what they heard is frankly 13 14 heartbreaking. Mental health clinicians described how children 15 cried inconsolably and they believed their parents had abandoned One ORR program director told OIG, "every single separated 16 them. 17 kid has been terrified. We are seen as the enemy."

OIG tells the story of one child who believed his father had been killed and that he would be killed also. Another medical director told OIG that the children described the emotional pain they were enduring with one child saying, "I can't feel my heart." We should not be surprised by these findings, but we should also not be complacent. We should take this report as a clarion call to ensure an injustice like this never happens again in this

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1 country.

Moreover, there have been new developments since that crisis 2 3 that again call into question this administration's ability to adequately care for unaccompanied children. 4 This past summer 5 we were shocked again to see reports of children in unacceptable conditions at a CBP facility in Clint, Texas. Press accounts 6 7 reported of toddlers at that facility without diapers, young children caring for infants they just met, and children unable 8 9 to wash or to shower. I had to call Mr. Hayes during that ordeal 10 to ensure that the agencies were working together to address these 11 issues.

To help alleviate that crisis, ORR eventually stood up an emergency influx facility in Carrizo Springs, Texas, but just as quickly as it got stood up, it got shut down. As the operator of the facility said, "It was much too late." This episode raises important questions about how ORR and CBP are coordinating as they see trends shifting on the ground so that these kids are properly cared for. That <u>'-i</u>s the most important thing.

We are only beginning to appreciate the carnage that was unleashed by the administration last year, and it appears that unfortunately some have not learned their lesson as we see policies coming from this administration that fails to treat these children with dignity and respect every day. So today is an opportunity to have an accounting of the fallout from these

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1 policies and to hear what is being done to ensure that no child, no child is ever neglected again in the custody of this government. 2 3 Finally, I just want to speak really briefly to the committee's ongoing investigation into the family separation 4 I know and the committee knows there are hundreds of 5 crisis. dedicated career staff at HHS who are devoting their lives and 6 7 their careers to caring for these children, and the men and the women of the Border Patrol put their lives on the line to protect 8 These staff did not create this crisis and that is 9 our border. 10 why the committee is demanding accountability from the 11 leadership.

12 But across the board, the administration is obstructing our 13 legitimate congressional oversight to unprecedented levels and 14 it is no exception here. Our committee has had an 8-month-old 15 request for documents from HHS about its role in the family separation crisis. HHS has produced thousands of nonresponsive 16 17 documents in order to look cooperative while it withholds documents from key leaders to whom Commander White raised 18 19 It is still unclear who knew about the family concerns. 20 separation policy before it was enacted and what, if anything, 21 they did to try to stop it. From what I have seen, it seems at 22 best HHS leaders should have known that it was coming and did 23 not try to stop it. But since they are hiding documents, we also 24 have to ask whether they were complicit.

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1 So I hope the administration and HHS in particular will show 2 good faith cooperation with Congress and the stonewalling and 3 air all the facts to let the American people see for themselves. 4 And Ranking Member Guthrie and I both agree that documents should I have talked to the administration several times 5 be produced. and asked for narrow categories of documents to be produced and 6 7 they have not been produced. We once again repeat this demand. 8 And with that I yield back and I recognize the ranking member for his opening statement for 5 minutes. 9

10 Mr. Guthrie. Thank you. Thank you, Chair DeGette, for 11 holding this hearing. The committee's oversight over the care 12 and treatment of the unaccompanied alien children by the 13 Department of Health and Human Services as well as the sponsorship 14 process for unaccompanied children extends back to 2014 with the 15 first major influx of children and family units coming across our southern border. 16

17 This influx overwhelmed the previous administration and resulted in children being placed with traffickers within the 18 19 United States. Because of the work done by this committee and 20 others, reforms were made to the Office of Refugee Resettlement 21 program including improving the medical care available to 22 children while in HHS care and custody. And I believe our member of the committee, Dr. Burgess, was instrumental in that -- well, 23 24 I know he was and I believe he was.

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Our work continued last Congress after the announcement and the end of the zero-tolerance initiative. As I said at our hearing earlier this year, I support strong enforcement of our nation's borders, but I do not support separating children from their parents. It was clear then just as it is now that these separations caused harm to the children involved.

7 This spring, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and HHS experienced another surge of children and family units coming 8 9 across our southern border. The influx of migrants this year has been higher than in previous years, including large groups 10 11 of people illegally entering the United States. For example, 12 on May 29th, CBP agents apprehended over a thousand migrants 13 illegally crossing from our southern border as one group. Davs earlier, CBP apprehended a group of over 400 individuals in the 14 By the end of July, DHS had referred over 63,500 15 same area. unaccompanied children to HHS for this fiscal year alone. 16 That 17 number which has certainly increased over the past 2 months, exceeded the total number of referrals in the fiscal year 2016 18 19 by more than 4,000.

As highlighted in several Inspector General reports from both DHS and HHS, capacity and resources at CBP and ORR facilities were strained well beyond their limits. The increased number of immigrants including unaccompanied children resulted in overcrowding at CBP facilities as well as ORR facilities being

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at or near capacity. Among other problems, these capacity issues
 caused prolonged detention at CBP facilities that exceeded the
 72-hour limit under the Flores settlement.

4 Immigration trends are hard, if not impossible, to 5 accurately predict. But influx numbers like the ones we saw in 2014 and again this year are examples of why it is critical to 6 7 ensure that ORR has a capacity model that enables the agency and its grantees to acclimate and be in a position to accept and care 8 for the unpredictable number of children that ebb and flow by 9 10 the day, let alone month or year. Whether it is bed 11 capacity, challenges with hiring and retaining personnel, or 12 ensuring that grantee staff are appropriately screened and 13 trained before being hired or being allowed to interact with 14 minors, all of these components are critical to ensuring that 15 these children are cared for in the best available and safest 16 way possible.

17 It is not just HHS and ORR though, this process from apprehension all the way to the placement of a child with a safe 18 19 and appropriate sponsor crosses multiple departments and agencies 20 within the federal government which includes nongovernment 21 entities such as ORR grantees. As a result, it is crucial to 22 understand how CBP and HHS work together regarding their respective capacities, processing referrals, healthcare needs, 23 24 background checks of potential sponsors and more. Ensuring that

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this process in its entirety is working smoothly and efficiently will hopefully prevent some of the issues that arose earlier this year.

Finally, this is the second hearing that this subcommittee 4 5 has had on this topic this year and I hope that we can start to discuss some solutions to the issues that we discussed at the 6 7 hearing in February and I am sure we will be discussing again 8 today. In addition to sharing any challenges they faced over 9 the last year, I invite the witnesses to share any ideas that 10 they may have, particularly if there are ways which Congress can 11 help. It is an important function of this committee not only 12 to conduct oversight but to use the information that is gained 13 from its oversight to change the law when needed.

I thank our witnesses for being here today and being part of this important discussion. I thank the chair for holding this and I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The chair will now recognize the chairman of the full committee, Mr. Pallone, for 5 minutes for purposes of an opening statement.

20 The Chairman. Thank you, Madam. I guess I have to talk21 louder. Is that working? Thank you, Madam Chair.

Today we are continuing our ongoing oversight of one of the most shameful actions of the Trump administration. Last year, this administration forcibly separated thousands of innocent

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children from their families leading to widespread chaos and untold harm to these children. Experts sounded the alarm about what this would do to the children and some of HHS's own career staff voiced concern at another oversight hearing on this issue earlier this year.

6 But for reasons still unclear to this committee, those 7 warnings were not heeded. Now the HHS Office of Inspector General 8 has released a disturbing report on the effects the zero-tolerance 9 policy has had on the children who were separated. The OIG is 10 unambiguous, and I quote, separated children exhibited more fear, 11 feelings of abandonment, and post-traumatic stress than did 12 children who were not separated, unquote.

13 Children were angry and confused because they believed their 14 parents had left them. They isolated themselves, refused to eat. 15 One separated child suffered such mental distress that he required emergency psychiatric care. These findings sound like 16 17 they come from a dystopian novel, not a government report in 2019. But perhaps the most troubling aspect of these findings is that 18 19 they were completely avoidable. No child should have to endure 20 this anywhere, and the fact that it was the result of intentional 21 government policy is outrageous.

In addition to the family separation issue, there are lingering issues relating to planning and ongoing care for children in U.S. custody. For example, I want to understand how

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[Audio malfunction in hearing room.]

3 The Chairman. -- CBP are communicating and planning so 4 that they can better manage the spikes and populations that seem 5 This summer, for example, we saw the complete chaos predictable. as ORR and CBP had to deal with the influx of kids that resulted 6 7 in hundreds being jammed into filthy facilities that were never 8 designed for that purpose. And as soon as an influx shelter was 9 set up by ORR to help relieve this pressure, it was shut down a few weeks later. I think there are clearly planning and 10 11 communication lessons that need to be learned from this episode 12 and I want to know what those lessons are and if they are now 13 being implemented.

Regardless of which agency is holding a child at any given time, we need to make sure that they are properly cared for throughout the system and that includes ensuring that they receive appropriate vaccinations. It is critical that the

18 administration has learned from its mistakes because inexcusably 19 the administration continues to push policies that are only going 20 to lead to more suffering.

21 Recently, the Departments of Homeland Security and Health 22 and Human Services issued a final regulation that essentially 23 dismantles well-established protections for unaccompanied

24 children known as the Flores Settlement. The regulation states

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1 that children will be treated, and I quote, with dignity, respect, 2 and special concern for their particular vulnerability, unquote. 3 But, frankly, after the way we have seen this administration's approach to these populations, this promise lacks any 4 5 credibility. We are not here today to attack the men and women 6 who are doing their best to support the missions of these agencies, 7 but the leaders of these departments have deliberately implemented policies that are not in the best interest of these 8 9 vulnerable children and that is not acceptable.

10 There are many issues we intend to explore at this hearing, 11 but we should not lose sight of the fact that everything comes 12 down to one thing. What is the Trump administration doing to 13 make sure these children are properly cared for, and that should 14 be at the forefront of our minds. We need answers to that question 15 from the administration and we are going to continue to hold the 16 administration accountable to make significant improvements.

17 So I look forward to hearing from the witnesses on how they are 18 prioritizing these kids, and I would like to yield the last minute 19 I have to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy.

20 Mr. Kennedy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

21 "Every heartbeat hurts." "I can't feel my heart." "Child 22 was under the delusion that his father had been killed and believed 23 that he would also be killed." These are the words included in 24 an Inspector General report released earlier this month which

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tell the sickening story of this administration's family separation policy. Kids fleeing unimaginable violence and poverty and destitution arriving at our border to claim asylum and experiencing trauma in our nation's name.

5 Think about that for a minute, what they endured, what they fled, that they left a life where gangs indiscriminately killed 6 7 family members and neighbors while meals were scarce and violence constant. And they made it here to the United States of America, 8 a beacon and shining city of global light and freedom and an 9 10 opportunity for good. The relief they must have felt touching 11 our soil, and that is what they got. Those children, those 12 babies, those toddlers will forever carry those scars with them.

I look forward to getting some answers today. Yield back.The Chairman. And I yield back, Madam Chair.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. The chair now
recognizes the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. Walden,
for 5 minutes for purposes of an opening statement.

Thank you, Chair DeGette, and thanks for 18 Mr. Walden. 19 holding this hearing. I want to thank our panel of witnesses. 20 Some of you have been here before. We are appreciative of the 21 work you and your teams are doing. We know it is a tough job. 22 We look forward to continuing to work with you. As Republican Leader Guthrie stated, this committee has conducted oversight 23 24 of the Office of Refugee Resettlement and Unaccompanied Alien

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1 Children programs since 2014. We saw a lot of problems in the 2 Obama administration and mistakes that were made there and have 3 tried to learn from those and not repeat them.

Last Congress, I and every Republican member of this committee sent a letter to HHS seeking information from ORR to ensure that children who are in ORR's custody, whether they cross the border as an unaccompanied child or because they were separated from a parent or legal guardian during the zero-tolerance initiative, are properly cared for while in ORR's care.

11 I also led a bipartisan delegation of members down to 12 McAllen, Texas, a year ago in July, to visit and tour part of 13 the southwest border. I wanted to see it firsthand. We looked at the central processing facility operated by CBP and an ORR 14 15 My staff also visited five additional ORR facilities shelter. including the temporary influx facility in Tornillo, Texas that 16 17 closed at the end of the last year.

Earlier this summer, overwhelming numbers of migrants crossed the southwest border. This border crisis more than taxed the resources of every agency involved at each point in the process and that includes CBP and ORR. So I wanted to see for myself again how CBP was handling this new surge of people at our southwest border, so I visited the CBP facility in Yuma, Arizona. By the time I had arrived in Yuma, Congress had finally, finally

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1 acceded to the President's request for emergency funding, which 2 I supported -- I was the only one in the Oregon delegation to 3 do so -- and Yuma had a temporary processing facility in addition 4 to the regular station.

5 But just weeks before, the facility had been overwhelmed, 6 at one point holding more than 1,600 migrants including UACs. 7 CBP agents I met with, they answered every single question I 8 had and they talked to me about the difficulties they face. They 9 also showed me every part of the facility, even the storage rooms 10 which were filled with fresh diapers and clothing and food and 11 other supplies.

12 I also took a helicopter tour of the border seeing parts 13 of the Yuma sector that are so remote that air travel is necessary 14 to efficiently and effectively patrol it. And I saw a cave on 15 the top of a mountain where a cartel scout had lived for months, 16 helping traffickers bring people and contraband into the United 17 States illegally. And I saw the different types of border barriers in place in the Yuma sector, some of which are extremely 18 19 ineffective at stopping people from entering the United States. 20 Now on that same trip, I also traveled to Carrizo Springs, 21 Texas to see the ORR-funded temporary influx shelter that was 22 operational at that time. And as with other ORR-funded 23 facilities, I and my staff have seen the children there were very 24 well cared for. They received not just food and shelter, but

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1 also medical, educational, and counseling services.

But was this too little, too late? This summer, before ORR was able to open Carrizo Springs, unaccompanied children spent far too long in CBP facilities, more than the 72 hours mandated by the Flores Settlement. CBP agents in Yuma told me that at the peak of the crisis children stayed in their Border Patrol facility for 7 to 10 days and nobody thought that was acceptable but they were overwhelmed.

Unlike ORR facilities, CBP facilities are not meant to house 9 10 children. It is critical that we move them into more appropriate 11 facilities as quickly as possible. These immigration and border 12 security issues are complex and something Congress has grappled 13 with for decades. I have always been clear I support strong 14 enforcement of our nation's borders. A country that doesn't have control of its borders does not have control of its security. 15

And children in the care of the federal government no matter 16 17 where they are in the process or how they arrived here should be treated as if they were our own children. So I am pleased 18 19 we have two of the agencies involved in the apprehension of the 20 UACs before us today. We should note that they do not represent 21 the full process and it would be nice sometime in this committee 22 if we could have the entire chain here of agencies involved so we saw a clear and full picture. 23

I hope that HHS and CBP will also update us today on how

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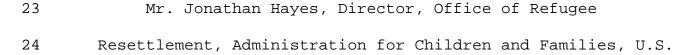
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1 they are using the funds provided by Congress earlier this year in the emergency supplemental, which the President requested and 2 3 I supported, and how each agency is preparing for a likely increase 4 in migrants in the coming months. We know there would be a drop 5 off in the extremely hot times in the summer, but we also know there will be a pick up. While immigration numbers are difficult 6 7 to predict, there are patterns and we must learn from this summer's crisis. 8

9 And I also echo Republican Leader Guthrie's call for 10 solutions. If there are legislative changes your agencies need 11 from us, please let us know. If you need resources as you 12 requested earlier this year, let us know. So I thank our 13 witnesses for being here, for the work you and your teams do, 14 and I yield back.

15 Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. The chair now asks 16 unanimous consent that the members' written opening statements 17 be made part of the record. Without objection, so ordered.

I now would like to introduce the witnesses for today's hearing. Ms. Ann Maxwell, Assistant Inspector General for Evaluation and Inspections, Office of Evaluation and Inspections, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



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1 Department of Health and Human Services.

Commander Jonathan White, United States Public Health
 Service Commissioned Corps, U.S. Department of Health and Human
 Services.

And Chief John R. Modlin, Acting Deputy Chief of Law
Enforcement Operational Programs, Law Enforcement Operations
Directorate, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Customs and Border
Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

9 Don't worry, we won't use the entire titles of each of you
10 every time we ask you a question.

But I do want to thank each one of you for appearing today. It is important that we hear all of your testimony. And I am sure all of you are aware, this committee takes hearings, it is an investigative hearing and so we have the practice of taking testimony under oath. Does anyone have an objection to

16 testifying under oath?

17 Let the record reflect that the witnesses have responded 18 no.

The chair then advises you that under the rules of the House and the rules of the committee, you are entitled to be accompanied by counsel. Does anybody wish to be accompanied by counsel today? Let the record reflect the witnesses have responded no. If you would then, please rise and raise your right hand

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so you may be sworn in.

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1 [Witnesses sworn.]

Ms. DeGette. Let the record reflect that the witnesses have responded affirmatively, and you may be seated. You are all now under oath and subject to the penalties set forth under Title 18, Section 1001 of the United States Code. And the chair will now recognize our witnesses for a 5-minute

And the chair will now recognize our witnesses for a 5-minute summary of their written statements. In front of you is a microphone and a series of lights. The light will turn yellow when you have a minute left and it will turn red to indicate that your time has come to an end.

11 Ms. Maxwell, you are now recognized for 5 minutes.

1 TESTIMONY OF ANN MAXWELL, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR

2 EVALUATION AND INSPECTIONS, OFFICE OF EVALUATION AND INSPECTIONS,

3 OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN

4 SERVICES; JONATHAN HAYES, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF REFUGEE

5 RESETTLEMENT, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, U.S.

6 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; COMMANDER JONATHAN

7 WHITE, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONED CORPS,

8 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; AND, JOHN R. MODLIN,

9 ACTING DEPUTY CHIEF OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS, LAW

10 ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE, U.S. BORDER PATROL, U.S.

11 CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND

12 SECURITY

13

14 TESTIMONY OF ANN MAXWELL

15 Good morning, Chair DeGette and Ranking Member Ms. Maxwell. Guthrie and other distinguished members of the subcommittee. 16 17 Thank you for the opportunity to discuss OIG's ongoing oversight 18 of the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program administered by the 19 Office of Refugee Resettlement. Today, I will be focusing on 20 our findings regarding challenges ORR-funded facilities face in 21 addressing the mental health needs of children in their care. 22 These facilities serve migrant children who arrive in the 23 U.S. on their own or who are separated from their parents by 24 immigration officials. These children have often experienced

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intense trauma before coming into ORR care, which is why prompt medical health treatment is not only required by ORR but is essential for children's well-being. My testimony reflects what we heard firsthand from facility staff across the country about the obstacles they face.

We were told that there a number of systemic challenges that 6 7 make it difficult for staff to address the mental health needs These include the ability to employ and support 8 of children. 9 clinical staff. Mental health clinicians reported heavy 10 caseloads. They also asked for more training and support to treat In addition, staff faced difficulties 11 traumatized children. 12 accessing specialty care such as psychologists and psychiatrists 13 to treat children with greater needs. In one example, the only 14 bilingual specialist a facility could find was located in another 15 Finally, staff reported a lack of therapeutic placement state. options within ORR's network equipped to treat children who needed 16 17 a higher level of care. This was especially acute for children who needed secure therapeutic settings due to their history of 18 19 behavioral problems.

To address these systemic challenges, we recommend that ORR level expertise and resources within HHS and the broader mental health community to ensure facilities have sufficient clinical staff who are fully supported and are able to access the needed specialty care for children. These systemic challenges

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1 according to facility staff were exacerbated by policy changes 2 made in 2018. In the spring of 2018, the Department of Homeland 3 Security formally adopted the zero-tolerance policy of criminally 4 prosecuting all adults for illegal entry and placing their 5 children in ORR facilities. Facilities reported that addressing the needs of children who have been separated from 6 7 their parents unexpectedly was particularly challenging because these children exhibited more fear, feelings of abandonment, and 8 post-traumatic stress than did children who were not separated. 9 10 One medical doctor told us separated children would present 11 physical symptoms as manifestations of their psychological pain. 12 These children would say their chest hurt even though there was 13 medically nothing wrong with them. One child said, "Every 14 heartbeat hurts."

These children didn't understand why they were separated. As a result, some were angry, believing their parents had abandoned them. Others were anxious, concerned for their parents' safety. And as we've heard, one 8-year-old boy separated from his father was under the delusion that his father had been killed and that he was next, and he required emergency psychiatric care.

22 Caring for separated children was additionally challenging 23 because they were often younger than the teenagers the facilities 24 were used to serving. Staff reported that younger children had

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shorter attention spans, needed greater supervision, and were
 more commonly exhibited defiance and other negative behaviors.
 They couldn't always accurately communicate. The little ones,
 as one program director said, don't know how to express what they
 are feeling.

Other policy changes that occurred in 2018 involved the 6 7 process for discharging children to sponsors. ORR added new 8 screening requirements and started sharing sponsor information with immigration officials. Staff noted that these changes led 9 10 to longer stays in care for children and that had a negative effect 11 on their behavior and their mental health. They said that even 12 children who entered care with good coping skills became 13 disillusioned as their time in care dragged on, resulting in 14 higher levels of hopelessness, frustration, and more instances 15 of self-harm.

While the policy changes made in 2018 have largely been 16 17 reversed, facilities continue to serve separated children as well as children who are not quickly discharged from care. 18 To address 19 these continuing challenges and to ensure that children are not 20 unnecessarily harmed, we recommend that ORR continue to reassess 21 whether its current policies are negatively impacting children 22 in any way and adjust as needed. We also recommend that ORR 23 establish guardrails that ensure the future policy changes 24 prioritize child welfare considerations above all other competing

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1 demands.

2	Thank you to the committee to present this information and
3	your ongoing support of our oversight work. I am happy to address
4	any questions.
5	[The prepared testimony of Ms. Maxwell follows:]
6	
7	**********INSERT 1********

Ms. DeGette. Thank you so much, Ms. Maxwell.
 The chair now recognizes Mr. Hayes for 5 minutes for purposes
 of an opening statement.

4

5 TESTIMONY OF JONATHAN HAYES

6 Mr. Hayes. Thank you, Chair DeGette, Ranking Member 7 Guthrie, and members of the subcommittee. It is my honor to 8 appear today on behalf of the Department of Health and Human 9 Services. My name is Jonathan Hayes, and as the director of the 10 Office of Refugee Resettlement I oversee the Unaccompanied Alien 11 Children Program.

12 I became the permanent director earlier this year and it 13 is a privilege to serve in this role alongside the ORR career 14 I am continually impressed with the level of commitment staff. 15 and professionalism that I see in the ORR career staff and our 16 grantees on a daily basis. The caring culture of ORR directly 17 impacts our day-to-day operations and goals as well as a staff who carry out our round-the-clock operations of service of some 18 19 of the world's most vulnerable children.

I have visited over 50 UAC care providers over the last year so that I can see firsthand the quality of care that the ORR staff and grantees provide to the UAC. I also heard the perspectives and input from our field team which allowed me to better understand ways to improve our services and overall mission. My strong

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desire is to ensure the safety and well-being of the children in our care in a manner that is consistent with both the law and the prevailing child welfare best practices and one that empowers the career professionals and senior staff at ORR.

As the director of ORR, I am committed to making decisions that are in the best interest of each child in ORR's care and custody. Prior to my time at ORR, I worked for two members of the House of Representatives for approximately 8 years and that experience provided me perspective into the important oversight role that you and your staff have in ensuring that federal programs operate successfully.

12 I apologize.

In the Homeland Security Act of 2002, or the HSA, Congress 13 14 placed the responsibility of care for UAC with ORR. The Homeland 15 Security Act defines an unaccompanied alien child as a person under the age of 18 with no lawful immigration status and without 16 17 a parent or legal quardian present in the United States available to provide for the care and custody of the child. 18 Once an 19 apprehending agency determines that the child is a UAC, that 20 agency is responsible for referring the child to ORR. Congress 21 instructed ORR to ensure that the best interests of the child 22 are considered when providing care and custody for children. 23 All of us at ORR take this responsibility to heart and work every

24 day to ensure the safety and well-being of the children in our

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1 care.

To that end, based on the provisions of the Homeland Security Act, the Trafficking Victim Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and the provisions of the Flores Settlement Agreement, HHS has built a network of dedicated care providers, developed rules and standards for care for those providers, and created mechanisms of oversight to ensure compliance.

HHS's role in the lives of UAC is often misunderstood. 8 HHS 9 does not apprehend migrants at the border or enforce immigration 10 laws. The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice perform those functions. ORR does not have 11 12 jurisdiction over children that arrive with an adult parent. 13 DHS is responsible for those families. HHS's UAC program is a 14 humanitarian child welfare program designed for the temporary 15 care of children until they can be safely released or unified 16 with family or other sponsors.

17 The number of UAC entering the United States during this fiscal year has risen to levels we have never seen before. 18 As 19 of September 16th of this year, DHS has referred more than 67,000 20 UAC to us at ORR, which is the highest number in the program's 21 history. By comparison, HHS received just over 59,000 referrals 22 in fiscal year 2016, which is the second highest number on record. 23 ORR operates nearly 170 state-licensed care provider facilities 24 and programs in 23 states. ORR has different types of facilities

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in order to meet the different needs of the minors in our care. HHS is again deeply committed to the physical and emotional well-being of all children temporarily in our care. Staff at our care providers are trained in techniques for child-friendly and trauma-informed interviewing, ongoing assessment,

observation, and treatment of the medical and behavioral health
needs of the children including those who have been separated
from their parents.

9 Care provider staff are trained to identify children who 10 have been smuggled and/or trafficked into the United States. 11 Care providers must provide services that are sensitive to the 12 age, culture, and native language of each child. ORR provides 13 a wide range of medical services to the children in our care. 14 These services include a complete medical examination, routine 15 medical and dental care, and emergency health services.

Mental health services are available at all of our 16 17 facilities. ORR policy requires at a minimum that the UAC and ORR state-licensed facilities receive an individual counseling 18 19 session and two group counseling sessions with a clinician every 20 week. Additional mental health services are available as needed. 21 I believe that a child should not remain in ORR care any longer 22 than the time needed to find an appropriate sponsor. A central 23 part of ORR's mission is to discharge children from care as quickly 24 as possible while ensuring their safety.

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As of the end of August of this year, the average length of time that a child stays in HHS's custody is approximately 50 days, which is a dramatic decrease of over 40 percent from late November 2018 when the average length of care was 90 days. ORR will continue to assess the efficiency of its operations, to improve the process for release, and reduce the time a child remains in our care and custody.

Again, my top priority of that of me and my team is the safety and well-being of the children in the temporary care of HHS as we work quickly and safely to release them to a suitable sponsor. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss our important work. I'll be happy to answer questions that you may have. [The prepared testimony of Mr. Hayes follows:]

15 ********* INSERT 2*********

1 Ms. DeGette. Thank you so much, Mr. Hayes.

- 2 I now recognize Commander White for 5 minutes for purposes
- 3 of an opening statement. Commander?
- 4

5 TESTIMONY OF JONATHAN WHITE

Mr. White. Chairwoman DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, and 6 7 members of the subcommittee, it's my honor to speak again before 8 you today on behalf of the U.S. Department of Health and Human 9 Services. My name is Jonathan White. I'm a career officer in 10 the U.S. Public Health Service Commission Corps. I'm also a 11 social worker and emergency manager. I previously served as the 12 deputy director of ORR, the senior career official over the UAC 13 program, and more recently I served as HHS's operational lead 14 for the interagency mission to reunify children in ORR care who 15 had been separated from their parents at the border.

16 Shortly after the Ms. L court issued its orders, Secretary 17 Azar directed HHS and the Incident Management Team, which I led in particular, to take all reasonable actions to comply. 18 The 19 IMT worked closely with Department of Homeland Security including 20 CBP and our colleagues at ICE to try to identify all parents of 21 children in ORR care who potentially met the court's criteria 22 for class membership. And as a result, the current reporting 23 of possible children of potential Ms. L class members to the Ms. L court is 2,814 children. 24 To be clear, that count of 2,814

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children does not include children who had already been discharged
 by ORR before June 26th, 2018, nor does it include separated
 children referred to ORR care after that date.

4 Working in close partnership with colleagues in ICE, DOJ, 5 and the Department of State, we first worked to reunify children and parents in ICE custody. This was an unprecedented effort. 6 7 It required a novel process which we developed and which the court approved. And under the compressed schedule required by 8 court order of 15 days for children under the age of 5, and 30 9 10 days for children age 5 to 17, we reunified 1,441 children with 11 parents in ICE custody, all of the children of eligible and 12 available Ms. L class members who are in ICE custody.

13 For children whose parents had been released to the interior 14 of the United States, we implemented an expedited reunification 15 process. For parents who had departed the United States, the ACLU, which serves as Plaintiff's counsel for the Ms. L class 16 17 member parents, obtained from those parents their desire either to have the child reunified with them in home country or to waive 18 19 reunification so the child could undergo standard ORR sponsorship 20 process. And once we received the parents' desire for 21 reunification, HHS, DHS, and DOJ coordinated with the ACLU with 22 the government of the home country and with the child's family to ensure safe reunification into the care of the parents. 23

Of the 2,814 children reported to the Ms. L court, as of

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1 September 6th, 2,787 have been discharged from ORR care. We reunified 2,168 of them with the parent from whom they were 2 3 separated, another 619 children have left ORR care through other 4 There are 12 children still in ORR care appropriate discharges. whose parents are outside the U.S. and have waived reunification. 5 There are four children in care who we later determined hadn't 6 7 been separated.

There are eight children in ORR care who were separated but 8 9 we cannot reunify them because we've made a final determination 10 that the parent poses a clear danger to the safety of the child based on sound social work child welfare methods. 11 There's one 12 child in care whose parents are in the U.S. and have waived There's one child left for whom the ACLU has 13 reunification. 14 advised that the resolution of the parents' wishes will be 15 delayed. One child from the ACLU could not obtain the parents' 16 preference.

17 As of April 25th of this year, the court also approved our plan to identify those children who had been separated from DHS 18 19 starting on July 1st, 2017, referred to ORR, but had already been 20 discharged pursuant to the TVPRA process before June 26, 2018. 21 Teams of U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps officers 22 reporting to me have completed manual review of the UAC portal, the UAC program's official record, case file review for every 23 24 child whose referral and discharge dates fell in that range.

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We resolve to err on the side of inclusiveness in identifying
 any potential preliminary indication of separation.

3 In weekly lists that data went from HHS, first to CBP, then 4 to ICE where they could conduct their own manual records and we 5 since have been providing the ACLU on a rolling basis with lists of possible children of potential class members. And as of today, 6 7 we have provided seven lists to the ACLU comprising 989 possible children of potential class members. 8 The judge has given the government until October 25th to provide the ACLU information 9 on all the possible children of potential class members, and at 10 11 this time I anticipate we will meet his deadline.

12 The UAC program's mission is a child welfare mission. And 13 this has guided us also in our mission to reunify children, to 14 place every child where we can back in their parents' arms, or 15 to safely discharge that child to another family sponsor when 16 that's a parent's wish or when it's in the best interest of the 17 child.

18 Thank you. I'll be glad to answer any questions that you
19 may have for me.

20 [The prepared testimony of Mr. White follows:]

21

22 ********* INSERT 3*********

Ms. DeGette. Thank you so much, Commander White.
 Now I am pleased to recognize Chief Modlin for 5 minutes
 for purposes of an opening statement. Chief?

4

5 TESTIMONY OF JOHN MODLIN

Thank you, Chair DeGette, Ranking Member 6 Mr. Modlin. 7 Guthrie, and members of the subcommittee. I'm honored to 8 represent the men and women of the Border Patrol before you today. 9 The phenomenon of unaccompanied alien children or UACs crossing our border illegally is relatively new in the 95-year history 10 11 of the Border Patrol. In an unprecedented surge in fiscal year 12 2014, Border Patrol encountered more than 68,000 UACs along the 13 southwest border. With just a few weeks remaining in this fiscal year, we have already surpassed 74,000. 14

15 This year's record-setting UAC numbers did not happen in 16 a vacuum. At the same time, Border Patrol apprehended more than 17 289,000 single adults and 465,000 individuals and family units, 18 surpassing total southwest border apprehensions for every year 19 since 2007. This volume and mix of demographics overwhelmed 20 Border Patrol capabilities like nothing we have ever seen.

21 UAC is a term defined in law and any child who's apprehended 22 without a parent or legal guardian is processed by Border Patrol 23 as a UAC. Additionally, Congress has assigned HHS as the lead 24 agency to provide care and custody for UACs until sponsors can

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be identified. Therefore, while Border Patrol is the first to encounter UACs when they cross the border, our role is limited. Beginning when agents apprehend a UAC in the field, we provide transportation to a Border Patrol station, conduct initial processing to prepare an immigration file and a referral to HHS, and arrange transfer to HHS once placement is confirmed.

7 To accomplish these steps as quickly as possible, generally within 72 hours, agents prioritize UAC for processing followed 8 9 by family units and then single adults. As we saw earlier this 10 summer, this process only works when both Border Patrol and HHS have the needed capacity. Border Patrol has no way of knowing 11 12 how many UACs we will apprehend in any location on any day, and 13 we cannot transfer UACs to the custody of any governmental or 14 nongovernmental organization other than HHS. This means the 15 Border Patrol has no control over when UACs come in to our custody Therefore, we are incredibly 16 or how guickly they transfer out. 17 reliant on the capacity of HHS.

On May 1st, HHS asked Congress for 2.8 billion in emergency supplemental funding because they could not maintain the level of shelter space needed. They announced they would be cutting services to prioritize remaining funds for basic care. Also in May, Border Patrol saw the highest month of UAC apprehensions in our history. Combined, Border Patrol's rapid increase in apprehensions and HHS's funding challenges resulted in UACs

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remaining in our custody far longer than they should. By early June, this backup led to as many as 2,700 UACs in Border Patrol custody. Additional resources didn't arrive until early July after Congress passed the supplemental. Now, with HHS fully funded and apprehensions on the decline, we are down to only 100 to 200 UACs in our custody and we're generally transferring them to HHS within 24 to 30 hours.

8 All of us here today agree that a Border Patrol station is 9 not an appropriate place for a child. For the limited time 10 they're in our custody, our processing facilities are set up only 11 to meet the basic necessities of food, water, and shelter. 12 Available space is challenged by the need to safely hold children

13 apart from unrelated adults and appropriately grouped by age and 14 gender. The best thing we can do for these children is to expedite 15 their transfer to the kind of comprehensive care and services 16 that HHS is set up to provide.

17 All of what I've described speaks only to the treatment and care of children once they are in our custody of the U.S. 18 During 19 interviews, agents are often told horror stories from the journey. 20 Border Patrol sees the cruelty of smugglers firsthand. Agents 21 have rescued more than 550 children so far this year. We need 22 to focus more on how to discourage parents from sending their 23 children on this dangerous journey.

is children on entb dangeroub journey.

24

The unique treatment of UACs under our laws, particularly

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1 those from noncontiguous countries, is currently being

interpreted as guaranteed admission if a child crosses the border 2 3 before their 18th birthday. Smugglers are capitalizing on this 4 perception, even using it as a tactic. Just 2 weeks ago, agents 5 identified two Mexican adult males who posed as Guatemalan teenagers to avoid detention. One man admitted outright that 6 7 the smugglers told him this would ensure his release into the A few days later, the diligent work of our agents led to 8 U.S. the identification of a 23-year-old Bangladeshi man posing as 9 10 a UAC. This trend is concerning.

In total, more than 316,000 children have been apprehended along the southwest border either as UACs or as part of family units this year. More parents are being convinced by smugglers to bring or send their children on this dangerous journey under the belief that children and anyone with children will be released into the U.S. under our laws.

While additional funding for temporary facilities, consumables, and medical support have improved our ability to respond to this crisis, there is simply no substitute for congressional action to address these pull factors in our immigration framework. I thank you for your time and I look forward to your questions.

23 [The prepared testimony of Mr. Modlin follows:]

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1 Ms. DeGette. Thank you so much, Chief Modlin, and thanks 2 to the entire panel for your testimony. The chair now recognizes 3 herself for purposes of questioning for 5 minutes.

During our February hearing on family separations we heard from child welfare experts about the decades of research showing that family separations lead to toxic stress and result in long-term traumatic consequences. And in fact, Ms. Maxwell, your investigation seemed to confirm our worst fears about the harms that this cruel separation policy had on the children.

According to the program directors and mental health clinicians who cared for the separated children, these children exhibited more fear, feelings of abandonment, and post-traumatic stress than children who were not separated; is that correct? Ms. Maxwell. That's correct.

Ms. DeGette. And you also found that the children who <u>--</u> , you found children who believed their parents who abandoned them were angry and confused. Some children expressed feelings of fear or guilt and even became concerned for their parents' welfare and some children expressed acute grief that caused them to cry inconsolably; is that correct?

21 Ms. Maxwell. That's what we heard from the mental health 22 clinicians that took care of these children, yes.

23 Ms. DeGette. Now one program director told you that and 24 several of us talked about it, a 7- or 8-year-old boy who was

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separated from his father without any explanation was under the delusion that his father had been killed and he also thought that he would be killed. The child had to receive emergency psychiatric care to address his mental health needs; is that correct?

Ms. Maxwell. Yes, that's what we heard.

6

24

7 And one medical director told you how physical Ms. DeGette. symptoms felt by separated children are manifestations of how 8 9 other psychological pain, and separated children would often say 10 their chest hurt when in fact they were actually medically fine. 11 And they said, as Congressman Kennedy said, they said, "Every 12 heartbeat hurts," and, "I can't feel my heart;" is that correct? 13 Ms. Maxwell. Again that is what we heard from the staff 14 that treated the children, yes.

Ms. DeGette. Now, Commander White, in February, you told us that you had raised concerns with HHS leadership about what a family separation policy would mean for children in the capacity of the program. And some of the documents that we got from HHS show that while this was all going on, you were increasingly raising the alarm about separations within HHS.

21 So I want to just make a guess here that you are not really 22 surprised about some of these findings in the IG's report about 23 the reactions of the children.

Mr. White. The findings in HHS OIG's report are absolutely **NEAL R. GROSS**

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1 consistent with what all the best available evidence and science 2 would tell us that we should anticipate when children experience 3 the traumatic event of separation from parents. Unfortunately, 4 we have extensive scientific research that would allow us to know 5 The consequence of this for the what we would expect to see. child's health and behavioral health are severe. 6 The risks are 7 profound and the effects are often lifelong.

8 Ms. DeGette. So that was what I wanted to follow up with 9 you is we heard from the experts back before and now from Ms. 10 Maxwell about the immediate manifestations. But in your 11 professional experience, what is the prognosis, the lifelong 12 prognosis for these kids?

Mr. White. The prognosis for each child will be verydifferent.

15 Ms. DeGette. Obviously.

Mr. White. However, what we know about the particular 16 17 trauma of prolonged separation of a child from a parent is that children both are at lifetime risk for trauma-related mental 18 19 health problems and also a whole set of toxic stress-created 20 effects that can have lifetime effects on them cognitively, in 21 terms of their cardiac health. Overall, the consequences for 22 many of these children even if they are able to receive robust clinical services will be quite severe. And this speaks to the 23 24 harm that is involved when you have separation of children except

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1 strictly for cause.

2 Ms. DeGette. Thank you.

Chief Modlin, I was glad to hear that the amount of time that it is taking to transfer the children from CBP to ORR has decreased now, but something that I talked to several people about over the summer is what kind of guidance the Border Patrol was being given when they are taking these children into custody before they can be transferred.

9 Has there been a coordination between CBP and ORR about the 10 minimum conditions that need to be given to the children?

11 Mr. Modlin. Sure. I'm a little unclear on the question. 12 Is the question about the guidance given at the separation or 13 whatever's the coordination between CBP and HHS?

Ms. DeGette. Well, my time has expired so I will explore this later. But this is what I am just shocked by is the report, the reports that I saw that I mentioned in my opening statement about children wearing dirty diapers, about them not getting showers or cleanliness, about 6- and 7-year-olds having to take care of infants and toddlers.

And what I am just wondering is because of the different agencies that we have got if CBP didn't get guidance from ORR about the standards that you have to have for children. So my time has expired, but I will ask you more about that later. I will now recognize the ranking member, Mr. Guthrie, for 5 minutes.

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Mr. Guthrie. Thank you, Madam Chair, for the recognition
 and I will start.

3 Commander White, you were before this subcommittee last February. One of the issues that you discussed at the hearing 4 5 was whether HHS receives adequate information from CBP when a child is separated from a parent or legal guardian. 6 Is HHS now 7 receiving sufficient information from CBP when a child is 8 separated and what steps is ORR taking from a policy or technology 9 perspective to ensure ORR is receiving sufficient information? 10 Mr. White. Respectfully, Congressman, I'll defer to Mr.

11 Hayes --

12 Mr. Guthrie. Okay.

Mr. White. -- since he currently directs ORR and I don't
work there anymore.

15 Mr. Hayes. Thank you, Commander.

Yes, Congressman. We do have a specific team now inside 16 17 of the Office of Refugee Resettlement with both Public Health Service officers that are inside of ORR as well as career, senior 18 19 career officials that track very closely the number of separations 20 that we have since June 27th after the court injunction last year. 21 These are separations for cause. We get updates every couple 22 of weeks and we do have a very close monitoring of this. And, 23 you know, there are questions that our intakes team will go back 24 and forth with at times with CBP to get additional information,

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but the information we are receiving from CBP is allowing us to
 keep a close track of this record and we are.

3 Mr. Guthrie. Thank you. And do you -- so, Director Hayes 4 as well, do you believe there is a need for Congress to clarify 5 when it is and isn't okay to separate a child? Are ORR's sponsors evaluation policies and procedures an appropriate guide for CBP 6 7 agents to determine when to separate a child, and would these 8 same policies and procedures be a good guide for legislation to clarify the issue? 9

Mr. Hayes. Yeah. I would answer that question in two ways, Congressman. I think some additional clarity or clear boundaries or guardrails as Ann Maxwell suggested would be wise, but this also gets into the area of law enforcement and I would defer to my colleagues at CBP on that.

Mr. Guthrie. Do you think that Congress should clarify when it is appropriate for you to separate a child?

Mr. Hayes. Sir, the times that children are separated right now, which has existed throughout my 24 years in the Border Patrol, are guided by the results of the Ms. L case. So we're already following the outcome of that case, sir.

21 Mr. Guthrie. My understanding under the zero-tolerance 22 policy that was legal to do in the law. That was zero tolerance 23 was we were enforcing the law without prosecutorial discretion 24 so Congress could clarify that you can't separate a child from

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- 1 a parent or legal guardian if the infraction is merely an
- 2 immigration violation.
- 3 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir.

Mr. Guthrie. Congress could clarify that. But right now, you can do that under the law. Not that you are doing it, but you can do that under the law.

7 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir. As I'm sure you're aware that the 8 zero-tolerance prosecution initiative was to prosecute everyone 9 that crossed the border illegally for a violation of 8 U.S.C. 10 1325.

11 Mr. Guthrie. Right.

12 Mr. Modlin. After the executive order on maintaining family 13 unity, those processes were stopped and now we follow the guidance 14 of the Ms. L litigation.

15 Right. And I won't -- you don't have to add, Mr. Guthrie. 16 but Congress could clarify that is my point. So, Chief Modlin, 17 this year we have seen a record number of migrants apprehended 18 at the southwest border. The system was completely unprepared 19 to handle this. How did CBP work with HHS at the height of this crisis to move children out of CBP facilities into ORR facilities 20 21 as quickly as possible?

22 Mr. Modlin. So what I would first like to say, sir, is that 23 the men and women of the Border Patrol are professional and 24 compassionate. We follow the guidelines that are set forth in

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our TEDS policy that's been spoken about many times in these hearings, the Flores litigation, TVPRA, PREA. In addition to that, at the height of this crisis our communication with HHS as I'm sure you're aware is always difficult. As a law enforcement agency communicating with a non-law enforcement agency our systems can't speak directly to each other for many reasons, that being one of them.

8 But what it was we put procedures in place to get as much 9 of the pertinent information that we could to HHS while preventing 10 the law enforcement-sensitive information from going forward, 11 and at the same time not receiving information from them that 12 they wouldn't want to go to a law enforcement agency.

13 Mr. Guthrie. This may be more for Director Hayes. But, 14 Chief Modlin, because you brought it up, Congress spent I quess 15 from sometime early -- I don't know the exact dates -- early May to right before the 4th of July break, the administration begging 16 17 for a supplemental funding bill because of the crisis at the border. You said that you have had relief, Chief Modlin, because 18 19 of the supplemental. We wasted about 2 months arguing for I don't 20 know what about getting a bill to the floor to help you out. 21 So how has that improved? What issues did that cause and how 22 has that improved since you have had it passed? And Congress has been late getting it to you. 23

24 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir, Congressman. So what you say is correct.

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1 There was a delay in getting us the additional supplemental

2 funding that we requested. I don't remember the exact timeline,

3 but there was a period where we entered into a deficiency.

4 Mr. Guthrie. At least 6 weeks.

5 There was a period where we entered into Mr. Modlin. Yeah. a deficiency, meaning we knew we would not make it to the end 6 7 of the fiscal year with our current appropriation that absolutely 8 created a potential limitation on some services, created a lot 9 of uncertainty in the program and across our grantees, many of 10 which are, you know, very small, not-for-profit facilities and 11 programs, I know, that don't have a lot of resources other than 12 the grants that we give them to care for these children. So once 13 we got those resources, it absolutely brought certainty and you 14 gave us the additional resources we needed.

15 Mr. Guthrie. Thanks. My time has expired --

16 Mr. Modlin. Yeah.

17 Mr. Guthrie. -- and I yield back. Thank you.

Ms. DeGette. The chair now recognizes the gentleman from
Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy, for 5 minutes.

20 Mr. Kennedy. Thank you, Madam Chair.

21 Chief Modlin, just to begin with you, you said that there 22 was challenges getting your systems, because you are a law 23 enforcement agency, to interact with HHS; is that right?

24 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir.

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Mr. Kennedy. Do your systems include a telephone?
 Mr. Modlin. I'm sorry?
 Mr. Kennedy. Do your systems include a telephone?

4 Mr. Modlin. Yes, telephones are used to contact that 5 agency, sir. What cannot --

6 Mr. Kennedy. And how about email?

7 Mr. Modlin. What cannot pass back and forth is law 8 enforcement sensitive information. So IT solutions that are 9 normally a solution between non-law enforcement entities can't 10 be used --

11 Mr. Kennedy. Understood, sir. But that could be perhaps 12 a telephone call saying, hey, we have a crisis. This needs to 13 stop. This needs to change. Did those conversations happen? 14 Mr. Modlin. Absolutely, sir. They happen between the 15 agency. They happen from our leadership to Congress. They 16 happen from our leadership to the press. Absolutely, those 17 conversations took place, sir.

18 Mr. Kennedy. Well, I don't believe that is what evidence 19 has indicated from prior testimony here, from prior hearings, 20 but we will get back to that in a second.

21 Ms. Maxwell, I would like to talk to you more about the impact 22 of the 2018 family separation policy on ORR's ability to care 23 for children in their custody. Your report found that ORR care 24 providers found it particularly challenging to provide

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age-appropriate mental health services for the very young and the many very young children it had to care for because of the forced separation policy by this administration. Ms. Maxwell, is that correct?

Ms. Maxwell. That's correct, what we heard.

6 Mr. Kennedy. Ms. Maxwell, in fact you found in your report 7 that the number of young children which you defined as 12 and 8 younger requiring ORR care increased sharply in May of 2018 when 9 DHS formally began implementing a zero-tolerance policy that led 10 to family separation; is that correct?

11 Ms. Maxwell. That's correct.

5

Mr. Kennedy. In fact, your report notes that "faced with a sudden and dramatic increase in young children, staff reported feeling challenged to care for children who presented different needs from the teenagers that they typically served;" is that correct?

17 Ms. Maxwell. Indeed, it is.

18 Mr. Kennedy. Ms. Maxwell, briefly, what were some of those 19 challenges?

Ms. Maxwell. Well, I think there's two things to keep in mind when we think about the increase in the younger children in ORR population. The first as you mentioned is the dramatic increase. We were looking at over 164 percent increase from April to May of the 6- to 12-year-olds, and 80 percent from April to

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1 May for the 0 to 5. So just the dramatic and sudden increase 2 was a challenge in and of itself.

And then of course the younger children presented different needs. As I mentioned, they have shorter attention spans, they need more supervision, and they can't always communicate. So the normal methods, the modalities of treatment are different for a younger population than for the teenagers the facilities are used to treating.

9 Mr. Kennedy. And, Ms. Maxwell, you -- to quote you on --10 You quoted an ORR program director in your report excuse me. 11 who said, "A 7- or 8-year-old boy was separated from his father 12 without any explanation as to why the separation occurred. The child was under the delusion that his father had been killed and 13 14 believed that he would also be killed. This child ultimately 15 required emergency psychiatric care to address his mental health distress." 16

Ms. Maxwell, is it common for separated children to faceserious mental health issues?

Ms. Maxwell. We heard that from the staff that treat them that they were more difficult and more challenging to treat because of the separation than children who weren't separated. Mr. Kennedy. And, Commander White, this is your area of expertise. What kind of challenges did the separations pose to the providers who had to care for those children?

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1 So the separated children pose really sort of Mr. White. 2 multiple problems for program providers, some of which are merely 3 capacitation issues. But to focus, if I understand your 4 question, focus narrowly on the additional clinical requirements, 5 while the ORR program providers are trauma-informed programs, the level of trauma and the type of trauma experienced by 6 7 unaccompanied children really is dwarfed by the reality of separated children. 8

Separated children's needs are very different in four 9 10 important ways. First, their trauma is uniformly recent. 11 Second, it is currently ongoing, it is not a past event. That 12 separation is happening right now in the moment. Third, it involves a disruption of family systems that are very different 13 14 from what we see from unaccompanied children. And third and most 15 importantly, it is very difficult for the child to distinguish 16 that the people there, such as the clinician in the shelter, are 17 not part of the separation process. They see us as one government and one entity so their ability to establish therapeutic rapport 18 and to benefit from clinical intervention is much less. 19

Separated children cannot be served effectively in an ORR or UACprogram setting.

22 Mr. Kennedy. Commander, if I remember your testimony from 23 your prior appearance here, you indicated that -- did you get 24 advanced notice of a family separation policy before you started

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1 seeing an increase in separated children?

2 Mr. White. We did not receive any notice of a policy prior 3 to its announcement on television. Discussions --Mr. Kennedy. Which was after the policy was in place? 4 5 Mr. White. Correct. Discussions of possible future policy 6 options which would include separation began in February of 2017. 7 We began to observe significant, or essentially a tenfold 8 increase in separation over historic norms beginning in July of 2017. 9 10 Mr. Kennedy. And presumably your phones and emails were 11 working at that point too. You could have received a phone call 12 from anybody within the administration announcing this policy

13 change?

Mr. White. At the field level, coordination between ORR's intakes desk and CBP border stations is an everyday process and is very robust.

17 Mr. Kennedy. Yield back.

Ms. DeGette. Commander, just to clarify, during those conversations about a potential separation policy in 2017, you continually raised the red flag that this would be detrimental to the children; isn't that correct?

22 Mr. White. My consistent recommendation and that of the 23 entire ORR career team was that separation of children from family 24 units and their designation as UAC would pose an unacceptable

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danger to the child and, moreover, would pose a set of capacity
 problems that would overwhelm the program operationally.

Ms. DeGette. Thank you. The chair now recognizes the
ranking member of the full committee, Mr. Walden, for 5 minutes.

5 Mr. Walden. Thank you, Madam Chair, and thanks again for 6 having this hearing. And once again, I want to be unequivocal 7 too, none of us supported this child separation policy. We agree 8 with your leadership and that of your career team on this matter.

9 And Madam Chair, thanks again for having this hearing. I 10 am sorry, I had to step upstairs. They are having one on 11 pharmaceutical drugs. And as I said up there and I will say here 12 before I get into this issue, I beg of the majority to share with 13 us the legislation that is going to completely rewrite 14 pharmaceutical law in America. We have just been told there is 15 a hearing already scheduled for next Wednesday. There is no legislative text and we have been completely excluded from the 16 17 process. It has all been written in the Speaker's office.

18 And our committee has a proud and thorough tradition of 19 working together on these issues. And I am --

20 Ms. DeGette. I would certainly would give it to you if I 21 had written it, don't worry.

22 Mr. Walden. And I know you would. That is because I know 23 the work you have done on Cures in a bipartisan way and on CREATES 24 and other things. And this doesn't have to be this way. We have

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a great tradition of working together. We have a lot of good
brains on both sides of the committee. This is a common issue
we need to tackle like this one is, and so I am deeply disappointed.
We will maybe get one witness next Wednesday and no time to
prepare, no view of the legislative text. Thank you.

Now, let me get on to this. When I was down in Yuma, Chief Modlin, I was -- we looked at the facility. Your team by the way was terrific. Anything I asked they answered. They didn't try and stop me from seeing anything. By the way, we had followed the rules, planned ahead of time, worked with your folks; they were terrific. And I want to tell you that they were very accommodating and did a great job.

13 But what they did tell me that was really a disturbing piece 14 of this puzzle was about the challenges they faced in identifying 15 false families, false families. And that they had encountered not a lot, not a lot but enough adults who were pretending to 16 17 be the parent of a minor child in hopes of being released into the United States. One agent told us about a father who was 18 19 apprehended with an infant child that he claimed to be his. And 20 while the Border Patrol agents strongly suspected he was not 21 actually the father they had no way to prove this.

Another agent told me about an ongoing prosecution where children were paired with adults -- and this is important for our committee to hear -- paired with adults multiple times, same

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kids multiple times, to create false family units. And after
 the purported family unit entered the United States, was
 apprehended and released, the child was sent back out of the
 country and made the journey over again.

5 So my question is, how frequently do CBP patrol agents encounter these types of situations -- I cannot imagine the trauma 6 7 those poor children go through -- where an adult claims to be the parent of a minor but isn't; how difficult is it for you and 8 your team to ferret these traffickers, I will call them, these 9 10 abusers, which is what they are; and -- my god -- what happens 11 to those kids? Can you enlighten us, because your team brought 12 this to my attention.

Thank you, sir, for the question. 13 Mr. Modlin. Absolutely. 14 What I can say is to your point, it is very difficult to discern 15 that especially if you can put yourself in the position of the Border Patrol agents in those crowded facilities during that time, 16 17 during the height of this crisis. What I can tell you is that the diligent work of the men and women of the Border Patrol, their 18 19 attention to detail, their caring for these children, they 20 recognize when things aren't right between what's purported to 21 be a family member and a child. They notice things that don't 22 occur in a normal familial situation. To date we have identified more than 6,100 individuals that have made fraudulent claims as 23 24 to being a family member in order to gain the benefit that you

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1 speak of.

Six thousand one hundred individuals? 2 Mr. Walden. 3 Mr. Modlin. Over 6,100, sir. Yes. And that's just what 4 the Border Patrol has found as I'm sure you're aware that ICE 5 HSI would be glad to talk to. They investigate these same claims as well and their numbers would be apart from the numbers that 6 7 I --8 Mr. Walden. You said ICE investigates these claims? 9 Mr. Modlin. ICE HSI. Yes, sir. 10 Mr. Walden. All right, because there are members of this 11 body that want to eliminate the funding for ICE and wipe them 12 out, so they would not be available to investigate this kind of 13 human trafficking. That is my own statement. You don't have 14 to comment on that. 15 But 6,100, so how often are we seeing this recycling of the 16 same kids where they are being abused and used and sent back and

17 then they --

Mr. Modlin. So it's a daily occurrence, sir. What I would say to your earlier comment is that without the abilities of ICE to then further investigate these claims and find where the kids are being recycled as you're talking about, where it is the children are being used as nothing more than a commodity in this, and this of course goes to the interior of the country to locations where the cartels and these TCOs are using these kids over and

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over. ICE is critical for that. Without ICE, we would never
 be able to investigate and then prosecute those people.

3 Mr. Walden. All right, my time has expired. Thank you,
4 Madam Chair.

5 Ms. DeGette. The chair now recognizes the gentleman from 6 California, Mr. Ruiz, for 5 minutes.

7 Thank you very much. As a father and a physician Mr. Ruiz. with training in humanitarian aid, I am outraged not only by the 8 9 inhumane family separation policies that derive from the 10 zero-tolerance policies, but the conditions that affect the 11 mental health of migrant children while in the custody of our 12 federal government. We have been talking and sounding the alarm before this report came out about toxic stress and how those 13 14 extreme conditions without an infant's, a toddler's, a child's 15 ability to be consoled by their parent appravates this and will have permanent damage not only to their ability to relate to 16 17 others, but also in a physical form with diabetes, cardiac problems, and other ailments, and that is no condition that we 18 19 want any child of ours or any of our neighbors to experience. 20 And so, let me get to some specific scenarios.

21 Commander White, what does lack of sleep do to mental health, 22 because this is what this report is focused on is the mental health 23 of these children, what does lack of sleep do to mental health 24 of an individual?

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Mr. White. So as you know, Dr. Ruiz, in both children,
 adolescents, and adults lack of sleep both exacerbates behavioral
 health conditions and is a symptom of many behavioral health
 conditions.

5 Mr. Ruiz. An extreme lack of sleep can even lead to 6 hallucinations.

7 Mr. White. Certainly.

8 Mr. Ruiz. And other psychoses, correct?

9 Mr. White. Certainly.

Mr. Ruiz. Okay, so now what if you get a child who has experienced traumatic events and you keep them in a freezing temperature, about 56 degrees Fahrenheit, the lights always on, okay, constantly interrupted with noise during the night, lay them on a hard concrete floor in a room with these lights always on in a crowded quarter, what would that do to a child's mental health?

17 Mr. White. So that would potentially be deleterious to a 18 child's mental health. But to be clear, those conditions are 19 nowhere present in any ORR facility.

20 Mr. Ruiz. Correct. But they are at CBP and I have witnessed 21 them. And this is an issue that we hear reports from children 22 from many CBP facilities.

23 So let me ask you, Chief Modlin, is it a policy to keep a 24 room at that freezing temperature? Is it a policy intentionally

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1 that you are keeping the lights 24/7? Is it a policy that you 2 do routine spontaneous checks to wake up children who are laying 3 on a crowded floor in close quarters, is it a policy from CBP? 4 Is it intentional? 5 Mr. Modlin. Doctor, I'm unaware of any freezing rooms. I can tell you --6 7 Mr. Ruiz. I have been there. I have felt them in New Mexico 8 and I have heard reports from Yuma and El Centro. 9 Mr. Modlin. Doctor, what I can tell you is that --10 Mr. Ruiz. Is it -- just answer my -- is it a policy? Are 11 you intentionally doing that? If it is not a policy, then would 12 it be simple enough to make some changes? 13 Mr. Modlin. Temperature is in accordance with the Flores Settlement, sir. 14 15 Mr. Ruiz. Okay. Well, they are 56 degrees Fahrenheit and 16 they are freezing. Is it a policy to keep the lights on all night 17 and interrupt their sleep? 18 Mr. Modlin. Lights being on, sir, are a result of PREA, 19 the Prison Rape Act to avoid --20 Mr. Ruiz. Okay, so you need legislative changes to fix that 21 or can that be done administratively for the best interest of 22 the children? Because the conditions right now that they are 23 experiencing is promulgating and causing more harm to these 24 children. Let me move on to another question. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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Director Hayes, is it in the best interest of a child to be detained in large facilities for long period of times or is it in the best interest to place them in more individualistic approach to address their mental health care through foster homes and small group nonprofits?

6 Mr. Hayes. So, Congressman, the desire of ORR in the best 7 interest of child welfare concerns would be to have more smaller 8 and medium-sized shelters and foster --

9 Mr. Ruiz. Okay, so then why are you proposing to lease a 10 large space that would warehouse many children in the Inland 11 Empire in my region where it is 74,000 to 91,000 square feet to 12 house and warehouse over 400 kids?

Mr. Hayes. So, sir, you are referencing the efforts that
were underway right now with the --

15 In the Inland Empire, you purposely are right Mr. Ruiz. now looking to house children and lease this for 17 years. 16 And 17 let me remind you that the border supplemental gave you \$2.88 18 billion to the Office of Refugee Resettlement. That same border 19 supplemental required the Department of Health and Human Services 20 or HHS to "prioritize use of community-based residential care 21 including long-term and transitional foster care in small group 22 homes and shelter care other than large-scale institutional 23 shelter facilities to house unaccompanied alien children in its 24 custody."

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1 Why are you defying the law by searching for a 74- to 91,000 2 square foot warehouse facility to keep unaccompanied children 3 in the Inland Empire?

Mr. Hayes. All right, let me be clear, Congressman. We are looking at about seven or eight different locations around the country. And I want to be crystal clear, sir.

7 Mr. Ruiz. I don't care where they are at.

8 Mr. Hayes. May I answer the question?

9 Mr. Ruiz. As long as they are not large warehouse

10 facilities.

11 Mr. Hayes. May I answer the question, Chairwoman? 12 We're -- I just want to be crystal clear for this Okay. 13 committee. We are looking to expand our permanent state license network and the cities that you mentioned in your area as well 14 15 as across the country we are looking to find small to medium-sized shelters that will be state licensed by the respective states 16 and towns we reside in. 17

18 Mr. Ruiz. Yes, but housing them in intentionally 17 years
19 --

20 Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired.

21 Mr. Ruiz. -- is not in the best interest of the children.

22 Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired. The chair

23 now recognizes Mr. Burgess for 5 minutes.

24 Mr. Burgess. Thank you.

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And, Mr. Hayes, that is an important point because Chief Modlin told us in his testimony that they are entirely -- they don't have control over their population. The people that walk in and turn themselves in to Customs and Border Protection they are obligated to process. They cannot send someone out who is under the age of 18 until you have an open bed for them.

7 That is correct, sir. And I just want to Mr. Hayes. 8 clarify. We are seeking to increase our foster care network. 9 We are seeking to increase specialty-type shelters. We are 10 seeking to increase state-licensed permanent network and in order 11 to timely accept these children when referred to us from DHS, 12 we absolutely need the flexibility in both large, special and 13 -- I'm sorry, not large -- small, medium, and specialty-type shelters in order to timely receive these children. That is our 14 15 qoal.

Mr. Burgess. Right, because you have got to relieve the 16 17 burden, the bottleneck that is occurring in Customs and Border They are not set up for the long-term, anything 18 Protection. 19 longer than the very, very acute care of a child during the time 20 that the processing occurs that Congress has determined that 21 Customs and Border Protection shall provide. Now there is 22 some talk about maybe we don't need a law that prevents someone from coming into this country without authorization. I suppose 23 24 that is a discussion that we are going to have during a

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presidential election year. But until Congress changes the law,
 Chief, you have got to follow the law, right?

3 Mr. Modlin. Yes, absolutely, Congressman.

And, really, one of the tragic situations of 4 Mr. Burgess. 5 May and June of this year was you were caught. Mr. Hayes doesn't have any beds. Cartels are bringing people across the river in 6 7 places that I visited in south Texas, the lower Rio Grande Valley 8 in particular. They don't call you and say, hey, you have some 9 incoming, you just have to be prepared to accept them, correct, 10 at McAllen and Weslaco and all of the Custom Border Protection facilities? 11

12 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir.

Mr. Burgess. And if they are out of space and you are out of money for disposables and things that you might need to take care of people, you are in a world of hurt, right?

If I could, in fact when the crisis 16 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir. 17 was ramping up, we were expending our operational funds on those consumables, on diapers, on food, all those things that we were 18 19 not prepared to deal with. And I believe it was your statement 20 earlier about unclear on the time between the request and the 21 appropriation, that was 57 days, 57 days at the height of this 22 crisis that our agents were bringing in diapers from home. They 23 were buying toys for these children. They were bringing clothes to give to these children. 24 That's what the compassionate and

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professional men and women of the U.S. Border Patrol did on their own while we were waiting for action so that the capacity at HHS and further upstream could open up so that we could release all these subjects from our custody and get them to where they need to be.

6 Mr. Burgess. And just for the record, I have made multiple 7 trips over the past 12 or 14 months. I have been to McAllen two 8 or three times. I have been to Brownsville and Casa Padre. I 9 went to Tornillo twice, was at Clint earlier this summer right 10 after you got the supplemental funding.

At the station that I guess is called Ursula in Mission, Texas, I was there right at the end of May when you were at the height of the influx and Mr. Hayes was unable to take the number of people that you had prepared to send them, and it was tough. I mean it was tough sledding. It was hard on your men and women who work in Customs and Border Protection. Most of them have children themselves.

18 It was -- you could see it in the eyes of Chief Garza when 19 I was down there that this is hard on them and they wanted Congress 20 to do something. And you are caught, we won't help? And we are 21 not allowed to secure the border? We won't provide you any 22 additional funding and, guess what, it gets bad in big hurry. 23 I do just want to reference one thing. And, Commander White, 24 I respect the fact that there is a difference between a child

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who has to go through acute separation, but I will tell you in 2014 visiting the Weslaco station down at the lower Rio Grande 3 Valley sector and the time that the surge of unaccompanied minors 4 was at one of its heights and seeing the young boys that I saw 5 sitting on cement benches, they weren't punching each other. 6 They weren't pulling each other's hair. They were sitting, 7 staring straight ahead.

8 Now these were not children who had been there for a while. 9 These were children who had just arrived that day. And it told 10 me that the trauma that they endured on the trip up to the United 11 States had to have been significant. They looked like victims 12 of child abuse. I think that there is significant danger to 13 children in making that journey.

And, Chief Modlin, you did an excellent job in your testimony. I encourage everybody to read that about the problems that are extant in the fact that we have legislation and court decrees that do not make sense and we need to straighten it out. And we need to do it, you can't do it.

19 Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time is expired.

20 Mr. Burgess. It can't be done administratively.

21 I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The chair now recognizes the gentlelady from
New Hampshire, Ms. Kuster, for 5 minutes.

24 Ms. Kuster. Thank you very much. And I too have been to

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1 these facilities at the border. And these children are

traumatized and all the more reason to treat them with respect 2 3 and not engage in furthering their trauma. So I think this is 4 an incredibly important topic for us to be considering at this 5 point because these children are in our custody and life is getting much worse for them with the trauma of separation. 6 I was there 7 with the mothers whose nursing babies had been ripped from their 8 arms. So we have got to do better and that is why Congress has 9 acted to give you the resources that you need.

I want to focus in on a very specific issue, if I could, which is with regard to sexual assault in the custody of our government. And following up on this report, which is devastating -- I recommend it to everyone. Thank God we have an Inspector General. Thank God we have courts that are creating standards for people in our custody, particularly young children.

But in July of this year, NBC reported allegations of 16 17 physical and sexual abuse at the hands of CBP officers. Now, 18 Chief Modlin, you have standards for the prevention, detection, 19 and response to sexual assault and in confinement, and that 20 requires CBP to publish annual reports on the effectiveness of 21 your own sexual assault prevention strategies. But I am 22 wondering why that report has not been filed. It is now 11 months after the end of the fiscal year 2018 and CBP has failed to publish 23 24 that report.

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1 Mr. Modlin. Ma'am, thanks for the question. What I can 2 tell you is that here I represent the United States Border Patrol 3 not CBP at large, but what I'm more than happy to do is go back 4 to CBP for you and get the status of that report and have that 5 reported back to you.

Ms. Kuster. Because that report is well overdue to 6 7 And I think the actions reflect the priorities and Congress. 8 the concerns and combating sexual violence is a priority of mine 9 and I think one that we need to take very seriously. So I reviewed 10 CBP's most recently published report and found in fiscal year 11 2017 seven allegations of sexual abuse. If you could take back 12 as well to the people in the CBP, there are now 23 complaints 13 of sexual abuse in fiscal year 2018 and we want to make sure that 14 that is thoroughly investigated and reported.

Mr. Modlin. Yes, ma'am. We absolutely will. And as I'm sure you know, none of that would comport to our standards and what we expect from our agents and we will look into that and I'll be happy to get those answers to you.

Ms. Kuster. So switching gears to Director Hayes, what is the criteria for determining which out-of-network facilities are used and what is the oversight for these facilities? And in particular we had a network shelter, Rolling Hills Hospital in Oklahoma. In May of 2017 there were serious safety violations including a neglect and abuse by the staff at the facility, January

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of 2018, resulting in a patient being left with a fractured
 vertebra, broken foot, and bruising all over the body.

3 So two questions, what is the criteria for choosing the 4 facilities and what is the oversight?

5 Mr. Hayes. So, thank you, Congresswoman. First off, I just 6 want to be crystal clear that any child that would be abused is 7 one too many and we have policies and procedures in place at the 8 Office of Refugee Resettlement to prevent that. And in the 9 unfortunate occurrence where it might, we have very strict 10 reporting procedures up to the chain of command to the leadership 11 of ORR.

Ms. Kuster. And what is the oversight for monitoring the out-of-network facilities?

Mr. Hayes. So, I don't have specifics on some of the 14 15 out-of-network, but I do know that we have a very, because I am not specifically familiar with this facility you're referencing, 16 17 but we have a very robust monitoring program that includes both monitoring from our headquarters in D.C., onsite monitoring 18 19 unannounced, as well as week-long monitoring visits. I think 20 what you're referencing is probably where a medical professional 21 has referred a child for out-of-network care because the needs 22 of that child either mental health or medical help cannot be met inside our shelter or particular community. And, honestly, I 23 24 would not speculate why a medical professional chose that

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particular facility. I'm sure there are a lot of subjective reasons from a medical perspective and I would not want to speak for the medical person that made that situation.

4 Ms. Kuster. Okay, switching gears again, Commander White, 5 You are an American hero. You tried to issue an alarm thank you. when you learned that children were being separated from their 6 7 What we need to focus in on is that apparently that parents. alarm was not heard and I want to understand specifically where 8 9 and how. Secretary Azar said that he did not know that children were being separated. And I want to understand, if you could, 10 11 and very briefly I will ask the indulgence of the chair because 12 the committee staff would like to understand what happened with 13 your warning and why wasn't it heard?

14 Mr. White. So, I can only speak to the conversations that 15 I was in. I elevated my concerns and those of my entire team to three levels above me in the hierarchy. That would be to my 16 17 immediate supervisor, then director of ORR, Scott Lloyd; to his supervisor, my agency head, then acting assistant secretary for 18 19 the Administration for Children and Families Steven Wagner; and 20 to his managerial POC on the team in the immediate Office of the 21 Secretary that was Maggie Wynne, the counselor for Human Services 22 to the secretary. So I elevated these concerns as high as it 23 was possible for me to reach. I really couldn't speak to what 24 conversations occurred other than those that I was in myself.

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Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired. The
 gentleman from West Virginia is now recognized.

3 Mr. McKinley. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I thought this panel was all about unaccompanied children, but you can see this 4 5 conversation has drifted to other matters of the separation, the children being grasped away from their parents or whatever. 6 So 7 if we could just get back, and I appreciate, Commander White, you are trying to clarify the difference in this debate between 8 9 separated children and unaccompanied children because I think 10 that is what we were supposed to be talking about here today.

11 So, but I would like to go back to where we begin on this 12 whole discussion about crisis. Several of you have talked about 13 that this is a crisis at the border, so I would like to if you 14 could just quickly, the four of you, it is a yes or no, in the 15 past 9 months during this year 2019, has there been a crisis at 16 the border?

17 Ms. Maxwell?

Ms. Maxwell. As the Inspector General for HHS, our focus is solely on HHS's mission which is the Unaccompanied Alien Children, so --

21 Mr. McKinley. It is a yes or no. Has there been a crisis 22 at the border?

23 Ms. Maxwell. I don't have any immigration expertise in 24 which to make that judgment.

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1 Mr. McKinley. Okay, you ducked it.

2 Mr. Hayes?

3 Mr. Hayes. Yes, Congressman. There's absolutely a crisis
4 at the southern border.

5 Mr. McKinley. White?

Mr. White. Yes, Congressman. Anytime we cannot timely
place children in custody it's a crisis.

8 Mr. McKinley. Thank you.

9 Chief?

Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir. A border security and a humanitariancrisis at the border.

12 Mr. McKinley. Well, but yet part of what we are fighting 13 here in Washington, that is what shows this, the unfortunate 14 divide on this is that we have other folks that don't agree with 15 you, that there has not been. It is all a fabricated story. 16 This was an article that came out in July. It said that this 17 was a manufactured crisis, and even Steny Hoyer went on to say that there is no crisis; there has not been a crisis at the border. 18 19 The quotes all through this, it is a made-up crisis. It does 20 not exist at the border. It is a fake crisis, doesn't exist. 21 That is a lie. It couldn't be further from the truth. There 22 is no crisis in arrivals, they are fiction. I could on and on 23 with people saying there is no -- so it is no wonder we have had 24 this problem dealing with because people won't accept the reality

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1 of what is happening down there by trying to cover up for it. So if I could, and then we have a problem with the reluctance 2 3 of people, communities to talk about taking care of these unaccompanied minors. That the funding for -- here is an article 4 5 that came out in late July. The Democrats call for closures of shelters for unaccompanied minors. Not the separated, 6 7 They want to close those facilities. I think unaccompanied. 8 we have to be -- then we go to the third, which is where the 9 unaccompanied minors could go to other communities where they 10 could be housed. But then you just came out in August, Washington 11 D.C. says, not here. We are not going to house unaccompanied 12 minors in Washington, D.C. So this whole issue of one after 13 another, it concerns me about where we are going, because if we 14 don't expand the shelters what are we supposed to do? What are 15 you telling this committee? What are we supposed to do if we 16 are not going to expand the shelters and we are not going to build 17 and occupy facilities around the country? What are we supposed to do, turn these children loose? Is that what it is? 18 Can 19 someone give me some direction as to what we are supposed to do? 20 If we can't build them and they can't put them in a different 21 community, what are we supposed to do? Because -- I see 22 some hesitation on your part. Because the problem that could goes to if these kids aren't in a controlled environment in either 23 24 Washington, D.C. or wherever else that we have heard some of the

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other communities in Texas, what kind of medical and psychological care will these kids get if they are not in our control somehow? Will they get it by just drifting on the streets? I need to see it. I am from West Virginia. I don't see this thing on an everyday basis. So tell me, what happens if we don't put these children in a shelter where do they go? Unaccompanied minors.

7 Mr. Hayes. Congressman, I see your point. And I would just 8 say that I think that is why Congress moved the unaccompanied 9 children program to HHS back in 2003 with the Homeland Security 10 Act of 2002. And the commitment of ORR and the leadership of 11 HHS is to increase our permanent network capacity so that we can 12 receive these children as quick as possible and provide for them 13 the care that we need as we work to get them to a sponsor. So 14 that's our mission and we would appreciate a continued partnership 15 with Congress in order to move in that direction.

16 Mr. McKinley. And, Mr. Hayes, you are not getting the 17 support to expand the facilities and we are not getting communities willing to accept them. So my question, I understand 18 19 the policy, but how do we make it work if no one is helping? 20 Mr. Hayes. Yeah. So the same ask I made yesterday of the 21 I would appreciate help and support from Labor H Committee. 22 Members of Congress in helping educate the communities across this nation, especially here in our own backyard in D.C. and 23 24 Northern Virginia, as to the critical role and child welfare

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1 mission that ORR has and that the majority of the children in 2 our care are indeed unaccompanied and by statute are required 3 to come into our care and custody as we work to safely find them 4 a sponsor while there are immigration proceedings.

Ms. DeGette. Thank you.

5

6 Mr. McKinley. Thank you.

Mr. Hayes. I think there's a lot of misunderstanding about
our program, sir, and we can have Congress help us educate the
American public on it and the community leaders.

10 Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired. The chair 11 now recognizes the gentlelady from New York, Ms. Clarke, for 5 12 minutes.

Ms. Clarke. I thank you, Madam Chairwoman and our Ranking
Member Guthrie.

15 One of the issues highlighted across multiple OIG reports relates to certain facilities' failures to conduct background 16 17 checks as required by ORR policy. So, Mr. Hayes, an OIG report on the Tornillo influx facility that ORR was unaware -- found 18 19 that ORR was unaware that the facility was not conducting required 20 background checks. While we understand that ORR policy now 21 requires facilities to inform ORR of an inability to complete 22 required background checks, is ORR implementing any other tool to ensure that each facility is conducting the required checks? 23 24 Mr. Hayes. Yes, Congresswoman, we are. We've issued two

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clarifications this calendar year, one in January and again in
March, and I believe the OIG referenced that in their report
clarifying to our grantees the requirements for background checks
and investigations of staff prior to coming on board to help care
for these children.
Ms. Clarke. And how are you following up on that? I mean

Ms. clarke. And now are you following up on chat? I mean
because clearly there is a violation of that.

8 Mr. Hayes. Right, so we're continuing to follow up on that.
9 And again, you know, to the conversation --

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10 Ms. Clarke. How?
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11 Mr. Hayes. -- I had with Ms. Kuster we continue --

12 Ms. Clarke. How is that being done?

13Mr. Hayes. Yeah, we continue to do monitoring. We are14increasing our monitoring team. And again we do monitoring both

15 here from D.C., desk monitoring, we do onsite unannounced

16 monitoring of our grantees as well as week-long, very in-depth

17 monitoring. We will continue this.

Ms. Clarke. Mr. Hayes, another report noted that ORR granted waivers to certain non-influx facilities, allowing these facilities to hire employees without conducting Child Protective Services checks. Instead, in these cases ORR relied on an employee's self-certification that the employee had a clean child

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abuse and neglect history.

24 Do you believe self-certifications are an adequate

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replacement for background checks in ensuring the health and
 safety of children?

Mr. Hayes. I would not support self-certification. And I'll just point out you're referencing the CAN checks, Child Abuse and Neglect checks. And I think the OIG report also acknowledged that that is a challenge across the entire nation in regards to certain facilities and the access that states and federal government have to that.

9 Ms. Clarke. Well, I think you have a very specific role 10 here, right. We are not talking about every other instance, 11 right. We are talking specifically about a humanitarian 12 challenge, right. And so my question to you is whether you 13 believe self-certification is adequate given the very special 14 circumstances that we find ourselves in.

Mr. Hayes. Well, I want every single employee that works at our shelters that have access to children to have undergone an FBI background check, and I can ensure you that that is the practice and the policies and procedures of ORR to ensure that the children are in a safe environment.

20 Ms. Clarke. So there is no self-certification?

21 Mr. Hayes. Not that I'm aware of.

22 Ms. Clarke. Okay.

23 Ms. Maxwell, the OIG report indicates that the hirings that 24 are over half of the ORR facilities are facing challenges in hiring

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1 and retaining employees including mental health clinicians and 2 youth care workers. These reports point to hiring issues such 3 as difficulties finding bilingual and gualified candidates, retention issues due to salaries, hours, and competing jobs 4 5 And your report indicates that these hirings and opportunities. retention challenges can affect facilities' ability to meet ORR's 6 7 required staffing ratios.

8 How does an inability to meet these ratios affect the health9 and safety of unaccompanied children?

10 Ms. Maxwell. Thank you for that question. You are right. 11 We looked at the facilities' compliance with the clinical ratios 12 and found about 15 facilities were unable to meet the clinical 13 ratios required by ORR in certain periods of time. And what we 14 heard from the clinicians is that this results in large caseloads, 15 and large caseloads certainly mean that they have challenges 16 providing care that they would like to provide to all the children 17 underneath their supervision.

Ms. Clarke. It appears that the issues that we have discussed today span across multiple facilities. So, in your opinion, what should ORR do to improve its oversight of the facilities and their compliance?

22 Ms. Maxwell. We make recommendations that ORR support the 23 facilities in overcoming the challenges to hiring clinical 24 professionals, screening them, as well as retaining them. And

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- 1 we also make recommendations that they think about the possibility
- 2 of implementing maximum caseloads for these clinicians.
- 3 Ms. Clarke. Mr. Hayes, do you believe that your directorate
- 4 is capable of doing this?

5 Mr. Hayes. I do, ma'am. And if I could share a few things 6 of what we're working on and have already implemented at ORR? 7 We have, we're working on developing an intern program with 8 colleges and universities in order to place interested students 9 in our facilities, in our programs.

10 Ms. Clarke. With background checks?

11 Mr. Hayes. I'm sorry. What, ma'am?

12 Ms. Clarke. You say you want to put interns into these 13 facilities.

Mr. Hayes. No, working with colleges to identify interns 14 that are working through the clinical field of education in order 15 16 to educate them at what we do at ORR so that they might after 17 post-graduate come and serve as at ORR, because again there's a national shortage of clinical professionals. Obviously, any 18 19 -- again, I want to reiterate, any potential staff person that 20 would have access to the unaccompanied alien children is expected 21 to have undergone an FBI background check.

Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired. The chair
 recognizes the gentleman from Virginia --

24 Ms. Clarke. I yield back, Madam Chair.

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1 Ms. DeGette. -- Mr. Griffith, for 5 minutes.

2 Mr. Griffith. Thank you, Madam Chair.

3 Mr. Hayes, is there anything else you wanted to add on that? 4 Mr. Hayes. Yes, sir. Thank you, Congressman. I just want 5 to add we're also working with additional funding for continuing for continuing education to our licensed clinician as a retention 6 7 strategy. We're working to expand our presence at job fairs. We've partnered with the National Child Traumatic Stress Network 8 9 to develop a webinar series on trauma in UAC. And in April of 10 this year, we also hired a board-certified adolescent adult 11 psychiatrist in the division of health for unaccompanied children 12 inside ORR.

Again, to the OIG report, there is an overall nationwide shortage of licensed mental health professionals available and that does, you know, prevent challenges, or cause challenges at ORR as well.

Mr. Griffith. Continuing with you, Mr. Hayes, you know,
 we understand migration patterns are unpredictable. You
 previously testified that you are trying to expand your permanent
 bed capacity --

21 Mr. Hayes. Yes, sir.

22 Mr. Griffith. -- to account for some of these fluctuations 23 and the influx of unaccompanied children. You asked for some 24 flexibility. What kind of flexibility are you looking for and

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1 what do we need to do?

2 So that's a great question, Congressman. Mr. Hayes. Ι 3 think one of the key components that is often missed is that 4 whenever we want to have a state-licensed permanent shelter, the 5 final say in that shelter of going online and being able to accept children does not lie with the federal government. 6 It lies with 7 the state and local communities in which those shelters reside. 8 And so, you know, I can give a few examples where we've had these smaller-sized shelters like Dr. Ruiz would like to see us 9 10 have, which we would like to have as well, but when, you know, 11 but when migration patterns are again extremely difficult, if 12 not impossible, to predict we have to have flexibility because 13 any HHS ORR shelter is a better environment for an unaccompanied 14 child than a Border Patrol station. I think all of us on the 15 dais today would agree with that. And so, because those migration patterns are very difficult, if not impossible, to predict, we 16 17 need to be able to have the ability to turn on and turn off beds as quick as possible so that we can get those children out of 18 19 the Border Patrol stations and into the care that we have. 20 And because I don't have the final say, and again your 21 colleague from West Virginia highlighted the struggles we have 22 in finding them right here in our own backyard in D.C. and Northern 23 Virginia, we want to have these shelters, but if we have reluctance

from the local and state officials in doing so I'm going to have

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to have flexibility with some larger or medium-sized shelters
 that would be influx shelters run by the federal government.
 Mr. Griffith. And Representative McKinley did raise the

4 issue about Washington, D.C. and you have now mentioned it a couple
5 of times. Are there other areas where communities are saying
6 no, we don't want to house those folks here?

Mr. Hayes. I know that we've received formal communication.
I think I would probably limit my response to formal
communication from D.C. and from the Northern Virginia area,
specifically the City of Alexandria and the County of Fairfax.
Mr. Griffith. All right. Now are you all -- are folks
having to apply to provide these shelters or are you all going
out and looking for existing institutions that already have some

14 expertise in this?

15 So the answer is both, Congressman. Mr. Haves. Normally, 16 a grantee will respond to an FOA, a Funding Opportunity 17 Announcement, and, you know, we put forward, our team puts forward the needs that we have. You know, we have numerous types of 18 19 shelters that I've referenced in my opening statement, but we 20 are also now, and this is something that we've been working on, 21 but we are now going out ourselves and attempting to find some 22 buildings that we would have control over and then seek to find 23 operators to come in. And that would give us more flexibility, 24 and again those would be state-licensed permanent beds.

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1 And that's the one that Dr. Ruiz referenced earlier, you 2 know, the area around L.A. would be a great area for us to open 3 up a shelter. They have a great population there of clinical 4 and social work professionals that can be bilingual that are the 5 requirements of ORR. So we're absolutely doing both. We're seeking folks to come in and provide the full range of services, 6 7 but also finding our own buildings and then finding operators to simply do that and then we would have the control over those 8 buildings. 9

10

Mr. Griffith. I appreciate that.

11 I am going to switch gears a little bit and mainly going 12 to ask Commander White, but maybe I am happy to get information 13 from anybody. I did domestic relations work. That means child custody, support, et cetera, for probably 10, 11 years of my legal 14 15 I ran into lots of children. I obviously understand career. 16 the emotional traumas that can happen in all kinds of situations, 17 but also in that and you referenced in your oral testimony that there was some long-term cardiac issues, if I understood it 18 19 correctly.

20 We don't have time today to go into all that, but could you 21 give me some of those reports? Because even though I haven't 22 represented some of these kids in a long time, it is one of those 23 things that you worry about when you have done domestic relations 24 work is, you know, what are the long-term prospects for these

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1 kids? Can you give me some reports particularly on the -- the 2 emotional side I understand, but particularly on the cardiac or 3 other health besides emotional health, but physical health 4 issues?

5 Absolutely, Congressman. Mr. White. So the body of current evidence around toxic stress including the Shonkoff 6 7 studies and the other works out of the Harvard Center on the child, 8 really does speak to the range of risks that children who 9 experience sustained trauma and high levels of stress can have 10 on a number of domains of lifelong health functioning. That would 11 include many children in our domestic child welfare systems, which 12 is where a lot of that research has been done. That certainly 13 also applies to unaccompanied children who've often experienced extraordinary levels of traumatic exposures in terms of exposure 14 15 to violence and poverty in home country. It is, those problems 16 are generally compounded for children who experience separation. 17 So, yes, sir. We'd be glad to provide you with that science.

18 Mr. Griffith. There you go. Thank you.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired. The chair
now recognizes the chair of the full committee, Mr. Pallone, for
5 minutes.

The Chairman. Thank you, Madam Chair. This past summer we saw the disturbing reports of the conditions at a CBP facility in Clint, Texas that held large numbers of unaccompanied children.

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Toddlers reportedly had to go without diapers, young children had to look after infants, and visitors reported a stench from the lack of showers and clean clothes. CBP officials will explain that its facilities were never meant to house children and they are supposed to be quickly transferred to ORR so that qualified child welfare experts can provide appropriate care, but clearly that broke down.

An El Paso Times article says that CBP officials were trying 8 to warn ORR about the conditions at the facility. 9 When talking 10 about his conversations with ORR at the time, the Border Patrol 11 agent in charge of the Clint station said, and I quote, we were 12 desperately trying to tell them we don't have the cell space, 13 the holding space, food contracts. If one of us is going to be 14 over capacity at least you have the basics. There is only one 15 legal avenue for me to transfer those children. They absolutely have to go to ORR by law so that was my only option. 16

17 So let me ask Mr. Hayes, how do you respond to that? CBP 18 is seemingly suggesting ORR could have done more than it did to 19 alleviate the situation.

20 Mr. Hayes. Thank you, Congressman. So it is a true 21 statement that our capacity was strained operationally this last 22 spring in May and June specifically. Starting in January of this 23 year we did see an increase in referrals over the last calendar 24 year and HHS made a large number of efforts to increase our

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capacity as quick as we can. That's one of the flexibility options that I referenced earlier in talking with your colleague from Virginia that, you know, we do need to have that flexibility and, you know, we operated as best we could again with the limited capacity.

6 But I want to be clear that there wasn't a day that went 7 by that we did not both discharge hundreds of children and also 8 receive hundreds of children from CBP even during the times of 9 tight capacity in May and June.

10 The Chairman. Well, the article I mentioned guotes another 11 former Border Patrol official who said, and I quote, HHS and ORR 12 were not holding up their end of the deal. Border Patrol was 13 moving thousands and they were moving hundreds. So, Mr. Haves, 14 again it sounds like the Border Patrol officials are saying that 15 HHS is well aware that the volume of the children would be increasing but the HHS wasn't freeing up room fast enough by 16 17 releasing the kids that had the sponsors.

So again, how do you respond to that official who said that
ORR was not accepting the kids fast enough?

20 Mr. Hayes. Well, I would say two things. Number one, we 21 did continue to accept kids every day. I'm not really sure what 22 thousand kids the CBP would have been moving, because once we 23 designate a child ICE has the responsibility to bring those kids 24 to us at HHS.

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1 And I just would say that one of the challenges that we saw 2 specifically this spring, sir, was an increase in just a different 3 type of child that was referred to us. We saw an increase in 4 sibling groups. We saw an increase in parenting teens. We saw an increase in, again, the sibling groups, younger, where you 5 6 had one teenager, one that was, you know, tender age, which is 7 under 12, and that did, you know, present some difficulties in 8 finding the most appropriate shelter for that child.

9 The Chairman. Well, let me ask Chief Modlin. I understand 10 that CBP cannot transfer children out of its custody until ORR 11 is prepared to accept them. In this instance when did you realize 12 you had a problem? Could this crisis have been avoided if CBP 13 had reached out to ORR sooner?

14 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir, so you're absolutely correct. We 15 cannot move the children to anyone other than HHS and that's as I do believe that the Border Patrol and CBP as 16 part of TVPRA. 17 a whole sort of sounded the alarms as early and often as we could 18 during this. As you're probably aware, there was quite a few 19 people that insisted that there wasn't a crisis, that we weren't 20 over capacity, that maybe these problems were self-generated.

21 What I do recognize absolutely is that if HHS is not funded 22 and appropriated and ICE as well that house our family groups, 23 then there's no place to put them. As I said in my opening 24 statement, we're the only component in this entire chain that

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1 has no control over what comes into our custody.

Well, let me -- I know we are running out 2 The Chairman. 3 time. But, you know, based on what you said that I know that 4 the CBP facilities were not intended to house children, but are 5 you going to take any steps to ensure that the children held in the facilities are not faced with similar conditions in the 6 7 future, or again is the funding the problem? Is that what you 8 are saying?

9 Mr. Modlin. So, certainly, during the time at the height 10 of the crisis, sir, the funding was absolutely the problem. If 11 we ever fell short of our standards it was because we were 12 overwhelmed, it wasn't because of callousness.

13 The Chairman. Well, what about now and the future? 14 Mr. Modlin. I'm unaware of us falling short of any standards 15 now, sir. Since the supplemental funding we've had shower 16 facilities brought in. We've had washers and dryers brought in. 17 We've had wraparound services. We have a lot of things that we needed during the crisis. What I would also point out is that 18 19 certainly this crisis is not over. We're still encountering 20 numbers greater than we ever have before. It's certainly down 21 from the May-June numbers, but I would just have everyone please 22 keep that in mind that this is certainly not over, sir. 23 The Chairman. All right, thank you. Thank you, Madam

24 Chair.

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1 Ms. DeGette. I thank the gentleman. The chair now 2 recognizes the gentlelady from Indiana, Mrs. Brooks, for 5 3 minutes.

Mrs. Brooks. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman, and thank you for holding this really important hearing. I want to build on and ask a little bit more questions about what the chairman of the full committee asked you about, Chief Modlin. You talked about the height of the crisis. And if I am not mistaken, during the height of the crisis CBP and ORR came to the Congress and

10 asked for funding. Is that correct, and asked for help?

11 Mr. Modlin. Yes, ma'am. We did.

Mrs. Brooks. And when CBP and ORR came to Congress and told us that we had what you called the height of the crisis it took us 6 weeks, didn't it, to get funding?

15 Mr. Modlin. Yes, ma'am, 57 days actually.

Mrs. Brooks. And what happened during those 57 days of lapse of funding after you came to us and said we are in crisis mode? And, Mr. Hayes, I think you mentioned that for the first time you were in antideficiency mode.

20 Mr. Hayes. Not the first time in history. It happened in 21 the early '80s at HHS, but it definitely was unprecedented at 22 this time. We were in deficiency, and the Antideficiency Act 23 rules and restrictions kicked in at ORR. Yes, ma'am.

24 Mrs. Brooks. And we didn't do anything for 57 days; is that

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1 right? And so what happened? What happened with CBP and ORR2 during that period of time that we did nothing?

3 Mr. Modlin. Yes, ma'am. So what happened is we had to reach back into our operational funds, the funding that's meant to help 4 5 us secure the border, and pay for these consumables that were being used whether it's sanitary items, whether it's formula, 6 7 it's baby food, it's diapers. As I've testified earlier, our 8 agents purchased diapers themselves and brought them in. They brought in clothing from home. They did everything they could 9 10 to alleviate as much of the crisis as they could while we were 11 waiting.

12 During that time, we also started to contract with standup 13 soft-sided facilities that you're aware of to increase our 14 capacity. The one thing we never want to do is hold people longer 15 than that 72 hours, but we recognized that we were far over 16 capacity. You know, our -- generally our capacity on the 17 southwest border is about 4,000 people. At the height of this we were holding 19,000 people in our facilities. So we had to 18 19 expand where we could and use the funds, any funds that we could. 20 Mrs. Brooks. Thank you.

21 Mr. Hayes?

22 Mr. Hayes. So, Congresswoman, some of the nonessential 23 services in a very limited basis were affected at ORR.

24 Thankfully, not to a large level because we fund our grantees

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often for months out at a time and so the funding that happened before we went into deficiency did not affect those operations, but had it continued on it could have affected especially new grantees coming on, providing legal services, recreation, education, all things that we absolutely desire to provide for these children and are required to under the Flores Settlement Agreement.

8 Mrs. Brooks.

Mr. Modlin, one of the concerns that I have always had is 9 10 the health, the physical health. Not necessarily that I am not 11 incredibly concerned about the mental health and the challenges 12 we have with the mental health. And not only the children coming 13 up and leaving home at the time and what their journey is like 14 and then once they get here, but with respect to flu vaccines 15 and what types of vaccines children might have when they come why are flu vaccines not provided when they are in CBP custody? 16

Thank you.

And I have heard from pediatricians back home of the willingness to have more mobile units that might be able to help CBP, particularly when we have these massive influxes as we have experienced. What are your thoughts of having more mobile units of medical personnel available? Chief Modlin?

22 Mr. Modlin. Yes, Congresswoman. What I would say is the 23 Border Patrol's absolutely opposed to vaccinations inside our 24 facilities. It is so far outside of our scope and mission that

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1 it's basically inconceivable to me to imagine that. We do not 2 want to do anything that would increase the time that these 3 vulnerable populations are in our facilities, whether that's by an hour, whether that's by 2 or 3 days. 4 Where all this 5 needs to take place is in the HHS facilities and facilities that are further down the immigration line where the comprehensive 6 7 care and services can be coordinated. And the physicians at CBP 8 agree.

9 Mrs. Brooks. And, Mr. Hayes, the issues around vaccines 10 and the health, physical health of the kids?

11 Mr. Hayes. Yes, ma'am. So every time a child arrives at 12 one of our shelters, within 2 business days they're required to undergo a full medical examination. We call it an IME, initial 13 14 medical exam or examination. And according to the American 15 Academy of Pediatrics we provide all the vaccinations as age-appropriate to each child, and for any child that is 6 months 16 17 of age or older we also give them the flu vaccine. Again, each doctor has discretion in regards to that though. 18

19 Mrs. Brooks. Thank you.

And, Madam Chairwoman, I would just like to share that I have also visited the Texas border. I visited an ORR facility in Bristow, Virginia. I visited a new service coming on board in Indianapolis. And one of the things that I heard, which is very troubling, is that part of the reason children are

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transported in the middle of the night, which people may not realize they are being transported in the middle of the night, it is because our citizens are attacking and chastising ICE and CBP and others and ORR employees who are moving them and who are trying to care for them.

6 Ms. DeGette. And I thank the gentlelady and her time has 7 expired.

8 Mrs. Brooks. Thank you. I yield back.

9 Ms. DeGette. I now recognize the gentlelady from Illinois,
10 Ms. Schakowsky, for 5 minutes.

Ms. Schakowsky. I just want to say that I think this period in history right now, which I think is characterized by just unimaginable and unnecessary suffering of immigrants in this country that is a nation of immigrants -- neither of my parents was born in the United States of America -- will be long-remembered and long-criticized.

In an April of 2018 Memorandum of Agreement, the Department of Health and Human Services agreed to share information about parents and family members coming forward to sponsor refugee children who arrived alone at the southern border with the Department of Homeland Security. And earlier -- it is -- this cruel and harmful policy sparked fear in many potential spouses, people who now are afraid to come forward. I had an incident

24 at the airport in Chicago on a problem kind of like this.

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Earlier this month, HHS Office of the Inspector General found that many ORR facilities "reported that it became more difficult difficulties ponsors willing to accept children" and that these difficulties resulted in "delays in placing children with sponsors." These delays caused the average length of stay for children to skyrocket to 93 days in November of 2001.

And I wanted to ask you, Mr. Hayes, has ORR considered
withdrawing entirely from that MOA? And if not, why?

9 Yeah. So I would answer that question in two Mr. Haves. 10 Number one, I think it's important to note that ways, ma'am. 11 there are certain components to the MOA that we can still consider 12 very valuable, referral information, information that is learned 13 by DHS after the child comes to ORR care. That's information 14 that we want to be shared and so that's how information sharing 15 has happened, happens. It also memorialized abuse reporting to DHS that HHS might learn about after the child comes into our 16 17 care.

In regards to the negative impact on the average length of care, I became acting director at the very end of November of last year, and a few weeks later on December 18th we issued, with my approval, the very first of four operational directives that sought to deal with the, basically the negative child welfare implications that an increase in length of care was, you know, was affecting. That allowed us to discharge some 8,000 children

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in about 30 days. Additionally, in March of this year we issued a second operational directive that ended the fingerprinting of moms and dads that were already here seeking to sponsor the children -- these are not separations, these are moms and dads that were already here -- unless there was a red flag during the public records check, then we would do additional checking.

7 Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you.

8 Mr. Hayes. Yes, ma'am. So, yeah.

9 Ms. Schakowsky. Okay.

Ms. Maxwell, let me just say how appreciative I am of the OIG report and I think it documents so many of the harmful effects of the policies that we have. And what effects do longer length of stays have on ORR facilities' ability to provide adequate health and mental health care to children in custody?

15 Ms. Maxwell. Thank you for that question. We heard a lot about that from the frontline positions and clinicians that work 16 17 with these children and they said that it has a negative effect on their behavior as well as their mental health. And that they 18 19 saw that children's mental health deteriorated the longer that 20 they were in care, which is why the OIG recommends that ORR look 21 at all current policies with an eye towards trying to figure out 22 if there's anything in there that still negatively impacts the 23 ability to release children in a timely way.

24

Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you. What concerns and challenges **NEAL R. GROSS**

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1 did the clinicians and providers report with regard to treating 2 children in ORR care, especially those who had been separated 3 from their parents?

Ms. Maxwell. The clinicians told us that working with 4 5 children who had been separated from their parents was more challenging than the population they were used to serving who 6 7 were unaccompanied as they came across the border. They noted 8 that these children experienced a greater sense of fear, 9 abandonment, post-traumatic stress, and that in many cases they 10 were unable to distinguish the federal employees that had 11 separated them from the federal employees who were trying to help 12 them.

Ms. Schakowsky. And these are long-term effects, right?Or can be long-term effects?

Ms. Maxwell. That is my understanding from research, yes.
Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you. I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The chair now recognizes the gentleman fromSouth Carolina, Mr. Duncan, for 5 minutes.

Mr. Duncan. Thank you, Madam Chair. The Flores Settlement was, I believe, in 1997, so at least for as far back as 1997 we have had children apprehended at our southern border taken into custody and ultimately released into the country. In 2011, we saw the beginning, I believe, of the modern unaccompanied children migration into this country. It spiked again in 2014. In fact,

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I remember having a conversation with President Obama at the Summit of the Americas in Panama in April of 2015. I have a great picture of it, he and I talking about this issue. And I surprised him because I told him I probably agreed with their administration more than some of my Republican colleagues about increased money going to the Northern Triangle countries to take care of the problem there. I remember that conversation vividly.

But to listen to the other side, you would think that the 8 9 problem of unaccompanied children coming to our border and the 10 separation of children from the adults that they are with only 11 happened with the election of Donald J. Trump. No, it has been 12 going on the past administration, this administration, and as 13 far back as 1997. What concerns me, what I said in the February 14 hearing and I will say again today, is that every adult 15 accompanying a child at the border isn't their parent. Human trafficking is real in this world and it is happening along our 16 17 southern border. Not only with women sold into sex slavery, other types of human trafficking, but also child trafficking and 18 19 possibly child sex trafficking that is unfathomable.

20 So when a child shows up at a CBP facility or apprehended 21 by officers out in the desert and that child is accompanied by 22 an adult, I think it is very important that our nation tries to 23 determine who that adult is and what situation that child might 24 be in. Now there are a lot of situations where family units come

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and the children are with their parents, but you don't know that by looking at them after they have come across the desert with dirt- and sweat-stained faces. It is important for the health and well-being of that child for us to separate that child from that adult and figure out whether that is their parent or whether that is a coyote bringing them across the border or a trafficker hoping to sell that child into some form of slavery.

So I appreciate this nation taking the well-being of that 8 child into consideration in determining who that adult is with 9 10 that child, because I can only imagine some of the horrors that 11 that child has probably seen on his journey north and I don't 12 like to think about the horrors that that child may have endured 13 on their journey north. And I definitely don't want to think 14 about the children that we don't apprehend that make it into this 15 country with those coyotes, those human traffickers, those sex traffickers, and end up in abominable situations. 16

Now we can play politics and we can blame this administration or that administration for separating children at the border in trying to determine who the adults are. We can play the blame game and we can play politics and all that. But I want to applaud the men and women sitting at this table for trying to have the best interest of those children at heart.

Now the question I have for Mr. Hayes, how do we get DNA
 testing in this so that we can more rapidly determine the familial

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1 relationship between that child and that adult they are with or 2 the lack thereof, so that we can prosecute that human trafficker? 3 But if they are related, how can we more rapidly reunite those 4 families?

5 So, Congressman, thank you for that question. Mr. Haves. ORR does not use DNA testing en masse. We did use it, and I 6 7 would defer to my colleague Commander White in some of the 8 reunification efforts that were, you know, under the 9 court-ordered deadline last summer. It was very different from 10 the normal ORR policies and procedures. I also think my 11 colleagues at CBP could address some of what they do on the spot. 12 I know I've had reports that that's happening and there's 13 increasing in that.

Mr. Duncan. I am out of time and maybe the chairwoman will let them answer. But I will say this. I think the goal of all of us is to make sure that those families are reunited as soon as possible.

18 Madam Chair, I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. Thank you. The gentleman yields back. The
chair now recognizes the gentlelady from Florida, Ms. Castor,
for 5 minutes.

Ms. Castor. Well, thank you, Madam Chair. And thank you for your efforts to shine a light on this, because this new report chronicles the harm inflicted on children due to the cruel policy

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of family separation instituted by the Trump administration. This report now confirms it with in a most sweeping fashion and in the most sweeping fashion of any analysis done to date and I want to thank the Office of Inspector General for doing this. And the fact that these children are likely never to recover from the pain and cruelty will be a stain on this administration forever.

8 Ms. Maxwell, one of the key findings in your report is that 9 the kids sent to ORR facilities had previously experienced intense 10 trauma such as physical or sexual abuse and other forms of violence 11 within their country of origin even before their entry into the 12 United States; is that correct?

13 Ms. Maxwell. That is correct. That's what we heard.

14 Ms. Castor. And your report found that family separations

15 resulted in a whole new level of trauma inflicted on the children.

16 The report states that "according to program directors and mental

17 health clinicians, separated children exhibited more fear,

18 feelings of abandonment, and post-traumatic stress than did the

19 children who were not separated;" is that correct?

20 Ms. Maxwell. That is correct.

21 Ms. Castor. You also found that "separation from parents 22 and a hectic reunification process added to the trauma the 23 children had already experienced and put tremendous pressure on

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24 the professionals in the facilities;" is that correct?

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1 Ms. Maxwell. Indeed it is, yes.

2 So let me highlight a few examples of how the Ms. Castor. 3 family separation policy made the jobs of ORR providers even 4 harder than it normally is. Your report found for example that 5 some separated children could not distinguish facility staff from the immigration agents who separated them from their parents. 6 7 You also quote a program clinician who said, "Every single separated kid has been terrified. We are seen as the enemy." 8 9 Is that accurate?

Ms. Maxwell. Yes, we heard a number of heartbreakingstories from the frontline staff who treat these children.

12 And we have heard that some within HHS, at least Ms. Castor. 13 some ORR career officials, were trying to sound the alarm that 14 a forced separation policy would be harmful for the children and 15 would strain ORR, but it is not clear what happened to those 16 concerns. Given that these concerns prove valid, are there 17 lessons for HHS leadership about why these warnings either within the Department or outside the Department were not taken more 18 19 seriously?

20 Ms. Maxwell. The Inspector General has a wide range of work 21 that we are doing looking at the health and safety of children 22 in the facilities. But in addition to that work we are exploring 23 the factors that challenge the Department as well as the 24 facilities in reunifying the children separated from their

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parents. And as part of that work that is upcoming, we are in fact looking at the interagency communication prior to the

3 official adoption of the zero-tolerance policy.

Ms. Castor. And we are trying to get those documents as well, but the administration has stonewalled us. Have they stonewalled you as well?

Ms. Maxwell. To the best of our knowledge they have been
forthcoming with documents to the Inspector General and have made
staff available for our interview and discussion.

10 Ms. Castor. How can you ensure that you have gotten all 11 of the documents and correspondence and emails?

Ms. Maxwell. That is an excellent question that we have asked ourselves many, many times. We have been engaging probably over the last year with the Department and we have our legal counsel involved in working with the OGC within the Department to assure us that we have received all responsive documents to our requests.

18 Ms. Castor. Are you confident that that has been the case 19 or do you still have questions about that?

Ms. Maxwell. We have had in-depth conversations with the Department about how they procure the documents, the algorithms that they used, the technology they used, and at this point we do feel confident that the Department has been responsive to our requests.

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1 Ms. Castor. Has HHS leadership conducted an internal 2 lessons-learned assessment about what happened here? 3 Ms. Maxwell. I would have to defer that question to the 4 Department. 5 Ms. Castor. Do you think they should? Ms. Maxwell. I certainly hope that our report that comes 6 7 out looking at this will in fact drive positive change and some 8 reassessment and lessons learned for the Department, absolutely. 9 Ms. Castor. Mr. Hayes, have you gone -- have you had time 10 to -- well, I hate to put it this way. I mean this is such a 11 sweeping report and such a damning indictment on this policy, 12 I mean certainly you have gone back and accepted responsibility 13 for what has happened? 14 Well, I just want to be clear. The family Mr. Hayes. 15 separation and zero tolerance was before my time at HHS. But

17 Secretary Johnson, my immediate supervisor, back to the OIG, we 18 concurred with their recommendations and we are working on

I will say that myself, and there's a letter from Assistant

19 implementing those.

16

And when I became permanent director earlier this year, ma'am, and I think if you polled any of the career staff at ORR, it was absolutely my desire to change the culture and how we operate inside there. I absolutely, every single day undergo best-practices discussions and rely heavily on the counsel of

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1 my senior career staff at ORR, both the child welfare experts 2 and the medical team, our policy team, and the operations team. 3 They're the experts.

Ms. Castor. And if that is the case, I encourage you to do a better job with providing the documents to this oversight committee. That needs to happen.

Mr. Hayes. Okay. That would be with the Assistant
Secretary of Legislation and her team and it's my understanding
that the committee staff and her team are working on that.

10 Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady yields back. The chair now 11 recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Mullin, for 5 minutes. 12 Thank you, Madam Chair. And thank you for Mr. Mullin. everyone that is here. Obviously, you are doing the best job 13 14 you can underneath the conditions and I just want to tell you 15 I know it can be difficult and sometimes you can come thank you. up here on the Hill and feel like you have been kicked around 16 17 a little bit, but I think everybody is passionate about it. Ιt doesn't matter what side of the aisle you are on we may look at 18 19 it a little bit different. But I do want to thank you for your 20 service. It means a lot to all of us.

21 Mr. Hayes, in response to the surge of the unaccompanied 22 children crossing the border back in '14, did the Obama

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23 administration use temporary shelters to house and care for

24 unaccompanied children?

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1 Mr. Hayes. Yes, sir. They did.

2 Mr. Mullin. Do we have any of those still open today?

3 Mr. Hayes. No, sir. We do not.

4 Mr. Mullin. I thought Homestead in Florida was stood up.

5 Mr. Hayes. Homestead was selected as a site and the

6 provider. It was sometime in very late 2015, sir.

7 Mr. Mullin. In 2015.

8 Mr. Hayes. Yeah, December, I believe.

9 Mr. Mullin. But it was still underneath the Obama

10 administration that it was stood up though.

Mr. Hayes. That is correct. In the last administration
the site and the provider was chosen at Homestead December 2015.

13 Mr. Mullin. And that was specifically in response to the

14 unaccompanied children in the surge of '14 to make sure --

15 Mr. Hayes. That is correct.

16 Mr. Mullin. Okay.

17 Mr. Hayes. It was brought on as an influx shelter,

18 Congressman.

19Mr. Mullin. And just making sure I was clear on there.20Commander White, what was the policy during the Obama

21 administration to determine if the children were indeed with their

22 parents or family members when they were crossing the border?

23 Mr. White. So the determination as to whether a child is 24 accompanied by a parent or is unaccompanied is a DHS determination

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1 not an HHS determination, unfortunately.

2 Mr. Mullin. Well, you stated that you were raising flags 3 about the zero-tolerance policy, so that will tell you that there 4 must have been some separation that was taking place before the 5 zero-tolerance policy came into place underneath the Trump 6 administration. But was there separation taking place 7 underneath the Obama administration?

8 Mr. White. There have always been for the history of the 9 program a small number of separations for cause. However, no one should confuse that with the reality in the world that changed 10 11 approximately July of 2017 when there was a tenfold increase in 12 the percentage of referrals per month that were a result of 13 separation. That in turn further increased with the formal 14 announcement of --

Mr. Mullin. What was the reasoning behind the zerotolerance?

Mr. White. That is a question you'd have to submit to the
Department of Justice. I wasn't in that conversation.

Mr. Mullin. Well, what we were told was because of the threat of human trafficking and the fact that what our Ranking Member Walden has pointed out was that some of these children are actually being recycled and we were seeing the same children, that they were being trafficked too. And so that is why the zero tolerance because we had to figure out -- and correct me if I

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1 am wrong here, Commander White. We had to figure out if they 2 were actually with family, because which is worse, keeping them 3 with a trafficker or making sure that they are with their family so that we can make sure they are with a loved one. Because it 4 5 is not like they are coming across the line with a birth certificate and proof that it is actually their child. 6 How are 7 we supposed to know if we don't have genetics to test that they are actually with them? 8

9 Mr. White. Congressman, these are two extremely important 10 but entirely separate issues.

11 Mr. Mullin. Not really, because --

12 Mr. White. The children who experience separation from 13 their parents are not the children who were exclusion cases.

14 Mr. Mullin. But how are we -- hold on, Commander White. 15 I am not trying to argue with you. I am trying to figure out how else do you determine them? Are you just supposed to take 16 17 the individual's word for it? Because I know coyotes don't lie and traffickers don't lie. I mean they always tell the truth 18 19 as soon as you get them. I mean, these are individuals that cross 20 the border illegally so they already broke the laws. So how is 21 it that we are supposed to do our due diligence on figuring out 22 if the individual is actually related to or is the parent of the 23 child?

24

Mr. White. That is done both by CBP for its part in the

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1 operation and by HHS.

2 Mr. Mullin. How else do you do that until you separate? 3 Mr. White. The method that's used in ORR is verification 4 of relationship through consular-verified birth certificates, or when those are unavailable --5 If it doesn't exist, what do you do? 6 Mr. Mullin. 7 Mr. White. In those cases, DNA confirmation of biological 8 maternity are --In the meantime, do you separate or keep them 9 Mr. Mullin. 10 together? 11 To be clear, Congressman, you are confusing two Mr. White. 12 issues. One is separation for cause and the other is separation 13 pursuant to ZTP. They are different. 14 Well, but there was zero tolerance. I am not Mr. Mullin. 15 confusing the two, in all due respect. I appreciate it. I know 16 darn good and well what I am talking about. 17 Mr. White. You asked me if you were wrong, Congressman. Mr. Mullin. You had specifically said about the zero 18 19 That is what you have referred to multiple times. tolerance. 20 What I am saying is what was the determination prior to the zero 21 determination to figure it out, and if that didn't exist what 22 do you do at that point? Because you are the one that has been 23 saying that you raised red flags and concerns about it. Well, 24 but at the same time, the Trump administration was raising red **NEAL R. GROSS**

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1 flags as concerns about keeping them with people that they can't 2 verify the individual is actually with them or not.

And then there is no such thing as forged documents. You and I both know that -- hahaha. So what is the determination? Because we know coyotes, we know the traffickers, the cartels are not sophisticated enough to understand what our policies are to start making false documentations to actually try pairing them together. So what else are we supposed to do?

9 Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired, but I will 10 allow as I have with the other members on both sides who have 11 asked the questions, I will allow the witness to answer the 12 questions asked.

13 Mr. White. The specific methods used by CBP to determine 14 if there are doubts for parentage or not, which I have tremendous 15 confidence in, I would defer to my colleague from CBP. Ι certainly can speak to our methods in ORR. But I want to be clear 16 17 that in the numbers that we have all reported regarding separations, those exclude all cases where there was any 18 19 determination that these were not parents. So when we speak of 20 the numbers in the Ms. L case, which I provided in my testimony, 21 those are all parental cases not covered by an exclusion such 22 as danger to the child. And I just want to be clear about that because the congressman is exactly right, the issue of false 23 24 families is a compelling concern for both DHS and HHS, but it's

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1 a separate issue from family separation.

2 Ms. DeGette. I thank the witness. The chair now recognizes 3 the very patient gentlelady from California, Ms. Barragan, for 4 5 minutes.

5 And I thank you, Madam Chair. First of all, Ms. Barragan. just to correct the record since we are talking about what 6 7 information we are going to get to determine who are adults in 8 this debate, first of all, you know, there have been allegations 9 that separations have been like the one happening under the Trump 10 administration have been happening for a long time under different 11 administrations. Prior administrations used prosecutorial 12 This administration, specifically Secretary Kelly, discretion. 13 came to Congress and said one of the reasons they were doing it 14 was to deter people. It was intentional to deter people and they 15 were going to get rid of using the prosecutorial discretion. 16 So I wanted to just correct that because there is so much false 17 information going around on that. Second of all, children have not died until this current administration. 18 Ms. Maxwell, 19 you testified earlier that children when they come over they have 20 already experienced some type of trauma prior to arrival; is that

21 correct?

22 Ms. Maxwell. That's correct.

23 Ms. Barragan. And would say that if you come here as a child 24 and you are separated from a parent that would cause further

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1 trauma?

2 Ms. Maxwell. That is what we heard from the clinicians in 3 the field.

Ms. Barragan. Okay. And would you say that if a child were separated and experienced sexual abuse or assault that that would lead to further trauma?

Ms. Maxwell. We are looking at that in our next study, but
certainly that would be another type of trauma.

9 Ms. Barragan. Do you not think that if a child is sexually 10 abused that they would experience trauma?

Ms. Maxwell. It's certainly another type of trauma. It's just not one that we particularly focus on in this study and we will be focusing on that in a future study.

Ms. Barragan. Is it your opinion that if a child is sexually abused they would be further traumatized?

16 Ms. Maxwell. Well, of course.

Ms. Barragan. Okay. Is it your opinion that if a child was slapped around and dragged that they would suffer trauma from that interaction?

20 Ms. Maxwell. Yes. I would just point out that the benefit 21 of our report is that we are bringing voices from the field and 22 we are really relying on what they're telling us about what they 23 experienced with the children.

24 Ms. Barragan. Right.

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And, Commander White, the Southwest Key location, those are
 ORR custody; is that correct?

3 Mr. White. Correct.

4 Ms. Barragan. Okay.

5 Mr. White. And I'll defer to Mr. Hayes about the -- but 6 yes, Southwest Key is one of the large providers of ORR services 7 to children.

8 Ms. Barragan. Thank you. The reason I am asking this 9 series of questions is because these are the types of allegations 10 and videos that have shown is happening in ORR custody. And our 11 children, while they may have arrived with some kind of trauma 12 because of the violence in their home country, are being further 13 traumatized whether it is to separation, whether it is due through sexual abuse, whether it is through being physically abused 14 15 through slapped around and dragged around, and it is unacceptable. 16 It is completely unacceptable.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 1336. It is a mental healthcare bill for children unhumanly separated from their parents by the federal government. And we hear that when children get into ORR they get some kind of mental health evaluation, but doesn't that mental health service end when the child's detention ends? Ms. Maxwell?

23 Ms. Maxwell. Yes. That is my understanding.

Ms. Barragan. Right. So this bill would say that if a child

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1 suffers from mental health issues that they would get ongoing coverage regardless of whether they are in custody or not. 2 Ιf 3 we are causing additional trauma to a child, I think that we have 4 the responsibility to provide services for these children. As 5 one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle said, we should treat these children like they are ours. 6

7 I want to follow up on my colleague's questioning about the new OIG report. It is certainly disturbing. 8 It lays out bare 9 the carnage that the family separations unleashed on these 10 children. HHS claimed innocence in the family separation crisis 11 and has said it did not know about the policy. But the committee 12 has obtained multiple documents that demonstrate this isn't quite 13 the full story.

14 ORR career staff were sounding the alarm bells to HHS leaders 15 nearly a year before the administration's cruel zero-tolerance policy was enacted. We obtained a July 2017 memo from HHS that 16 17 in the document binder, that is in the document binder that all of you have. In that memo, nearly a year before family 18 19 separations began, Commander White warned of family separations 20 that were to be implemented. That is tab number 2 in the binder. 21 In September 2017, HHS staff again referred to a new DHS policy 22 to separate families -- that is binder document 6 -- and leaders within HHS were also talking about family separation policies. 23 24 In November 2017, still well before the zero-tolerance

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1 policy was enacted, Eric Hargan, the then acting secretary who 2 now serves as deputy secretary, requested a briefing on family 3 separations, tab 10. We even have emails from Mr. Hayes' predecessor, Scott Lloyd, the then director of ORR, who said that 4 5 ORR noticed CBP was separating families before zero tolerance and ORR was tracking it. ORR and HHS leadership either saw this 6 7 coming or should have seen this coming and because HHS leadership ignored these warnings, the worst fears were realized. 8

9 Mr. Hayes, just a quick question. I understand you were 10 not in your position at the time, but if you had received these 11 warnings in the year leading up to zero tolerance what would you 12 have done with that information?

Mr. Hayes. If I receive any information from my senior career staff that raises child welfare concerns, I would share those with my immediate supervisor, Assistant Secretary Lynn Johnson.

17 Ms. Barragan. Thank you, I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired. The chair
now recognizes the gentleman from California, Mr. Cardenas, for
5 minutes.

21 Mr. Cardenas. Thank you very much, Madam Chairwoman and 22 colleagues, for having this incredibly important hearing on an 23 issue that affects human beings who are -- who have come to our 24 country in many, many, many cases to flee violence and in some

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cases almost certain death. And I hope and pray that we all learn from this both as practitioners in the field and also as policymakers as well as to what should be our path forward to making sure that we respect not only the Constitution, but we respect the human beings that are in our custody and in our care.

When it comes to traumatic consequences on children's mental 6 7 health and it is not just the HHS or OIG that has come to this conclusion, it seems to be a universal understanding and belief 8 based on science and fact. 9 That is why we have protections under 10 the Flores Settlement to prevent children from being indefinitely 11 detained. Despite those protections, the Trump administration 12 has issued a rule that would essentially dismantle Flores and 13 permit DHS to detain children and families beyond the current 14 20-day limitation. Ms. Maxwell, in the recently released 15 HHS OIG report your office notes, and I will quote, children with longer stays experienced more stress, anxiety, and behavioral 16 17 The report adds that "some children who did not initially issues. exhibit mental health or behavioral issues began reacting 18 19 negatively as their stays grew longer." Ms. Maxwell, based on 20 these findings, would you agree or disagree that an increased 21 length of detention can have detrimental effects on children? 22 Ms. Maxwell. Certainly as reflected in our report, we'd 23 show that the length of stay has a negative effect on children's 24 well-being. I'll just note that our focus was on ORR facilities,

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and the detention policy that you're referencing is for
 immigration detention centers. So our report speaks only to once
 they have already gone through the detention center into an ORR
 facility.

And yes, absolutely what the clinicians at the front line told us is that the longer the children are in care, the more difficult their behavior becomes and the more disillusioned they become and the more mental health troubles they see, even including self-harm and suicidal ideation.

Mr. Cardenas. Has there ever been an opinion, a professional opinion or a study of value that actually says that there is a differentiation between what moniker is on the door of the facility that the child is in when they are experiencing this trauma?

Ms. Maxwell. I would just offer that the facilities that ORR runs are state-licensed child welfare facilities that are governed by Flores and provide a whole host of child-centric services which are different than immigration detention centers that have a different mission.

20 Mr. Cardenas. Okay.

21 Commander White, when you testified before the subcommittee 22 in February, you stated and I will quote, toxic stress has 23 consequences both for children's behavioral health and their 24 physical health, and those consequences are frequently lifelong.

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1 Commander White, is there any reason to doubt the decades of 2 research on the long-term traumatic effects on children who are 3 detained or, for example, or the U.N.'s position on the detention 4 of children?

5 Mr. White. The available scientific consensus of the 6 effects of a toxic stress particularly in the available literature 7 on children in detention I see no reason to question that 8 scientific consensus. It is well-established and supported by 9 evidence.

10 Mr. Cardenas. Okay. Should the stress inflicted on 11 children due to detention be a relevant consideration when 12 drafting rules related to child detainment?

Mr. White. I can't speak to law enforcement or detention.
It is fundamental to any discussion of our work in ORR in child
welfare.

16 Mr. Cardenas. Okay. With experts in the field emphasizing 17 the detrimental effects of prolonged detention on children, I am concerned about who is looking out for the best interests of 18 19 the affected children. Mr. Hayes, ORR is the expert on child 20 welfare. What role did your agency play in writing this 21 regulation especially on the decision to allow prolonged 22 detention of children?

23 Mr. Hayes. So, Congressman, thank you for the question. 24 So the role or the role that HHS played was very limited in regards

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1 to the overall rule. You know, it sought to codify, you know, consistent with the Homeland Security Act and TVPRA rules and 2 3 regulations. We focused on our part. One of the examples, I 4 think, was kind of the movement of some of the hearings from the 5 Department of Justice over to the Department of Appeals Board, which would be inside HHS, by independent hearing officers in 6 7 regards to certain discharges. But the overwhelming majority of the Flores rule was DHS. 8

9 Mr. Cardenas. Okay. Thank you very much. My time has 10 expired. I will yield back.

Ms. DeGette. I thank the gentleman. The chair now yields to the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Soto, 5 minutes for the purpose of questioning.

14 Mr. Soto. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Director Hayes, I had sent you all a letter on September 16 10th regarding the proposed facility in central Florida. We 17 ended up finding out about this because a notice was sent to our 18 local government officials, but not to Members of Congress, folks 19 who have oversight over HHS, so I was really surprised about that 20 that I would find out through my local mayor rather than directly 21 from HHS.

22 What is the nature of the detention center that you all are 23 looking to put in central Florida?

24 Mr. Hayes. So to Ms. Maxwell's point, we don't have any

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detention facilities at HHS. Ours are child welfare centers that
are licensed by the respective state. And I'll just say,
Congressman, as we look to expand our permanent state-licensed
network we have a process at HHS where we do notify Members of
Congress, local officials, and if you were not notified, I
apologize on behalf of our Department.

7 So what is the nature of the facility, generally Mr. Soto. speaking, that you are looking to locate in central Florida? 8 9 So, absolutely, sir. So we're looking at a Mr. Haves. 10 number of sites in conjunction with the GSA to identify some 11 smaller to medium-sized facilities where we can, again with prior 12 interactions that I've had with your colleagues on the platform 13 today, where we want to again expand our state-licensed permanent 14 We're looking to own or lease some of those building network. 15 ourselves, which is a kind of change of how we operate at HHS, 16 in order to give us more control over the capacity and then we 17 in turn find operatives to come in and run those as the child welfare folks within each of those shelters. So, yes, sir. 18 19 Central Florida is an area given the population, the bilingual 20 nature of a lot of the constituents there, the educational 21 opportunities, in order to bring both youth care workers and 22 clinicians on board. We have other areas that we're also looking at here in the D.C./Northern Virginia area, New York, L.A. 23

24

Mr. Soto. What would be the age group of the refugees who

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1 would be housed there?

2 You know, it's really too early to say because Mr. Hayes. 3 again we have a large number of different types of shelters we're 4 I will say this, sir. The majority of the children looking at. 5 in our care at ORR are teenagers, 13 to 17, and the majority of But we do need again specialty beds for parenting 6 those are male. 7 teens, sibling groups, you know, pregnant mothers that will 8 deliver while in our care and so, you know, so we need a broad 9 array of different type of shelters and beds in order to timely 10 receive these children from CBP so we can care for them.

Mr. Soto. So you anticipate this center could be used to house children as well as adults based upon your current strategy?

Mr. Hayes. Absolutely not, sir. HHS doesn't have any authority to house adults. These would be -- when I say a parenting teen --

16 Mr. Soto. So for children or for birthing, for women who 17 are pregnant and having children?

Mr. Hayes. Yeah, let me clarify that, sir. I apologize. In that case we are talking about two unaccompanied alien children. The mother herself is a child that is under the age of 18 and is unaccompanied, and either the child that she has with her or the child that she would deliver would also be a UAC. So we would keep them together.

Mr. Soto. Well, I would be remiss if I didn't mention the **NEAL R. GROSS**

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strong opposition locally to putting a center there. I want to
 turn also to Homestead next.

3 Mr. Hayes. Yes, sir.

Mr. Soto. You know, I was welcomed to headlines today about
ORR spending \$33 million so far since that facility has been
vacated. Why do we still -- why hasn't this facility been closed
yet?

8 Mr. Hayes. So that's a good question, Congressman. Ι 9 welcome the opportunity to expand on the article that I think 10 left out a lot of key facts and even misconstrued some things. 11 Number one, there have not been any children there since August 12 That is an accurate statement. Shortly thereafter, we did 3rd. 13 reduce the number of staff and the supportable census from 2,700 14 down to 1,200.

And in coordination with my planning and logistics team, again senior career staff whose counsel I value significantly at ORR, and the fact that these migration numbers are difficult, if not impossible, to predict, those 1,200 beds are something that we wanted to be able to have quick access to in the event of an emergency because a UAC is better off in any HHS facility as opposed to a Border Patrol station.

22 Mr. Soto. We also had asked when that facility was at least 23 in part shuttered where the children who were staying there went. 24 Seventy percent, we were informed, were reunited, but we never

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got a response on where the rest of these children were sent to. I am getting, to this date, requests from my constituents to know the details of this because it happened in our state. And again, a deeply unpopular program and a deeply unpopular center because it is against a lot of our values in immigration.

I realize you are here to manage it and not direct that policy, but will you commit to me today to get us a response in where the rest of the 30 percent of the children ended up being relocated to?

I won't commit to the specifics out of privacy 10 Mr. Hayes. 11 and concerns and respect for the children. But I will say that 12 the majority of them that were transferred to other sites within 13 ORR's network, sir, were either due to medical reasons or they 14 simply don't have identifiable sponsors here in the United States 15 and therefore they could not be discharged to family like you In fact, I think it ended up being actually more than 80 16 said. 17 percent of them were discharged to family members.

18 Mr. Soto. Well, without names it would be great to get at 19 least the statistics on where these kids went so I could respond 20 to constituent questions about this.

21 Mr. Hayes. We've put those numbers forward, sir, and I 22 believe they've even been shared by the media, so I don't see 23 any reason why the Assistant Secretary for Legislation and her 24 team couldn't get those to you in a timely fashion.

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1 Mr. Soto. Thank you, and I yield back.

2 Mr. Hayes. Thank you, sir.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. The chair now recognizes the ranking member for any closing remarks he might have.

6 Mr. Guthrie. Thank you very much. So we aren't doing 7 questions, just closing remarks, right?

8 Ms. DeGette. Well, you can do questions, whatever you want.
9 Mr. Guthrie. Okay.

10 Ms. DeGette. It is your time.

11 Well, I will just close. So it is important Mr. Guthrie. 12 that we do this and have oversight. And we know that there has 13 been issues at the border. There has been crisis at the border. 14 I know, and I know what my friend Mr. McKinley was talking about. 15 People were even on the floor of the House and there is not a 16 crisis at the border, and the media, not a crisis at the border, 17 And so, we need to do oversight. It is our job and there was. 18 as Members of Congress to make sure that things, that in our 19 jurisdiction we have the oversight to look to see, look forward 20 and wanting to see what was the problem, how do we solve the 21 problem, and how can Congress help solve the problem.

But the one thing that you want to see is that people are trying to address the problem and not just let it linger until Congress steps in and does something. And I think today hopefully

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people see that there is a big effort to make sure the problems that have happened at the BP facilities, at getting them into ORR, tracking -- or not tracking, but understanding the data between the children is really being, is being addressed. So I really appreciate that.

I think also we need to look in a mirror. I think that we
talked about 72 hours, we talked about 50 days and how long is
too long. I thought it was a little over 6 weeks, but I think,
Chief, you said 57 days from the time you requested supplemental
funding until the time it was approved by Congress?

11 Mr. Modlin. Yes, sir, 57 days.

Mr. Guthrie. And I am not one to say we should have done it on day 1. Congress has its duty to do due diligence and make sure any budget request, particularly of that size, is appropriate. But if we remember what happened in the spring, it was brought forward, we went through the spring and all of -- and we had different debates on the floor, had appropriations bills as Republicans tried motions to recommit.

19 The appropriate chairman and folks, people on the 20 Appropriations Committee would say we know it is important and 21 we are going to do it, but not here, not here, not here. It kept 22 lingering to the point where a group of Republicans would hold 23 time on the floor every day in June to try to -- to do different 24 tactics to try to bring it to the attention. And it took to right

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before the break for 4th of July for us to get a bill to you say
 has made a major difference at the border.

3 So I think 57 days, 72 hours is we want to get them out of 4 your facility sooner than 72 hours. We want them out of your 5 facility sooner than 50. But 57 days is way too long for Congress 6 to do its job to give you the resources you need to make the 7 improvements that you have made. And we appreciate that and I 8 appreciate you being here and we still have a lot of work to do 9 and we are willing to work with you to do it. And I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. I thank the gentleman.

10

11 Chief Modlin, your career with the Border Patrol; is that 12 right? You have been there a long time.

13 Mr. Haves. Yes, ma'am, 24 years with the U.S. Border Patrol. 24 years, and I want to thank you for your 14 Ms. DeGette. 15 service. And I also want you to communicate to your agents there 16 at the border and your employees that we really appreciate their 17 service too. And what you are saying, when you said they were 18 bringing diapers from home and, you know, they don't want to be 19 thrust into this anymore than anybody else does and it is the 20 same thing with the ORR personnel.

You know, when we had the family separation I went down and I talked to some of those personnel and they were just doing their best. These rank-and-file folks they are just doing their best and I understand that. You know, some people have said, well,

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- 1 the Democrats don't understand that. They think that the Border
- 2 Patrol are cruel. We do not think that at all.
- 3 Mr. Modlin. Ma'am, if I could?
- 4 Ms. DeGette. Yes, go ahead.
- 5 Mr. Modlin. I will definitely bring that message back.
- 6 Ms. DeGette. Thank you.
- 7 Mr. Modlin. Because as I know you are aware, there is
- 8 definitely a vilification of the Border Patrol.
- 9 Ms. DeGette. Right.
- Mr. Modlin. What I can tell you is that more than 128 agents have died in the line of duty --
- 12 Ms. DeGette. You bet.
- Mr. Modlin. -- protecting this country. Some of those agents have died, they've drowned while trying to rescue migrants from the Rio Grande.
- 16 Ms. DeGette. You are right.

17 Mr. Modlin. They've been run over by drug smugglers.

18 They've been shot by drug smugglers and TCOs. These are agents

- 19 that do everything every day and act professionally,
- 20 compassionately and sacrifice. And they're willing to sacrifice
- 21 their lives for this country, for those migrants, for to secure

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- 22 the --
- 23 Ms. DeGette. For human rights.

24 Mr. Modlin. So I do appreciate your words.

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1 And I agree. So in your years with the Border Ms. DeGette. 2 Patrol, I think you can agree and I think, Commander White, you 3 would see this too, is we do have a historic waxing and waning 4 of the number of people presenting at the border. It happens 5 byat the seasons; isn't that correct? Yes or no will work. So there is certainly seasonal trends. 6 Mr. Modlin. 7 Ms. DeGette. Right.

8 Mr. Modlin. But these numbers have never been seen before.
9 Ms. DeGette. Right.

10 Mr. Modlin. This was not a seasonal trend.

11 Ms. DeGette. But we have the seasonal trends, so then we My colleagues on the other side of the aisle 12 saw these numbers. 13 keeping talking about how we had a huge influx of unaccompanied minors in 2014 under the Obama administration, so we have had 14 15 an uncertainty at the border now for about 5 years or more. And 16 I, myself, am not particularly interested in blaming, you know, 17 one person or another for this influx of people, but today I am worried about the kids. 18

So then we keep hearing this continual bashing about 57 days for the emergency supplemental, but the fact is this has been going on for a long time. And what we need to develop, I think what HHS needs to develop and what Homeland Security needs to develop is a policy that we can somehow deal with these surges of children that come for whatever reason so that the human rights

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1 of these children can be preserved.

And, Commander White, this is what you have been saying for several years and I want to commend you for saying that. Irrespective of what is happening is if you have kids that are being held and for whatever reason they<u>'</u>are separated from their parents, they are being held without basic cleanliness or anything, this is psychologically damaging in the long run and that is what the IG report shows.

9 So my concern is that we develop a policy that has

10 interoperability between the two departments so we can know how 11 to treat the kids that are in the Border Patrol custody and get 12 them transferred, but also so that we can keep them united with 13 their parents or whoever else so that they suffer as little 14 additional trauma as possible after what they have experienced 15 and I think we should be able to do that on a bipartisan basis.

And so, this leads me to my last point which is we have got to get these documents, because we have been trying to figure out for 8 months now documents regarding how far up the chain the knowledge of this family separation went.

20 Commander White, you saw in the notebook we have gotten some 21 documents that indicate that there was discussion of the family 22 separation for some months before it actually happened. What 23 we are trying to find out is how far up the chain this knowledge 24 went. And the fact that HHS has steadfastly refused to provide

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those documents to this committee is really disturbing because we can't move forward until we know exactly what happened.

And so, this is why I am going -- Mr. Hayes, I am going to make one more plea. I know you are not the person in charge of this, but I am going to make one more plea. We have narrowed the list down. We need it for investigation and this is what this committee's role is and so we are going to keep pushing ahead on this.

9 And I just want to say one last time, Commander White, I 10 want to commend you for your dedication to these children. I 11 know you have been as a career civil servant fighting for them 12 from day 1, and this committee on both sides of the aisle we 13 appreciate all of the service that you give to this country and 14 we thank you and we hope you will continue to do that.

And last but not least, I want to ask unanimous consent that the contents of the document binder be introduced into the record and authorize staff to make appropriate redactions. Without objection, so ordered.

- 19 [The information follows:]
- 20

21 **********COMMITTEE INSERT*********

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1 I want to thank the witnesses for coming today Ms. DeGette. 2 and I want to remind members that pursuant to the committee rules 3 they have 10 business days to submit additional questions for 4 the record to be answered by witnesses who have appeared before 5 the subcommittee. I ask that the witnesses agree to respond promptly to such questions, and with that the subcommittee is 6 7 adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:47 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

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