117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 7741

To prevent the Federal Government from using taxpayer funds to distribute cellular devices to individuals who unlawfully cross the southern border, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 12, 2022

Mr. Donalds (for himself, Ms. Herrell, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Van Drew, Mrs. Boebert, Mr. Clyde, Mr. Lamborn, Mr. Norman, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mrs. Fischbach, and Mr. Bishop of North Carolina) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To prevent the Federal Government from using taxpayer funds to distribute cellular devices to individuals who unlawfully cross the southern border, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- This Act may be cited as the "No More Phones Act".
- 5 SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF CONGRESS.
- 6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

- (1) U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is charged with securing the United States borders at and between ports of entry by stopping inadmissible people and illicit goods.
 - (2) In fiscal year 2020, the U.S. Border Patrol experienced 405,036 total encounters with illegal immigrants. Comparatively, the U.S. Border Patrol encountered 1,662,167 illegal immigrants in fiscal year 2021—nearly 4 times the amount from the previous fiscal year.
 - (3) Upon apprehending illegal immigrants at the southern border, which often occurs voluntarily, the individuals are then processed and detained by CBP agents in holding facilities for approximately 52 hours, where they are provided 3 meals a day and a constant supply of water and snacks, and then subsequently placed into legal proceedings to determine the individual's immigration eligibility.
 - (4) If the undocumented individual requests asylum based on credible fear of persecution, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services will make a determination if the individual does in fact have credible fear of persecution, and if so, the alien will then be placed in a standard removal process according to section 240 of the Immigration and Nation-

- ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a) and may then pursue a hearing before an immigration judge.
 - (5) During these hearings, immigration judges within the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review determines whether an individual is subject to removal or if the individual is eligible for relief, although U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) makes the initial decision immediately after the alien was processed at CBP detention facilities, to detain the individual or release them into the several communities of the United States pending their immigration hearing.
 - (6) Aliens will then be considered for detention at ICE holding facilities or other detention plans coordinated with nongovernmental organizations; however, due to limited space and other legal considerations that relate to family units and immigration shelter licensing, many individuals that cross the southern border illegally are usually released into the several communities of the United States after leaving CBP detention facilities.
 - (7) All aliens released from ICE custody into the several communities of the United States are then assigned to a nondetained docket and must report to ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations

- 1 (ERO) at least once a year while they await a deci-2 sion on whether they should be removed from the 3 United States—which, as of August 2020, consisted 4 of over 3,300,000 outstanding cases waiting to be 5 heard.
 - (8) Some individuals in the nondetained docket are enrolled in Alternatives to Detention (ATD) programs, through which ERO ATD officers determine case management and supervision methods on a case-by-case basis, and if the alien complies with the terms of their plan within 30 days, the level of supervision may be lowered.
 - (9) One main method to ensure ATD compliance is to provide the alien with technology services, which may include telephonic reporting, GPS monitoring via ankle bracelets, or a smartphone application that allows for facial recognition scanning and GPS monitoring.
 - (10) Before the individual's immigration hearing, many individuals simply dispose of their ATD compliance cell phone immediately upon release, or after their initial 30-day compliance meeting with EOR ATD, to abscond and avoid further detection from immigration enforcement agencies.

- 1 (11) Another prevalent reason for an alien's
 2 falling out of contact with EOR ATD and thereby
 3 avoiding further detection includes instances where
 4 the alien moves within the United States and fails
 5 to provide updated contact information to EOR
 6 ATD.
 - (12) Ninety-five to ninety-seven percent of aliens that are released into the several communities of the United States don't show up for their removal hearings, resulting in many cases of undetected illegal immigrants taking abode in the United States until they are subsequently, if ever, identified by immigration enforcement agencies.

(b) STATEMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

- (1) recognizes the unprecedented immigration crisis currently occurring at the southern border;
- (2) condemns the Biden Administration's prioritization of faster illegal immigrant processing time instead of implementing policies that actually deter illegal immigration from occurring in the first place;
- (3) deplores the use of any Federal funding under ATD plans to provide cell phones to illegal immigrants who are released into the several communities of the United States;

- 1 (4) demands that President Joseph Biden re-2 sume and finish construction of the southern border 3 wall to diminish the opportunity for unlawful border 4 crossings;
 - (5) encourages the allocation of increased Federal funding towards additional CBP agents and monitoring technology at the southern border;
 - (6) emphasizes and denounces the immense waste of United States taxpayer funding that is currently used to provide cell phones to immigrants who unlawfully enter the United States; and
 - (7) stresses the national security concerns of releasing illegal immigrants into the several communities of the United States based on the unlikely premise that such individuals will maintain the cell phone while awaiting their hearing date in United States immigration court.

18 SEC. 3. PREVENTING TAXPAYER FUNDING FROM BEING

- 19 USED TO PROVIDE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS
- 20 WITH CELLULAR DEVICES.
- The Secretary of Homeland Security (including any
- 22 delegate of the Secretary) or any other Federal Govern-
- 23 ment official may not use American taxpayer funding to
- 24 provide cellular devices to individuals who cross the south-
- 25 ern border illegally.

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1 SEC. 4. AMERICAN TAXPAYER WASTE REPORT.

2 Not later than 150 days after the date of the enact-3 ment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs 4 5 and Border Protection, shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representa-7 tives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Gov-8 ernmental Affairs of the Senate outlining the total number 9 of cellular devices allocated to illegal immigrants since the beginning of Joe Biden's presidency, the total monetary 10 cost of each cellular device, the economic impact on each 11 American citizen resulting from the decision to distribute 13 cellular devices to illegal immigrants, a detailed overview of the stipulations and process when providing cellular devices to illegal immigrants, the number of cellular devices that were returned after an immigration hearing decision 17 in comparison to those that were not returned, details 18 about the cellular device return process after the immigra-19 tion hearing concludes, and any other information relating to the illegal immigrant cellular device distribution process that the Secretary determines necessary.