## Millions Spent On Care For Alien Minors

The U.S. government is spending \$125 million to provide illegal immigrant minors, known as Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC), with a multitude of services in the private sector, including medical care, special housing arrangements for delinquent, pregnant and gang-affiliated teens, and long-term counseling. A division of the Department of Health and Human Services known as the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) will pay nonprofits, local governments, small businesses, school districts and other assorted entities to take care of the illegal alien minors once they're released from federal government custody. The handsomely funded ORR claims to provide new populations with the opportunity to achieve their full potential in the United States. "Our programs provide people in need with critical resources to assist them in becoming integrated members of American society," according to its website.

In October 2019, the agency announced three major grants dedicated to minors who entered the country illegally, the largest for \$55 million, followed by a \$50 million allotment and another for \$20 million. The taxpaver dollars will buy an assortment of benefits and individualized services that cater to the UACs' needs. For instance, taxpayer-funded residential accommodations will feature a heightened level of supervision for children with delinquent behaviors, including gang involvement, serious behavioral problems, and/or who present a low to moderate flight

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Department of Health and Human Services building, Washington, D. C.

risk, according to one of the grant announcements. Long-term foster care funded by Uncle Sam will also be catered to "pregnant/parenting teens and/or UACs who are especially vulnerable or with other needs." The government will provide "residential care services" until the UAC is released from ORR custody, turns 18 or gets deported.

Even when the UAC is released to relatives in the United States, the government will pay to have them monitored if ORR considers them to be "at risk" or to "display special needs." Of interesting note is that the agency admits it may release children to sponsors that present a "safety risk to the UAC," in which case it will, of course, monitor the situation. "In order to promote the safety and well-being of UAC, after their release to a sponsor in the United States. certain categories of children, who display special needs, are referred for post-release services," one of the grant announcements states:

Post-release services are required for all UACs who receive a home study. For cases where there is no safety risk in releasing a UAC to a sponsor but additional assistance is required to connect the UAC and sponsor to needed resources upon discharge from ORR custody, the case may be referred for post-release only services.

Tens of thousands of illegal immigrant minors have been referred to ORR by the Department of Homeland Security since the UAC influx began under the Obama administration. American taxpayers have spent a fortune to care for them, and there seems to be no end in sight as the southern border sees an onslaught of Central American and Mexican migrants. In fiscal year 2019, the U.S. Border Patrol has apprehended 72,873 UACs, according to agency figures.

The director of ORR's Administration for Children and Families, Jonathan H. Hayes, recently told Congress the number of UACs "has risen to levels we have never before seen." At the time, more than 67,000 UACs had been referred to the agency, Hayes said, calling it the "highest number in the program's history." Hayes' testimony included details of the services provided for the illegal

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alien minors, and he assured lawmakers that his agency is "deeply committed to the physical and emotional well-being of all children..." While in ORR custody, every UAC receives medical, dental and mental health care from specially trained staff that deliver services sensitive to age, culture and native language. The children also participate in recreational and religious activities.

Many of the UACs are dispersed to one of 170 facilities across the

U.S. operated by the agency, Hayes told federal lawmakers during his testimony. "These care providers include group homes; long-term. therapeutic, or transitional foster care; residential treatment centers; staff-secure and secure facilities, and shelters. Our facilities provide housing, nutrition, routine medical care, mental health services, educational services, and recreational activities such as arts and sports." Once they are released to a "sponsor," the

UACs continue to receive "ongoing assistance" from the government guaranteed to be "culturally and linguistically appropriate to the unique need of each individual," Hayes said. Taxpayer-funded providers focus on helping "released children" access education, medical and behavioral health care, legal services and other services. The recently announced grants will help pay for all this. IW

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if the document was classified."

"These shocking FBI reports evidence a corrupt collusion between the DOJ and the media, specifically the Associated Press, to target Paul Manafort," said Judicial Watch President Tom Fitton. "These reports are further reason for President Trump to pardon Manafort and others caught up in Mueller's abusive web."

Evidently referring to these documents, Manafort's lawyers alleged that Weissmann provided guidance and leaked grand jury testimony to the AP reporters investigating Manafort.

This document production comes in an April 2019 Judicial Watch Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Justice (Judicial Watch v. U.S. Department of Justice (No. 1:19-cv-00879)) filed after the FBI failed to respond to a July 5, 2018 FOIA request for:

 All records concerning the April 2017 meeting between Department of Justice and FBI personnel and representatives of the Associated Press. This request includes all notes, reports, memoranda, briefing materials, or other records created in preparation for,

The AP reporters provided the FBI information about a storage locker of Manafort. which agents later raided.

during, and/or pursuant to the meeting.

 All records of communication between any representative of the Department of Justice and any of the individuals present at the aforementioned meeting.

Under Mueller. Weissmann became known as "the architect of the case against former Trump campaign chairman Paul Manafort," which produced no evidence of collusion between Manafort, the Trump campaign and Russian operatives. It indicted Manafort on unrelated charges.

In an October 2017 article describing Weissmann as Mueller's "Pit Bull," The New York Times wrote:

He is a top lieutenant to Robert S. Mueller III on the special counsel investigation into Russian interference in the 2016 election and possible links to the Trump campaign. Significantly, Mr. Weissmann is an expert in converting defendants into collaborators with either tactical brilliance or overzealousness, depending on one's perspective.

Weissmann oversaw the pre-dawn home raid of Manafort in what one former federal prosecutor described as "textbook Weissmann terrorism." Weissmann reportedly also attended Hillary Clinton's Election Night party in New York.

In May 2019, Judicial Watch uncovered 73 pages of records from the Department of Justice containing text messages and calendar entries of Weissmann showing he led the hiring effort for the investigation that targeted President Trump.

In December 2017, Judicial Watch made public two productions of Justice Department documents showing strong support by top Justice Department officials for former Acting Attorney General Sally Yates' refusal to enforce President Trump's Middle East travel ban executive order. In one email, Weissmann applauds Yates, writing:

I am so proud. And in awe. Thank you so much. All my deepest respects. W