

Exhibit 111



SUPPORT REUNIFICATION FOR CHILDREN SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES

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Bethany Continues to Work to Reunify Families Separated at the Border

Long before the "zero tolerance" policy was implemented, Bethany has been proactive in partnering with federal agencies to reunify unaccompanied and separated children with their families as soon as possible. Within three days of entry, Border Patrol and Immigration work with partnering agencies to place children in shelters or transitional foster care. We recognize that living in shelters can be traumatic for children; therefore, Bethany offers transitional foster care for children. Children should be kept safe in a loving home until they can be reunited with their families. Our staff work tirelessly to locate parents or other family members to reunify the child with loved ones. When reunification with a parent or family member occurs, children are always accompanied to assure their safety. Bethany is committed to keeping families together and bringing families together, so our goal remains to reunify children with their families.

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Exhibit 112



Selected Financial Data Maryland Public Schools 2016 - 2017

Part 3 – Analysis of Costs

Maryland State Department of Education
Local Financial Reporting Office
200 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore MD 21201-2595
April 2018

**Selected Financial Data
Maryland Public Schools
2016-2017
Part 3 - Analysis of Costs**

INTRODUCTION

Selected Financial Data is published annually in four parts by the Maryland State Department of Education. Part 1 provides information about resources, Part 2 provides expenditure information, Part 3 describes the expenditures in terms of an average cost per pupil, and Part 4 is a time series of selected facts from Parts 1-3. Information for these reports is derived from the Annual Financial Reports submitted by the 24 local education agencies (LEAs).

Equating expenditures to a per pupil basis provides a useful starting point for examining the relative cost of providing education services across districts. However, districts are not equal in size or population mix, and this measure alone cannot be used to draw conclusions about the local effort and support for education or operating efficiencies and deficiencies. Additionally, costs of goods and services vary throughout the state, and some LEAs receive the benefit of services paid for by other county agencies.

In computing per pupil costs, it is necessary to determine which costs will be included in the calculation and which student measure will be used. Since there are many variations of includable costs and pupil measures, figures published in this report may differ from those published by another state, the federal government, or even the local education agencies in Maryland. It has been the practice of this Department to include all operating expenditures except food services, community services, adult education, equipment and current capital outlay, and payments to other public school districts and nonpublic schools.

The student measure has been the equated average daily

membership (ADM), also called the average number belonging (ANB). This figure represents the average number of students enrolled in the district over the school year. This report also includes a table showing the per pupil costs expressed in terms of the average daily attendance (ADA), or the average number of students who are in attendance each day, as this measure is most frequently used by the federal government in comparing costs between districts.

Highlights

- The Current Expense Fund expenditures per pupil belonging at the state level increased 2.07% from \$13,966 in 2015-2016 to \$14,255 in 2016-2017. The Average Daily Membership (ADM) at the state level increased by 1.02% from 868,396 to 877,267.
- The Current Expense Fund expenditures per pupil belonging vary between Maryland LEAs from a high of \$17,330 in Worcester County to a low of \$12,579 in Talbot County.

Beginning in FY 1998, Maryland public schools were required to budget and report expenditures differently than in the past. Administration was redefined to exclude expenditures for Instructional Supervision, Facilities Acquisition, and Construction. Instruction expanded to three categories, one for Instructional Salaries and Wages, one for Textbooks and Instructional Supplies, and one for Other Instructional Costs. In addition, the three instructional categories were modified to exclude expenditures for School Administration and to include expenditures for Staff/Curriculum Development. Mid-Level Administration, a new expenditure category, was added to

report the expenditures for Instructional Supervision and School Administration. The Capital Outlay category was modified to include the costs of Facilities Acquisition and Construction. Because of these changes, longitudinal comparisons of expenditures in these expenditure categories are not available

DEFINITIONS

Administration - expenditures for the general regulation, direction, and control of the LEA and the LEA instructional programs. Activities in this category generally involve the formulation and execution of educational or financial policy for the LEA as a whole, rather than the administration of a single building or narrow phase of school activity. The Administration category includes board of education services, office of the superintendent, community relations, business services, human resources, data processing, printing and duplicating, purchasing, legal services, planning, research and evaluation services, centralized support services, and general support services.

Average Number Belonging - the aggregate number of student days in membership divided by the number of days schools were open, adjusted for half-day prekindergarten and kindergarten programs.

Average Daily Attendance - the aggregate number of student days attended divided by the number of days schools were open, adjusted for half-day prekindergarten and prekindergarten programs.

Capital Outlay - expenditures of current funds for directing and managing the acquisition of, or addition to, fixed assets, including money spent for land or existing buildings, improvements to grounds, construction, remodeling, or renovations.

Community Services - expenditures for activities that are

provided by the LEA for the community or some segment of the community other than for public school activities and adult education. Included in this category are expenditures for community recreation programs, before and after school programs, and community transportation programs.

Current Expense Fund - the fund used to account for the basic operations of the LEA, comprised of the general fund and those special revenue funds available for general fund purposes. Expenditures in this fund are reported by expenditure category and object.

Debt Service Fund - the fund used to account for the payments of interest and principal on long-term general obligation debt and state loans, excluding obligations incurred by the State of Maryland for construction of public school facilities. The issuance and repayment of debt is the responsibility of the parent government, except Baltimore City. Baltimore City Public Schools had been authorized to issue bonds for cost of projects under the section 4-306.2 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. All Maryland LEAs are required to annually report their portion of long-term debt issued for local education purposes.

Fixed Charges - expenditures of a generally recurrent nature are not readily chargeable to other expenditure categories, such as employee benefits, rent, insurance, judgments, and other items similar in nature to this grouping.

Food Service Fund - expenditures for activities involving the preparation and serving of meals to students and adults.

Health Services - expenditures for physical and mental health activities, which provide students with appropriate medical, dental, and nurse services.

Instructional Expenditure Categories - expenditures for activities that deal with teaching regular students and/or enhancing the educational experience for students.

Instructional expenditures occur at the school level for classroom instruction, media services, guidance services, psychological services, co-curricular activities. Also included are expenditures for instructional staff development and curriculum development provided by instructional staff.

Local Education Agency (LEA) - the entity created to provide educational services for constituents.

Maintenance of Plant - expenditures incurred to keep the grounds, buildings, and equipment in their original condition of efficiency or completeness.

Mid-Level Administration - expenditures for district-wide administration and supervision of instructional programs and for school administration.

Operation of Plant - expenditures for keeping the physical plant open and ready for use. They include cleaning services, utilities, rental of facilities, grounds maintenance, warehousing and storing services, security services, and other routine activities.

Special Education - expenditures for students who, through appropriate assessment, have been determined to have temporary or long-term special education needs arising from cognitive, emotional, and/or physical factors.

Student Activities Fund - a fund used to account for the operations of student activities that are owned, operated, and managed by the student body under the guidance and/or direction of staff members or other adults.

Student Personnel Services - expenditures for attendance services, social work services, student accounting services, etc.

Transfers - payments by one agency to another for services rendered. Transfers are differentiated from contracted

services to prevent double accounting of expenditures between education service providers.

Teachers' Retirement - the annual contribution to the teachers' retirement system to support benefits of future retirees.

**Selected Financial Data
Maryland Public Schools
2016-2017**

Part 3 - Analysis of Costs

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Table 1

Cost per Public Elementary and Secondary Pupil Belonging* for Current Expenses, Capital Outlay, and Debt Service
Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Grand Total	Current Expense Fund			State Share of Teachers' Retirement	Capital Outlay and Debt Service**
		Total	Regular Programs	Transportation		
Total State	\$14,983.31	\$14,255.78	\$12,760.74	\$673.42	\$ 821.61	\$727.53
Allegany	13,846.61	13,622.78	12,102.75	673.89	846.14	223.84
Anne Arundel	14,223.71	13,229.00	11,790.65	679.69	758.67	994.71
Baltimore City	15,799.40	15,215.21	13,770.18	652.97	792.06	584.19
Baltimore	14,081.31	13,617.84	12,356.10	526.96	734.78	463.47
Calvert	14,111.93	13,618.60	11,871.47	876.12	871.00	493.33
Caroline	13,261.16	12,929.66	11,499.35	678.90	751.41	331.49
Carroll	14,151.71	13,483.54	11,884.57	836.03	762.94	668.17
Cecil	13,666.97	13,100.77	11,620.15	658.26	822.36	566.20
Charles	14,371.42	13,734.87	11,946.45	1,005.69	782.73	636.55
Dorchester	14,272.88	14,261.35	12,782.18	734.29	744.89	11.52
Frederick	13,437.87	12,592.95	11,422.89	418.60	751.46	844.92
Garrett	15,062.30	14,902.57	12,892.48	1,146.33	863.76	159.72
Harford	13,626.57	12,769.79	11,224.54	836.21	709.04	856.78
Howard	15,576.27	15,562.06	13,886.77	683.64	991.64	14.21
Kent	15,015.29	15,015.29	13,196.50	972.34	846.45	-
Montgomery	17,158.62	15,605.40	14,057.36	587.86	960.17	1,553.22
Prince George's	15,101.70	14,613.20	13,017.68	781.80	813.73	488.50
Queen Anne's	12,821.14	12,821.14	11,167.85	890.04	763.25	-
St. Mary's	13,381.02	13,026.53	11,428.20	898.98	699.36	354.49
Somerset	15,429.42	15,427.30	13,521.54	1,026.17	879.59	2.12
Talbot	12,579.34	12,579.34	11,315.51	525.30	738.52	-
Washington	13,054.21	12,747.69	11,536.72	480.44	730.52	306.52
Wicomico	14,418.18	13,358.12	11,988.13	574.77	795.22	1,060.06
Worcester	17,358.66	17,330.38	15,326.75	1,003.48	1,000.15	28.28

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

** Current Capital Outlay means expenditures of current funds which result in the acquisition of new fixed assets or additions to existing fixed assets; Debt Service expenditures include both principal and interest payments.

Table 2

Cost per Pupil Belonging* for Current Expenses
Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Including Student Transportation				Excluding Student Transportation			
	Including State Share of Teachers' Retirement		Excluding State Share of Teachers' Retirement		Including State Share of Teachers' Retirement		Excluding State Share of Teachers' Retirement	
	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank
Total State	\$14,255.78		\$13,434.16		\$13,582.35		\$12,760.74	
Allegany	13,622.78	11	12,776.63	12	12,948.89	11	12,102.75	11
Anne Arundel	13,229.00	16	12,470.33	16	12,549.31	16	11,790.65	16
Baltimore City	15,215.21	5	14,423.15	5	14,562.25	4	13,770.18	4
Baltimore	13,617.84	13	12,883.06	11	13,090.88	10	12,356.10	10
Calvert	13,618.60	12	12,747.60	13	12,742.48	13	11,871.47	15
Caroline	12,929.66	19	12,178.25	19	12,250.76	19	11,499.35	19
Carroll	13,483.54	14	12,720.60	14	12,647.50	15	11,884.57	14
Cecil	13,100.77	17	12,278.41	18	12,442.51	17	11,620.15	17
Charles	13,734.87	10	12,952.14	10	12,729.18	14	11,946.45	13
Dorchester	14,261.35	9	13,516.46	9	13,527.07	9	12,782.18	9
Frederick	12,592.95	23	11,841.49	23	12,174.35	20	11,422.89	21
Garrett	14,902.57	7	14,038.81	7	13,756.24	8	12,892.48	8
Harford	12,769.79	21	12,060.75	20	11,933.58	23	11,224.54	23
Howard	15,562.06	3	14,570.41	3	14,878.41	3	13,886.77	3
Kent	15,015.29	6	14,168.84	6	14,042.95	6	13,196.50	6
Montgomery	15,605.40	2	14,645.23	2	15,017.53	2	14,057.36	2
Prince George's	14,613.20	8	13,799.47	8	13,831.40	7	13,017.68	7
Queen Anne's	12,821.14	20	12,057.89	21	11,931.10	24	11,167.85	24
St. Mary's	13,026.53	18	12,327.17	17	12,127.56	21	11,428.20	20
Somerset	15,427.30	4	14,547.71	4	14,401.13	5	13,521.54	5
Talbot	12,579.34	24	11,840.82	24	12,054.03	22	11,315.51	22
Washington	12,747.69	22	12,017.17	22	12,267.24	18	11,536.72	18
Wicomico	13,358.12	15	12,562.90	15	12,783.35	12	11,988.13	12
Worcester	17,330.38	1	16,330.23	1	16,326.90	1	15,326.75	1

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

NOTE: Includes expenditures for administration, instructional salaries and wages, textbooks and other instructional materials, other instructional costs, special education, student personnel services, health services, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, and fixed charges; student transportation and state share of teachers' retirement are included in some columns.

Table 3

Cost per Pupil Belonging* by Category: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Total Cost per Pupil		Adminis-tration		Mid-level Adminis-tration		Instructional Salaries and Wages		Textbooks and Instructional Supplies		Other Instructional Costs		Special Education		Student Personnel Services		Health Services		Student Transpor-tation		Operation of Plant		Maintenance of Plant		Fixed Charges	
	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank
Total State	\$ 13,434.16		\$ 380.85		\$ 885.86		\$ 5,069.09		\$ 228.98		\$ 292.18		\$ 1,539.37		\$ 106.94		\$ 84.30		\$ 673.42		\$ 831.19		\$ 283.05		\$ 3,058.92	
Allegany	12,776.63	12	229.20	22	829.84	17	4,820.79	14	245.42	12	151.15	11	1,643.34	5	68.50	19	85.18	20	673.89	16	859.93	11	192.80	21	2,976.59	10
Anne Arundel	12,470.33	16	388.39	7	804.71	19	4,797.84	15	394.70	4	202.09	7	1,323.25	14	98.57	10	0.00	23	679.69	14	817.05	15	226.90	19	2,737.14	17
Baltimore City	14,423.15	5	843.11	1	924.73	6	4,550.21	22	202.42	16	1,027.47	1	2,026.58	1	206.75	3	0.25	21	652.97	18	718.42	23	262.89	14	3,007.35	9
Baltimore	12,883.06	11	417.04	6	876.90	15	4,679.11	19	251.92	10	454.22	3	1,397.37	11	116.05	9	144.96	6	526.96	21	814.70	16	301.49	7	2,902.35	13
Calvert	12,747.60	13	378.76	8	685.25	23	4,921.96	12	170.82	21	85.09	19	1,528.21	9	88.58	13	94.03	18	876.12	8	911.91	6	189.14	22	2,817.72	14
Caroline	12,178.25	19	352.82	11	916.73	8	4,973.13	8	188.24	18	222.15	6	1,048.93	23	89.44	12	124.24	13	678.90	15	737.36	21	165.00	24	2,681.32	21
Carroll	12,720.60	14	206.85	23	879.27	14	4,651.71	20	319.91	7	63.37	23	1,340.19	12	63.08	20	132.02	10	836.03	10	931.28	5	257.96	15	3,038.93	8
Cecil	12,278.41	18	313.30	13	911.91	9	4,764.05	17	307.43	8	178.24	10	1,571.62	8	86.62	14	106.96	15	658.26	17	724.00	22	280.29	12	2,375.71	24
Charles	12,952.14	10	369.20	9	883.99	12	4,957.58	10	215.25	15	82.48	20	1,290.02	15	135.05	7	112.91	14	1,005.69	3	955.46	4	254.05	16	2,690.46	19
Dorchester	13,516.46	9	318.09	12	1,154.52	2	5,115.08	6	428.16	2	346.91	5	1,324.18	13	137.06	6	128.56	12	734.29	12	837.89	14	319.08	5	2,672.65	22
Frederick	11,841.49	23	239.77	21	778.93	20	4,735.45	18	216.31	14	52.01	24	1,168.29	18	72.86	17	151.25	4	418.60	24	812.43	17	282.39	10	2,913.21	12
Garrett	14,038.81	7	440.78	4	719.93	21	5,374.10	4	329.77	5	90.35	16	1,095.77	22	224.99	2	157.88	3	1,146.33	1	1,066.77	2	280.47	11	3,111.67	4
Harford	12,060.75	20	286.21	15	714.71	22	4,419.28	24	222.08	13	64.04	22	1,182.39	17	46.12	24	90.80	19	836.21	9	747.83	20	340.66	3	3,110.40	5
Howard	14,570.41	3	246.03	19	1,086.42	3	5,981.62	3	192.50	17	86.39	18	1,812.90	3	60.70	21	142.51	8	683.64	13	704.32	24	426.57	2	3,146.82	3
Kent	14,168.84	6	558.75	2	1,005.22	5	4,947.86	11	128.34	24	411.59	4	1,572.97	7	134.03	8	191.36	1	972.34	5	979.89	3	316.71	6	2,949.78	11
Montgomery	14,645.23	2	276.09	16	920.80	7	6,073.26	2	171.67	20	64.79	21	1,762.26	4	72.21	18	0.01	22	587.86	19	861.75	9	218.96	20	3,635.56	1
Prince George's	13,799.47	8	422.54	5	901.87	11	4,849.70	13	131.85	23	484.67	2	1,638.23	6	137.52	5	140.54	9	781.80	11	893.29	8	323.28	4	3,094.21	6
Queen Anne's	12,057.89	21	240.88	20	645.38	24	4,993.10	7	181.53	19	148.43	13	1,159.27	19	56.63	22	98.09	17	890.04	7	799.12	18	231.04	18	2,614.38	23
St. Mary's	12,327.17	17	185.65	24	906.43	10	4,514.36	23	484.14	1	87.69	17	1,150.89	20	95.50	11	131.11	11	898.98	6	849.91	12	244.25	17	2,778.26	15
Somerset	14,547.71	4	547.36	3	1,218.94	1	5,236.95	5	254.65	9	120.88	14	1,424.66	10	365.26	1	144.05	7	1,026.17	2	838.25	13	291.56	9	3,078.99	7
Talbot	11,840.82	24	254.81	18	879.89	13	4,790.77	16	155.86	22	196.38	9	1,139.02	21	75.11	15	0.00	23	525.30	22	786.33	19	274.63	13	2,762.71	16
Washington	12,017.17	22	300.26	14	818.90	18	4,603.74	21	325.12	6	150.65	12	1,018.83	24	73.56	16	168.25	2	480.44	23	896.45	7	492.78	1	2,688.20	20
Wicomico	12,562.90	15	365.92	10	851.60	16	4,968.28	9	248.30	11	116.53	15	1,268.93	16	182.36	4	103.04	16	574.77	20	861.07	10	297.17	8	2,724.93	18
Worcester	16,330.23	1	255.10	17	1,080.27	4	6,524.43	1	423.91	3	201.92	8	1,822.89	2	51.34	23	147.43	5	1,003.48	4	1,137.99	1	170.92	23	3,510.55	2

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

NOTE: Excludes expenditures for adult education, equipment, state share of teachers' retirement, interfund transfers, and outgoing transfers.

Table 4

Cost per Pupil Attending* by Category: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Total Cost per Pupil		Adminis- tration		Mid-level Adminis- tration		Instructional Salaries and Wages		Textbooks and Instructional Supplies		Other Instructional Costs		Special Education		Student Personnel Services		Health Services		Student Transpor- tation		Operation of Plant		Maintenance of Plant		Fixed Charges	
	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank
Total State	\$ 13,503.07		\$ 407.74		\$ 948.41		\$ 5,427.00		\$ 245.15		\$ 312.81		\$ 1,648.06		\$ 114.49		\$ 90.25		\$ 720.97		\$ 889.88		\$ 303.04		\$ 2,395.27	
Allegany	12,709.35	12	244.16	22	884.02	17	5,135.51	16	261.44	12	161.02	11	1,750.62	6	72.97	19	90.74	20	717.88	16	916.07	11	205.38	21	2,269.52	11
Anne Arundel	12,447.76	16	412.81	7	855.29	19	5,099.39	17	419.50	4	214.80	8	1,406.42	14	104.77	10	0.00	23	722.41	15	868.41	16	241.16	19	2,102.82	16
Baltimore City	15,551.66	2	961.90	1	1,055.02	6	5,191.32	14	230.94	14	1,172.24	1	2,312.12	1	235.89	2	0.28	21	744.97	13	819.64	20	299.93	12	2,527.41	3
Baltimore	13,037.99	10	447.58	5	941.12	12	5,021.80	20	270.37	10	487.48	3	1,499.71	11	124.55	9	155.58	7	565.56	21	874.36	15	323.57	7	2,326.32	8
Calvert	12,568.43	15	400.82	8	725.16	22	5,208.68	12	180.77	21	90.04	18	1,617.23	9	93.74	13	99.51	18	927.16	8	965.04	6	200.16	22	2,060.11	20
Caroline	12,175.19	19	375.92	11	976.77	9	5,298.82	9	200.57	18	236.70	6	1,117.62	22	95.30	12	132.37	13	723.36	14	785.65	21	175.80	24	2,056.30	21
Carroll	12,577.49	14	217.57	23	924.85	15	4,892.83	21	336.50	6	66.66	23	1,409.65	13	66.35	20	138.86	11	879.37	9	979.56	5	271.33	15	2,393.97	6
Cecil	12,360.47	17	338.04	13	983.90	7	5,140.16	15	331.70	7	192.32	10	1,695.70	8	93.46	14	115.40	15	710.23	18	781.16	23	302.42	10	1,675.99	24
Charles	12,839.55	11	389.53	10	932.66	14	5,230.58	11	227.10	16	87.03	20	1,361.05	16	142.49	8	119.13	14	1,061.07	5	1,008.07	4	268.04	16	2,012.79	22
Dorchester	13,856.69	8	345.11	12	1,252.61	2	5,549.67	5	464.54	2	376.38	5	1,436.69	12	148.70	5	139.48	10	796.67	12	909.08	12	346.19	6	2,091.55	17
Frederick	11,829.65	23	255.76	20	830.88	20	5,051.27	19	230.74	15	55.48	24	1,246.20	17	77.72	17	161.34	3	446.52	24	866.61	17	301.22	11	2,305.92	9
Garrett	13,048.35	9	436.54	6	713.01	23	5,322.42	8	326.59	8	89.48	19	1,085.24	23	222.82	3	156.36	5	1,135.31	1	1,056.51	3	277.77	14	2,226.29	13
Harford	11,858.58	22	298.99	15	746.63	21	4,616.61	24	232.00	13	66.90	22	1,235.19	18	48.18	24	94.86	19	873.55	10	781.22	22	355.87	3	2,508.59	4
Howard	14,177.60	6	256.88	19	1,134.33	4	6,245.41	3	200.99	17	90.20	17	1,892.85	3	63.38	21	148.79	9	713.79	17	735.38	24	445.38	2	2,250.22	12
Kent	14,580.03	5	611.50	2	1,100.12	5	5,414.94	6	140.45	24	450.44	4	1,721.46	7	146.68	7	209.43	1	1,064.13	4	1,072.40	2	346.60	4	2,301.89	10
Montgomery	14,581.05	4	294.16	16	981.09	8	6,470.89	2	182.91	20	69.03	21	1,877.64	4	76.94	18	0.01	22	626.35	19	918.17	10	233.30	20	2,850.55	1
Prince George's	13,919.82	7	452.93	4	966.74	10	5,198.55	13	141.34	23	519.53	2	1,756.06	5	147.41	6	150.65	8	838.03	11	957.54	7	346.53	5	2,444.52	5
Queen Anne's	11,984.21	20	255.59	21	684.78	24	5,297.94	10	192.62	19	157.49	13	1,230.05	19	60.09	22	104.08	17	944.38	7	847.91	18	245.15	18	1,964.15	23
St. Mary's	12,280.91	18	196.07	24	957.34	11	4,767.92	23	511.33	1	92.62	16	1,215.54	20	100.87	11	138.47	12	949.47	6	897.65	14	257.97	17	2,195.66	14
Somerset	14,780.10	3	591.89	3	1,318.11	1	5,663.00	4	275.36	9	130.71	14	1,540.56	10	394.98	1	155.77	6	1,109.65	2	906.44	13	315.28	9	2,378.34	7
Talbot	11,778.82	24	270.34	18	933.51	13	5,082.69	18	165.36	22	208.35	9	1,208.42	21	79.69	15	0.00	23	557.31	22	834.25	19	291.37	13	2,147.54	15
Washington	11,951.07	21	317.94	14	867.10	18	4,874.75	22	344.26	5	159.52	12	1,078.80	24	77.89	16	178.15	2	508.73	23	949.22	8	521.79	1	2,072.92	19
Wicomico	12,670.79	13	394.00	9	916.96	16	5,349.57	7	267.35	11	125.47	15	1,366.31	15	196.35	4	110.94	16	618.89	20	927.16	9	319.98	8	2,077.81	18
Worcester	16,435.07	1	273.49	17	1,158.14	3	6,994.71	1	454.46	3	216.48	7	1,954.28	2	55.04	23	158.06	4	1,075.81	3	1,220.02	1	183.24	23	2,691.35	2

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

NOTE: Excludes expenditures for adult education, equipment, state share of teachers' retirement, interfund transfers, and outgoing transfers.

Table 5

Cost per Pupil Belonging* from Federal Funds: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Total Federal	Adminis-tration	Mid-level Adminis-tration	Instructional Expenditures			Special Education	Student Personnel Services	Health Services	Student Transpor-tation	Operation of Plant	Mainte-nance of Plant	Fixed Charges
				Salaries and Wages	Textbooks and Instructional Supplies	Other Instructional Costs							
Total State	605.83	15.70	18.34	181.04	27.60	38.57	178.97	8.97	2.14	4.69	0.15	0.04	129.63
Allegany	934.71	1.56	33.07	248.35	25.20	17.86	374.21	-	-	8.41	-	-	226.05
Anne Arundel	461.59	12.16	6.69	122.46	21.81	8.13	165.35	2.49	-	2.15	0.02	-	120.33
Baltimore City	1,215.45	42.34	77.25	405.10	74.02	208.22	147.89	28.10	-	0.92	0.08	-	231.54
Baltimore	626.78	42.13	2.91	163.56	37.04	11.83	191.99	34.11	7.90	4.04	0.61	-	130.64
Calvert	514.79	7.78	4.29	123.41	10.39	10.14	218.35	-	7.64	1.04	-	-	131.75
Caroline	812.98	16.04	16.27	193.18	46.40	74.24	290.11	-	0.05	21.28	-	-	155.42
Carroll	419.72	7.89	4.99	89.06	14.57	1.79	190.06	0.07	0.18	1.59	0.00	-	109.52
Cecil	589.85	15.01	2.57	144.93	34.94	10.40	247.87	-	-	7.32	-	-	126.81
Charles	448.32	8.71	17.62	102.99	39.61	21.03	159.48	-	-	15.82	-	-	83.07
Dorchester	1,319.07	-	34.08	409.54	135.63	126.54	386.51	-	-	13.59	2.21	-	210.97
Frederick	402.13	2.23	8.77	95.49	17.06	13.40	174.32	6.27	-	1.27	0.05	-	83.26
Garrett	914.84	39.19	18.49	300.36	17.95	11.79	264.03	-	30.10	-	0.03	-	232.90
Harford	554.12	12.55	14.90	118.49	34.62	16.00	224.05	-	-	2.55	0.00	0.80	130.17
Howard	348.38	4.84	8.63	91.57	20.72	14.75	140.03	-	-	-	-	-	67.84
Kent	857.68	18.44	29.61	246.64	31.22	46.59	336.40	-	-	10.88	-	-	137.89
Montgomery	455.15	0.39	9.40	148.86	6.57	5.69	158.21	2.92	-	1.45	-	-	121.65
Prince George's	618.76	13.82	22.25	218.17	18.05	54.88	172.74	1.80	4.60	5.83	-	-	106.62
Queen Anne's	495.99	8.96	7.28	160.51	22.70	45.66	158.40	-	0.65	10.95	0.48	-	80.40
St. Mary's	660.73	9.37	22.90	190.37	32.23	39.03	193.82	2.86	3.71	30.74	1.56	0.39	133.74
Somerset	1,417.71	3.64	7.39	529.79	61.44	58.02	238.86	142.43	3.88	33.76	0.27	-	338.23
Talbot	591.91	7.59	26.83	139.28	14.03	74.07	205.57	-	-	2.74	-	-	121.80
Washington	622.83	12.33	45.44	183.69	16.88	7.99	183.32	0.05	0.07	9.67	-	-	163.37
Wicomico	802.51	23.92	9.28	271.68	52.71	37.54	185.81	12.81	0.53	16.24	0.08	-	191.91
Worcester	959.37	5.48	10.19	301.67	52.08	65.82	343.09	-	12.16	35.27	1.25	-	132.35

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

NOTE: Excludes expenditures for adult education, equipment, state share of teachers' retirement, interfund transfers, and outgoing transfers.

Table 6

Cost per Pupil Belonging* Excluding Federal Funds: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Total Non-Federal	Adminis-tration	Mid-level Adminis-tration	Instructional Expenditures			Special Education	Student Personnel Services	Health Services	Student Transpor-tation	Operation of Plant	Mainte-nance of Plant	Fixed Charges
				Salaries and Wages	Textbooks and Instructional Supplies	Other Instructional Costs							
Total State	\$12,828.34	\$365.15	\$867.53	\$4,888.05	\$201.38	\$253.62	\$1,360.40	\$97.97	\$82.16	\$668.74	\$831.04	\$283.01	\$2,929.29
Allegany	11,841.92	227.64	796.78	4,572.44	220.23	133.29	1,269.13	68.50	85.18	665.47	859.93	192.80	2,750.53
Anne Arundel	12,008.74	376.23	798.03	4,675.38	372.89	193.96	1,157.90	96.08	-	677.53	817.03	226.90	2,616.80
Baltimore City	13,207.70	800.77	847.48	4,145.11	128.41	819.26	1,878.70	178.65	0.25	652.05	718.33	262.89	2,775.80
Baltimore	12,256.29	374.90	873.99	4,515.56	214.89	442.38	1,205.37	81.94	137.06	522.92	814.08	301.49	2,771.71
Calvert	12,232.80	370.98	680.96	4,798.55	160.43	74.95	1,309.86	88.58	86.39	875.08	911.91	189.14	2,685.97
Caroline	11,365.27	336.78	900.46	4,779.94	141.84	147.91	758.82	89.44	124.19	657.62	737.36	165.00	2,525.90
Carroll	12,300.88	198.95	874.27	4,562.65	305.34	61.58	1,150.13	63.01	131.84	834.45	931.28	257.96	2,929.41
Cecil	11,688.55	298.29	909.34	4,619.11	272.50	167.85	1,323.75	86.62	106.96	650.94	724.00	280.29	2,248.90
Charles	12,503.82	360.49	866.37	4,854.59	175.63	61.45	1,130.54	135.05	112.91	989.88	955.46	254.05	2,607.39
Dorchester	12,197.40	318.09	1,120.44	4,705.54	292.53	220.37	937.67	137.06	128.56	720.70	835.69	319.08	2,461.68
Frederick	11,439.37	237.54	770.16	4,639.97	199.25	38.60	993.97	66.59	151.25	417.33	812.38	282.39	2,829.94
Garrett	13,123.97	401.59	701.45	5,073.75	311.81	78.56	831.74	224.99	127.78	1,146.33	1,066.74	280.47	2,878.76
Harford	11,506.63	273.67	699.82	4,300.79	187.47	48.05	958.34	46.12	90.80	833.66	747.83	339.86	2,980.23
Howard	14,222.03	241.18	1,077.79	5,890.05	171.78	71.64	1,672.87	60.70	142.51	683.64	704.32	426.57	3,078.98
Kent	13,311.16	540.31	975.61	4,701.22	97.11	365.00	1,236.57	134.03	191.36	961.45	979.89	316.71	2,811.89
Montgomery	14,190.08	275.69	911.40	5,924.40	165.10	59.10	1,604.06	69.29	0.01	586.41	861.75	218.96	3,513.91
Prince George's	13,180.71	408.72	879.61	4,631.54	113.80	429.78	1,465.49	135.71	135.94	775.96	893.29	323.28	2,987.59
Queen Anne's	11,561.90	231.92	638.10	4,832.59	158.84	102.77	1,000.87	56.63	97.43	879.09	798.64	231.04	2,533.98
St. Mary's	11,666.45	176.27	883.53	4,324.00	451.92	48.66	957.07	92.64	127.40	868.23	848.35	243.86	2,644.51
Somerset	13,130.00	543.71	1,211.55	4,707.16	193.21	62.86	1,185.79	222.83	140.17	992.40	837.98	291.56	2,740.77
Talbot	11,248.90	247.22	853.06	4,651.49	141.83	122.31	933.45	75.11	-	522.57	786.33	274.63	2,640.92
Washington	11,394.34	287.93	773.45	4,420.04	308.23	142.66	835.50	73.51	168.17	470.77	896.45	492.78	2,524.83
Wicomico	11,760.40	342.00	842.32	4,696.60	195.59	78.99	1,083.12	169.55	102.51	558.53	861.00	297.17	2,533.03
Worcester	15,370.85	249.62	1,070.08	6,222.76	371.83	136.10	1,479.79	51.34	135.27	968.21	1,136.74	170.92	3,378.19

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

Table 7

Cost per Pupil Belonging* for Materials of Instruction **: Maryland Public Schools: 2014-2017

Local Education Agency	Total Supplies and Materials			Textbooks			Library Materials		
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Total State	\$259.27	218.78	228.98	\$40.91	\$44.19	\$39.90	\$12.61	\$13.07	\$12.68
Allegany	255.31	235.94	261.44	12.23	9.47	236.41	12.67	13.08	11.46
Anne Arundel	424.22	393.59	419.50	127.34	174.16	290.93	14.16	17.56	110.09
Baltimore City	245.86	153.33	230.94	15.29	9.55	220.69	0.15	0.28	10.04
Baltimore	299.24	260.78	270.37	60.25	73.57	188.40	28.78	24.83	59.66
Calvert	171.51	152.08	180.77	18.49	30.18	122.97	12.53	11.56	44.62
Caroline	218.36	201.27	200.57	23.99	16.47	178.01	8.40	9.41	13.47
Carroll	330.17	289.05	336.50	56.74	50.71	268.75	19.97	19.65	46.85
Cecil	318.52	198.20	331.70	7.33	7.40	233.27	10.37	9.92	86.40
Charles	337.62	225.71	227.10	24.12	20.80	193.21	8.29	8.87	24.57
Dorchester	638.65	482.38	464.54	77.81	50.67	409.67	0.85	50.05	54.87
Frederick	280.05	209.33	230.74	73.75	48.71	152.28	22.52	21.33	57.71
Garrett	337.85	341.61	326.59	84.70	121.22	151.08	6.43	5.85	170.23
Harford	232.75	203.54	232.00	20.08	20.80	201.61	19.95	12.35	16.51
Howard	311.54	242.49	200.99	51.66	36.21	189.49	12.36	14.14	11.50
Kent	255.81	165.93	140.45	84.29	42.27	110.44	0.00	15.16	13.27
Montgomery	166.77	136.82	182.91	22.24	22.10	131.45	12.62	14.58	28.61
Prince George's	152.24	138.91	141.10	18.19	15.79	120.01	4.31	3.46	17.37
Queen Anne's	223.91	188.28	192.62	0.00	0.15	180.83	11.00	11.02	0.10
St. Mary's	230.15	325.24	511.33	28.45	28.00	257.58	12.60	31.94	230.97
Somerset	298.49	409.47	275.36	34.46	123.41	223.38	9.16	9.66	41.90
Talbot	196.02	158.36	165.36	44.57	5.83	121.47	4.04	0.68	40.71
Washington	348.72	387.26	344.26	8.97	20.35	319.58	0.03	0.00	14.25
Wicomico	296.05	239.80	267.35	43.89	43.01	206.70	13.83	13.25	46.55
Worcester	541.56	420.20	454.46	20.14	34.29	397.89	6.52	6.34	47.60

*Half-time prekindergarten pupils are expressed in full-time equivalents in arriving at per pupil costs.

** Include textbooks, library materials and other instructional and special education supplies and materials. Exclude Adult Education expenditures.

Table 8

Percent Distribution of Current Expenses by Category*: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Adminis- tration	Mid-level Adminis- tration	Instruction**	Special Education	Student Personnel Services	Health Services	Pupil Transpor- tation	Operation of Plant	Maintenance of Plant	Fixed Charges	Community Services	Capital Outlay
Total State	2.78%	6.37%	40.42%	13.13%	0.77%	0.71%	5.08%	6.02%	2.10%	21.95%	0.18%	0.49%
Allegany	1.69	6.15	39.39	16.13	0.51	0.63	5.14	6.43	1.44	21.99	0.37	0.12
Anne Arundel	3.18	6.24	42.21	12.40	0.76	-	5.37	6.38	1.87	21.21	0.04	0.34
Baltimore City	5.49	6.01	38.02	15.39	1.34	1.01	4.23	4.66	1.72	19.49	-	2.63
Baltimore	3.18	6.53	40.26	13.37	0.86	1.08	4.41	6.07	2.34	21.61	0.04	0.24
Calvert	2.97	5.19	40.01	12.56	0.68	0.72	6.65	7.24	1.52	21.34	0.56	0.55
Caroline	2.75	7.16	43.17	10.08	0.70	0.99	5.44	5.82	1.35	20.91	1.37	0.27
Carroll	1.58	6.70	38.59	12.16	0.48	1.01	6.40	7.30	2.34	23.17	0.09	0.19
Cecil	2.69	7.25	42.16	13.71	0.69	0.85	5.25	5.80	2.34	18.86	0.19	0.22
Charles	2.76	6.56	39.04	10.62	1.00	0.84	7.46	7.25	2.27	19.96	0.55	1.69
Dorchester	2.34	8.49	43.35	9.77	1.01	0.95	5.69	6.18	2.47	19.66	-	0.08
Frederick	1.98	6.37	40.95	11.45	0.60	1.24	4.03	6.67	2.36	23.83	0.17	0.36
Garrett	3.05	4.92	40.61	8.10	1.54	1.08	7.92	7.53	2.15	21.26	0.71	1.14
Harford	2.29	5.70	38.18	12.22	0.37	0.73	6.67	6.09	2.82	24.69	0.11	0.13
Howard	1.68	7.26	42.05	13.59	0.41	0.95	4.57	4.71	2.86	21.04	0.78	0.10
Kent	3.92	6.91	38.74	12.40	0.91	1.30	6.60	6.65	2.22	20.02	0.28	0.05
Montgomery	1.86	6.11	41.99	13.53	0.48	0.00	4.52	5.77	1.51	24.13	0.10	-
Prince George's	2.97	6.32	38.57	14.31	0.99	0.98	5.53	6.26	2.26	21.64	0.16	-
Queen Anne's	2.00	5.32	43.94	10.09	0.47	0.81	7.33	6.61	1.91	21.53	-	-
St. Mary's	1.48	7.24	40.70	10.04	0.76	1.05	7.19	6.80	1.95	22.21	0.24	0.33
Somerset	3.69	9.02	38.07	9.73	2.48	0.97	7.08	5.70	2.08	20.77	0.40	0.01
Talbot	2.17	7.22	43.57	9.39	0.62	-	4.83	6.56	2.41	22.68	0.56	-
Washington	2.43	6.62	41.56	9.78	0.59	1.36	4.13	7.43	4.06	21.72	0.02	0.31
Wicomico	2.77	6.47	40.66	10.00	1.38	0.78	4.60	6.79	2.40	20.63	0.31	3.19
Worcester	1.58	6.56	43.45	11.20	0.31	0.89	6.13	7.33	1.07	21.27	0.02	0.19

*Expenditures include equipment and outgoing transfers reported in each category. Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

** Includes Instructional Salaries and Wages, Textbooks and Instructional Supplies, and Other Instructional Costs.

Table 9

Percent Distribution of Day Current Expenses by Category*: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Adminis- tration	Mid-level Adminis- tration	Instructional Salaries and Wages	Textbooks and Instructional Supplies	Other Instructional Costs	Special Education	Pupil Personnel Services	Health Services	Student Transpor- tation	Operation of Plant	Maintenance of Plant	Fixed Charges
Total State	2.83%	6.59%	37.73%	1.70%	2.17%	11.46%	0.80%	0.63%	5.01%	6.19%	2.11%	22.77%
Allegany	1.79	6.50	37.73	1.92	1.18	12.86	0.54	0.67	5.27	6.73	1.51	23.30
Anne Arundel	3.11	6.45	38.47	3.17	1.62	10.61	0.79	-	5.45	6.55	1.82	21.95
Baltimore City	5.85	6.41	31.55	1.40	7.12	14.05	1.43	0.00	4.53	4.98	1.82	20.85
Baltimore	3.24	6.81	36.32	1.96	3.53	10.85	0.90	1.13	4.09	6.32	2.34	22.53
Calvert	2.97	5.38	38.61	1.34	0.67	11.99	0.69	0.74	6.87	7.15	1.48	22.10
Caroline	2.90	7.53	40.84	1.55	1.82	8.61	0.73	1.02	5.57	6.05	1.35	22.02
Carroll	1.63	6.91	36.57	2.51	0.50	10.54	0.50	1.04	6.57	7.32	2.03	23.89
Cecil	2.55	7.43	38.80	2.50	1.45	12.80	0.71	0.87	5.36	5.90	2.28	19.35
Charles	2.85	6.83	38.28	1.66	0.64	9.96	1.04	0.87	7.76	7.38	1.96	20.77
Dorchester	2.35	8.54	37.84	3.17	2.57	9.80	1.01	0.95	5.43	6.20	2.36	19.77
Frederick	2.02	6.58	39.99	1.83	0.44	9.87	0.62	1.28	3.54	6.86	2.38	24.60
Garrett	3.14	5.13	38.28	2.35	0.64	7.81	1.60	1.12	8.17	7.60	2.00	22.16
Harford	2.37	5.93	36.64	1.84	0.53	9.80	0.38	0.75	6.93	6.20	2.82	25.79
Howard	1.69	7.46	41.05	1.32	0.59	12.44	0.42	0.98	4.69	4.83	2.93	21.60
Kent	3.94	7.09	34.92	0.91	2.90	11.10	0.95	1.35	6.86	6.92	2.24	20.82
Montgomery	1.89	6.29	41.47	1.17	0.44	12.03	0.49	0.00	4.01	5.88	1.50	24.82
Prince George's	3.06	6.54	35.14	0.96	3.51	11.87	1.00	1.02	5.67	6.47	2.34	22.42
Queen Anne's	2.00	5.35	41.41	1.51	1.23	9.61	0.47	0.81	7.38	6.63	1.92	21.68
St. Mary's	1.51	7.35	36.62	3.93	0.71	9.34	0.77	1.06	7.29	6.89	1.98	22.54
Somerset	3.76	8.38	36.00	1.75	0.83	9.79	2.51	0.99	7.05	5.76	2.00	21.16
Talbot	2.15	7.43	40.46	1.32	1.66	9.62	0.63	-	4.44	6.64	2.32	23.33
Washington	2.50	6.81	38.31	2.71	1.25	8.48	0.61	1.40	4.00	7.46	4.10	22.37
Wicomico	2.91	6.78	39.55	1.98	0.93	10.10	1.45	0.82	4.58	6.85	2.37	21.69
Worcester	1.56	6.62	39.95	2.60	1.24	11.16	0.31	0.90	6.14	6.97	1.05	21.50

*State share of Teachers' retirement is included; equipment, outgoing transfers, and adult education are excluded.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 10

Current Expenses by Category*: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Total Current Expenditures**	Adminis-tration	Mid-level Adminis-tration	Instructional Salaries and Wages	Textbooks and Instructional Supplies	Other Instructional Costs	Special Education	Pupil Personnel Services	Health Services	Student Transpor-tation	Operation of Plant	Mainte-nance of Plant	Fixed Charges	State Share of Teachers' Retirement
Total State	\$12,506,126,592	\$334,107,478	\$777,137,779	\$4,446,945,403	\$200,877,312	\$256,322,888	\$1,350,438,700	\$93,814,688	\$73,954,399	\$590,773,616	\$729,174,563	\$248,314,324	\$2,683,490,077	720,775,367
Allegany	114,481,730	1,926,130	6,973,749	40,512,503	2,062,442	1,270,235	13,810,125	575,649	715,842	5,663,137	7,226,628	1,620,199	25,014,343	7,110,748
Anne Arundel	1,066,607,036	31,314,887	64,881,235	386,832,542	31,823,048	16,294,073	106,689,127	7,947,327	-	54,800,655	65,876,153	18,293,872	220,685,490	61,168,627
Baltimore City	1,237,261,312	68,559,652	75,196,436	370,011,393	16,460,589	83,551,442	164,796,394	16,812,712	19,939	53,097,524	58,419,894	21,377,314	244,549,719	64,408,305
Baltimore	1,507,317,367	46,160,478	97,061,072	517,916,866	27,884,663	50,275,863	154,670,255	12,844,868	16,045,309	58,328,033	90,176,227	33,371,079	321,252,106	81,330,547
Calvert	214,759,199	5,972,851	10,806,037	77,617,137	2,693,745	1,341,779	24,099,197	1,396,893	1,482,802	13,816,088	14,380,478	2,982,712	44,434,133	13,735,347
Caroline	72,613,354	1,981,429	5,148,376	27,929,228	1,057,172	1,247,604	5,890,818	502,292	697,720	3,812,738	4,141,042	926,620	15,058,377	4,219,938
Carroll	338,486,001	5,192,581	22,072,864	116,774,908	8,031,022	1,590,888	33,643,551	1,583,653	3,314,112	20,987,521	23,378,595	6,475,619	76,288,206	19,152,481
Cecil	199,423,257	4,769,190	13,881,317	72,519,547	4,679,832	2,713,273	23,923,596	1,318,577	1,628,126	10,020,217	11,020,962	4,266,690	36,163,740	12,518,190
Charles	359,912,547	9,674,714	23,164,209	129,909,820	5,640,405	2,161,436	33,803,947	3,538,925	2,958,857	26,353,417	25,037,061	6,657,146	70,501,678	20,510,932
Dorchester	68,085,972	1,518,599	5,511,872	24,420,193	2,044,121	1,656,183	6,321,845	654,326	613,767	3,505,598	4,000,237	1,523,343	12,759,667	3,556,221
Frederick	521,612,869	9,931,487	32,264,075	196,147,347	8,959,978	2,154,170	48,391,737	3,017,994	6,264,875	17,338,904	33,651,519	11,696,781	120,667,953	31,126,049
Garrett	52,202,223	1,544,002	2,521,860	18,824,949	1,155,136	316,493	3,838,384	788,107	553,045	4,015,490	3,736,778	982,452	10,899,857	3,025,669
Harford	469,773,518	10,529,191	26,292,782	162,576,111	8,169,997	2,356,060	43,497,681	1,696,580	3,340,517	30,762,393	27,511,048	12,532,001	114,425,186	26,083,972
Howard	861,634,022	13,621,867	60,152,446	331,188,019	10,658,244	4,783,439	100,375,985	3,360,923	7,890,220	37,851,618	38,996,338	23,618,069	174,231,979	54,904,876
Kent	29,939,233	1,114,107	2,004,332	9,865,625	255,894	820,677	3,136,366	267,239	381,558	1,938,757	1,953,824	631,485	5,881,620	1,687,748
Montgomery	2,463,041,936	43,575,644	145,332,587	958,559,004	27,095,094	10,225,768	278,142,674	11,397,555	1,577	92,784,281	136,012,334	34,559,448	573,810,099	151,545,870
Prince George's	1,907,846,256	55,164,732	117,744,262	633,159,659	17,214,086	63,276,122	213,880,796	17,953,515	18,348,109	102,068,532	116,624,140	42,205,994	403,968,950	106,237,360
Queen Anne's	98,222,405	1,845,383	4,944,239	38,252,014	1,390,712	1,137,114	8,881,139	433,855	751,443	6,818,561	6,122,045	1,769,997	20,028,674	5,847,230
St. Mary's	229,258,166	3,267,244	15,952,591	79,449,743	8,520,548	1,543,288	20,254,949	1,680,821	2,307,454	15,821,355	14,957,876	4,298,605	48,895,431	12,308,260
Somerset	44,845,605	1,591,114	3,543,341	15,223,282	740,229	351,384	4,141,335	1,061,786	418,735	2,982,965	2,436,704	847,529	8,950,329	2,556,873
Talbot	56,057,291	1,135,506	3,921,056	21,349,095	694,554	875,144	5,075,802	334,711	-	2,340,913	3,504,125	1,223,839	12,311,482	3,291,064
Washington	284,205,121	6,694,221	18,256,974	102,638,659	7,248,385	3,358,678	22,714,383	1,639,899	3,751,011	10,711,346	19,986,080	10,986,402	59,932,402	16,286,682
Wicomico	195,753,787	5,362,250	12,479,636	72,806,636	3,638,632	1,707,666	18,595,243	2,672,343	1,509,906	8,422,907	12,618,423	4,354,806	39,931,947	11,653,393
Worcester	112,786,384	1,660,219	7,030,432	42,461,124	2,758,784	1,314,109	11,863,370	334,138	959,474	6,530,663	7,406,053	1,112,322	22,846,710	6,508,985

* Excludes Food Service, Community Services, Capital Outlay, Adult Education, equipment, and transfers.

** Excludes Adult Education, but includes State-paid Teachers' Pension/Retirement.

Table 11

Full-time Equivalent Average Number Belonging and Average Daily Attendance*
Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Average Daily Membership	Average Daily Attendance
Total State	877,267	819,412
Allegany	8,404	7,889
Anne Arundel	80,626	75,859
Baltimore City	81,317	71,275
Baltimore	110,687	103,134
Calvert	15,770	14,902
Caroline	5,616	5,271
Carroll	25,104	23,867
Cecil	15,222	14,108
Charles	26,204	24,837
Dorchester	4,774	4,400
Frederick	41,421	38,831
Garrett	3,503	3,537
Harford	36,788	35,215
Howard	55,368	53,029
Kent	1,994	1,822
Montgomery	157,833	148,134
Prince George's	130,556	121,796
Queen Anne's	7,661	7,220
St. Mary's	17,599	16,663
Somerset	2,907	2,688
Talbot	4,456	4,200
Washington	22,295	21,055
Wicomico	14,654	13,610
Worcester	6,508	6,070

*Half-day prekindergarten pupils have been equated to full-time.

Expenditures for All Purposes*: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Expenditures From All Funds **	Total Current Expense Fund	Current Expense Fund							
			Administration	Mid-level Administration	Instruction	Special Education	Student Personnel Services	Health Services	Student Transportation	Operation of Plant
Total State	\$ 13,953,710,787	\$ 12,226,025,553	\$ 339,715,857	\$ 778,260,872	\$ 4,941,878,764	\$ 1,605,797,456	\$ 94,297,225	\$ 86,673,015	\$ 620,556,314	\$ 736,017,879
Allegany	141,532,903	113,733,333	1,926,888	6,989,273	44,800,498	18,341,883	575,649	716,235	5,850,495	7,314,971
Anne Arundel	1,220,005,139	1,040,470,391	33,126,676	64,881,235	439,137,948	128,986,995	7,947,327		55,903,491	66,385,660
Baltimore City	1,355,200,425	1,254,953,776	68,918,872	75,471,920	477,192,226	193,198,358	16,812,712	12,649,853	53,097,524	58,518,455
Baltimore	1,742,358,420	1,486,673,823	47,251,885	97,065,929	598,570,855	198,772,062	12,844,868	16,045,309	65,595,607	90,206,884
Calvert	231,470,060	208,227,544	6,180,561	10,806,037	83,315,646	26,154,643	1,409,505	1,505,969	13,853,914	15,085,959
Caroline	77,630,992	72,025,187	1,981,429	5,156,309	31,093,278	7,260,935	502,292	715,380	3,915,557	4,193,341
Carroll	347,648,278	329,264,822	5,192,910	22,074,052	127,079,669	40,029,355	1,583,653	3,314,112	21,057,977	24,033,592
Cecil	211,181,374	191,733,758	5,150,686	13,901,636	80,841,767	26,279,454	1,321,324	1,631,860	10,057,070	11,114,043
Charles	387,543,654	353,158,187	9,748,058	23,164,209	137,863,037	37,503,150	3,538,925	2,958,857	26,359,748	25,593,059
Dorchester	72,910,901	64,891,560	1,518,599	5,511,872	28,132,868	6,337,049	654,326	613,767	3,695,074	4,010,137
Frederick	611,462,173	506,437,751	10,034,727	32,264,075	207,401,113	57,964,349	3,017,994	6,264,875	20,428,809	33,760,658
Garrett	55,068,814	51,276,452	1,562,883	2,521,860	20,821,804	4,151,781	788,107	553,045	4,063,587	3,863,610
Harford	514,460,605	463,492,752	10,623,267	26,427,427	176,953,480	56,633,616	1,714,422	3,373,446	30,934,598	28,216,779
Howard	926,508,325	828,113,661	13,933,391	60,152,446	348,246,018	112,516,258	3,360,923	7,890,220	37,876,468	38,996,338
Kent	30,541,371	29,381,729	1,151,365	2,028,829	11,383,662	3,644,457	267,239	381,558	1,938,757	1,953,824
Montgomery	2,853,337,482	2,378,038,835	44,235,134	145,332,587	998,427,198	321,689,948	11,397,555	1,577	107,541,885	137,246,392
Prince George's	2,105,896,176	1,866,695,749	55,502,764	117,973,767	720,020,309	267,203,278	18,396,759	18,352,504	103,193,328	116,873,092
Queen Anne's	98,992,501	93,015,607	1,855,932	4,944,239	40,874,369	9,383,087	433,855	751,443	6,820,554	6,145,880
St. Mary's	233,495,417	220,199,338	3,267,244	15,952,591	89,627,680	22,097,267	1,680,821	2,307,454	15,821,355	14,981,223
Somerset	48,130,253	43,091,399	1,591,049	3,886,190	16,406,155	4,190,982	1,067,546	419,696	3,051,940	2,455,131
Talbot	56,952,301	54,288,613	1,179,563	3,921,196	23,651,672	5,096,545	335,044		2,622,903	3,561,559
Washington	293,808,451	275,898,174	6,713,608	18,259,283	114,666,189	26,973,774	1,639,899	3,756,475	11,388,160	20,487,321
Wicomico	219,239,931	193,572,164	5,371,162	12,530,967	78,705,551	19,363,440	2,672,343	1,509,906	8,909,383	13,153,133
Worcester	118,334,842	107,390,948	1,697,204	7,042,943	46,665,772	12,024,789	334,138	959,474	6,578,128	7,866,840

*Interfund transfers and transfers between Maryland local education agencies are not shown on this table.

**Excludes Debt Principal repayment and Student Activity Fund Expenditures.

Expenditures for All Purposes*: Maryland Public Schools: 2016-2017

Local Education Agency	Current Expense Fund (continued)						Debt Service Fund			Student Activity Fund Memorandum Only
	Maintenance of Plant	Fixed Charges	Community Services	Current Capital Outlay	Food Service Fund	School Construction Fund	Interest	Principal	Other	
Total State	\$ 257,221,765	\$ 2,683,490,077	\$ 21,652,495	\$ 60,463,835	\$ 383,532,770	\$ 1,089,033,692	\$ 158,704,558	\$ 326,118,696	\$ 96,414,214	\$ 136,981,897
Allegany	1,640,337	25,014,343	425,844	136,916	5,086,885	22,194,132	518,553	1,225,594	-	2,861,638
Anne Arundel	19,410,918	220,685,490	447,950	3,556,701	30,856,560	119,038,568	29,639,620	47,003,365	-	14,449,024
Baltimore City	21,586,964	244,549,719	-	32,957,174	49,765,063	45,913,177	4,568,409	9,979,000	-	4,686,311
Baltimore	34,832,313	321,252,106	644,661	3,591,344	48,270,243	191,665,665	15,748,689	32,149,000	-	715,000
Calvert	3,160,195	44,434,133	1,170,333	1,150,648	4,893,196	17,038,624	1,310,697	5,474,332	-	5,538,127
Caroline	970,381	15,058,377	985,275	192,633	3,570,324	1,464,139	571,342	1,130,131	-	998,567
Carroll	7,688,645	76,288,206	283,938	638,712	6,002,015	8,661,065	3,720,376	12,414,435	-	4,999,863
Cecil	4,492,271	36,163,740	358,579	421,328	6,167,316	10,638,302	2,641,999	5,693,126	-	3,104,891
Charles	8,012,453	70,501,678	1,933,318	5,981,695	13,253,638	18,248,717	2,883,111	8,582,793	-	6,192,692
Dorchester	1,603,183	12,759,667	-	55,019	2,725,152	5,294,188	-	-	-	1,262,053
Frederick	11,952,291	120,667,953	848,809	1,832,097	12,292,975	84,516,051	8,215,397	24,949,804	-	6,499,059
Garrett	1,100,022	10,899,857	366,282	583,613	2,688,669	1,103,693	-	-	-	1,247,320
Harford	13,088,731	114,425,186	503,733	598,066	16,270,103	23,576,768	11,120,983	19,800,174	-	6,200,538
Howard	23,645,135	174,231,979	6,477,625	786,861	14,856,666	83,537,997	-	-	-	12,519,592
Kent	652,285	5,881,620	83,526	14,606	1,159,642	-	-	-	-	256,864
Montgomery	35,895,098	573,810,099	2,461,363	-	57,280,423	270,871,800	50,732,210	98,003,112	96,414,214	35,498,522
Prince George's	42,235,556	403,968,950	2,975,443	-	72,816,740	145,484,010	20,899,677	42,876,912	-	16,847,010
Queen Anne's	1,777,575	20,028,674	-	-	2,297,325	3,679,568	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's	4,298,605	48,895,431	536,001	733,664	6,760,151	5,343,863	1,192,065	4,312,990	-	3,506,823
Somerset	894,930	8,950,329	171,282	6,169	1,953,059	3,085,794	-	-	-	700,338
Talbot	1,306,849	12,311,482	301,801	-	1,947,460	716,228	-	-	-	800,769
Washington	11,190,258	59,932,402	48,861	841,944	12,280,373	3,959,446	1,670,458	4,321,290	-	4,819,426
Wicomico	4,639,308	39,931,947	605,680	6,179,345	7,642,507	14,754,287	3,270,973	8,202,637	-	3,277,471
Worcester	1,147,462	22,846,710	22,189	205,297	2,696,286	8,247,608	-	-	-	-

Local Education Agency	Instructional Expenditures												Fixed Charges
	Total Federal	Adminis-tration	Mid-level Adminis-tration	Salaries and Wages	Textbooks and Instructional Supplies	Other Instructional Costs	Special Education	Student Personnel Services	Health Services	Student Transpor-tation	Operation of Plant	Mainte-nance of Plant	
Total State	\$ 531,470,866	\$ 13,769,350	\$ 16,085,730	\$ 158,820,241	\$ 24,212,772	\$ 33,832,416	\$ 157,005,324	\$ 7,872,237	\$ 1,875,556	\$ 4,110,221	\$ 130,781	\$ 36,112	\$ 113,720,126
Allegany	7,855,001	13,111	277,885	2,087,060	211,733	150,099	3,144,717	-	-	70,711	-	-	1,899,686
Anne Arundel	37,216,362	980,679	539,079	9,873,376	1,758,178	655,465	13,331,494	200,697	-	173,501	1,822	-	9,702,072
Baltimore City	98,837,283	3,442,855	6,281,784	32,941,556	6,018,876	16,931,611	12,025,663	2,285,057	-	74,474	6,907	-	18,828,500
Baltimore	69,375,967	4,663,504	322,169	18,103,866	4,099,692	1,309,975	21,251,022	3,775,042	874,789	447,430	67,969	-	14,460,510
Calvert	8,118,085	122,728	67,629	1,946,119	163,864	159,894	3,443,309	-	120,462	16,451	-	-	2,077,629
Caroline	4,565,742	90,080	91,355	1,084,930	260,583	416,909	1,629,281	-	285	119,498	-	-	872,822
Carroll	10,536,537	198,171	125,380	2,235,691	365,761	44,937	4,771,123	1,831	4,425	39,855	117	-	2,749,248
Cecil	8,978,911	228,488	39,179	2,206,209	531,824	158,285	3,773,159	-	-	111,365	-	-	1,930,402
Charles	11,747,945	228,315	461,620	2,698,656	1,038,073	551,146	4,178,939	-	-	414,428	-	-	2,176,767
Dorchester	6,297,431	-	162,705	1,955,209	647,540	604,109	1,845,253	-	-	64,871	10,534	-	1,007,209
Frederick	16,654,369	92,327	363,112	3,955,173	706,777	555,241	7,220,318	259,887	-	52,714	-	-	3,448,821
Garrett	3,206,604	137,282	64,754	1,052,119	62,892	41,297	924,882	-	105,430	-	2,116	-	815,832
Harford	20,384,894	461,514	548,067	4,358,987	1,273,435	588,477	8,242,453	-	-	93,731	96	29,326	4,788,809
Howard	19,289,207	268,080	477,954	5,070,051	1,147,188	816,783	7,753,017	-	-	-	-	-	3,756,134
Kent	1,710,133	36,776	59,046	491,773	62,256	92,892	670,749	-	-	21,696	-	-	274,946
Montgomery	71,836,827	62,142	1,483,432	23,495,502	1,037,120	898,000	24,970,264	461,398	-	229,341	-	-	19,199,629
Prince George's	80,783,043	1,804,035	2,905,173	28,483,315	2,357,105	7,165,207	22,551,717	235,218	600,000	761,644	-	-	13,919,630
Queen Anne's	3,799,750	68,662	55,771	1,229,662	173,877	349,815	1,213,466	-	5,009	83,903	3,651	-	615,933
St. Mary's	11,628,338	164,960	403,109	3,350,318	567,147	686,868	3,411,106	50,381	65,351	541,033	27,506	6,786	2,353,772
Somerset	4,121,139	10,594	21,474	1,540,053	178,586	168,659	694,354	414,029	11,280	98,148	774	-	983,189
Talbot	2,637,737	33,824	119,578	620,671	62,520	330,099	916,079	-	-	12,195	-	-	542,770
Washington	13,885,753	275,003	1,013,084	4,095,376	376,427	178,174	4,087,143	1,007	1,660	215,692	-	-	3,642,188
Wicomico	11,760,181	350,527	136,063	3,981,269	772,401	550,121	2,722,956	187,689	7,740	237,996	1,151	-	2,812,268
Worcester	6,243,628	35,694	66,327	1,963,299	338,918	428,355	2,232,863	-	79,126	229,546	8,138	-	861,361

*Excludes Adult Education, Equipment, all Transfers but Federal Funds Indirect Cost Recovery.

Exhibit 113

The Washington Post

Immigration

Sen. Tim Kaine tours Virginia shelter housing about 15 separated migrant children

by [Nick Anderson](#) and [Marissa J. Lang](#) June 22 [✉ Email the author](#)

About 15 migrant children recently separated from their parents near the southwestern U.S. border are staying at a shelter in Northern Virginia, according to the shelter's leadership.

Sen. Tim Kaine (D-Va.) toured the Youth for Tomorrow facility Friday in the Prince William County community of Bristow, aides said, speaking with some of the migrant children and learning from the staff that many of the youngsters arrived there "traumatized."

The children — girls from 10 to 17 years old — were taken to the shelter, according to Gary Jones, chief executive of Youth for Tomorrow, after the Trump administration began a recent, highly publicized immigration enforcement crackdown.

Jones said two of the girls are expected to be reunited with their parents soon. He said he did not have additional details.

[['The only son I have': A Guatemalan mother's emotional reunion with her son](#)]

The administration's "zero tolerance" approach emphasized prosecution of adults who cross the border illegally, which led to children being taken from their parents and housed in shelters, while the parents were placed in criminal detention.

President Trump signed an order this week meant to end family separations at the border, although the [details of implementing it remain unclear](#).

"The Trump administration needs to assure us that every single one of the children they separated from their parents is quickly and safely returned to their families," Kaine said in a statement. "The first step toward that goal is identifying where every child is being held, releasing a list of those facilities, and letting members of Congress visit all of those locations."

Kaine said he was thankful that Youth for Tomorrow allowed him to visit and appreciated the organization's efforts to reunify families. He contended that federal authorities are not being transparent about the locations where children are being kept.

Jones said Youth for Tomorrow is sheltering dozens of migrant children from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Most arrived at the U.S.-Mexico border alone, he said, but about 15 had traveled with parents.

"Here's the thing that agitates some of us: Every single kid here has been separated from their families," Jones said. "There are families that send their kids here by themselves. It's not right that we're separating children from their families when they come across the border, but every child they have here has been separated from their families if they're an immigrant child. Every single one."

[[The Fix: Three lessons from Trump's immigration fiasco](#)]

At least [2,500 migrant children were separated from parents](#) under Trump administration actions starting in early May. The federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, part of the Department of Health and Human Services, has placed many of them in shelters and foster homes around the country. Lawmakers and state officials have pressed for a detailed accounting of those arrangements, so far with limited success.

A media unit within the HHS Administration for Children and Families did not respond to an email from The Washington Post this week seeking information about the number of separated children sent to Maryland and Virginia.

Efforts to track the separated children face bureaucratic hurdles. They are being handled under the same process the government uses to shelter undocumented migrant children who come to the United States unaccompanied by parents.

The Capital Area Immigrants' Rights Coalition said four shelters in Virginia and two in Maryland are designated to receive unaccompanied migrant children. Some separated migrant children are also [living in foster homes in Maryland](#).

A spokeswoman for Maryland Gov. Larry Hogan (R) said his administration has requested information from the federal government about the placement of separated children in the state.

Hogan, who [withdrew a National Guard helicopter crew](#) from the southern border this week to protest the family separations, "believes any children located in Maryland should be reunited with their families," spokeswoman Amelia Chasse said in an email.

Read more:

[In a Maryland foster home, four young migrant children separated at the border](#)

 **2 Comments**

Nick Anderson covers higher education and other education topics for The Washington Post. He has been a writer and editor at The Post since 2005. [Follow @wpnick](#)

Marissa J. Lang is a local reporter covering the D.C. metro area. [Follow @Marissa_Jae](#)

Exhibit 114



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Immigrant Children's Program



Immigrant Children's Program

[What is the Immigrant Children's Program?](#)

The Immigrant Children's Program is a program designed to provide health coverage to individuals under the age of twenty-one (21) who are not eligible for Medicaid. Services covered under the Immigrant Children's Program are identical to the services covered under Medicaid for children under age twenty-one (21).

Who is eligible for the Immigrant Children's Program?

You may be eligible for the Immigrant Children's Program, if you:

1. Are under the age of twenty-one (21)
2. Are a District resident;
3. Are not eligible for Medicaid; and
4. Have income at or below 200% of the FPL

*There is no resource test for the Immigrant Children's Program.

The District covers this population with household income up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level

Category	Immigration Children's Program
Threshold in FPL	200
1 person household, monthly	\$1,945
2 person household, monthly	\$2,622
3 person household, monthly	\$3,298
4 person household, monthly	\$3,975
5 person household, monthly	\$4,652
6 person household, monthly	\$5,328
7 person household, monthly	\$6,005
8 person household, monthly	\$6,682

What are some of the services that the Immigrant Children's Program covers?

- Doctor visits
- Eye care
- Preventive care (checkups, diet and nutrition)
- Dental services and related treatment
- Prescription drugs
- Laboratory services
- Medical supplies

The services offered under the Immigrant Children's Program are very similar to the services offered to children enrolled in DC Medicaid. There is no Fee-For-Service provision for children enrolled in ICP.

What are some of the services that the Immigrant Children's Program does not cover?

- Cosmetic surgery or procedures that are not medically necessary
- Recreational therapy or experimental treatment, supplies, equipment or drugs

How are services received?

Once a child has been determined eligible for the Immigrant Children's Program, he or she will be automatically assigned to a managed care health plan. There is a 90 day grace period to request a change in the managed care provider. The Immigrant Children's Program does not allow providers (doctors, hospitals, and managed care organizations) to charge co-payments or fees for health services.

Immigrant Children program enrollees are not eligible for retroactive coverage.

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Exhibit 115

NEWS

Immigration Officials Taking Over 1,600 Beds in Federal Prison System

The move comes as immigrant apprehensions climb to levels not seen since the end of the Obama administration.

BY **ROBERT MOORE**

DATE **JUN 8, 2018**

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NOTES **2 COMMENTS**



ICE agents before an immigration sting at Corso's Flower and Garden Center, Tuesday, June 5, 2018, in Castalia, Ohio.

Photo by John Minchillo

Immigrations and Customs Enforcement is taking over more than 1,600 beds from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to temporarily handle an increase in undocumented immigrants being detained by the agency, ICE officials said Thursday. Among the facilities being used by ICE is a 230-bed prison camp near El Paso.

The increase in detention space comes at a time when apprehensions of undocumented immigrants have returned to levels seen toward the end of the Obama administration.

“Due to the current surge in illegal border crossings and implementation of the U.S. Department of Justice’s zero-tolerance policy, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is working to meet the demand for additional immigration detention space, both long and short term,” ICE spokeswoman Danielle Bennett said in an email. “To meet this need, ICE is collaborating with the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), private detention facility operators and local government agencies.

“To meet the immediate need, ICE has entered into inter-agency agreements with BOP to acquire access to more than 1,600 additional beds at BOP facilities. The use of BOP facilities is intended to be a temporary measure until ICE can obtain additional long-term contracts for new detention facilities or until the surge in illegal border crossings subsides,” Bennett said. “ICE continues to enforce immigration laws consistent with the Administration’s directives and the law. This includes ensuring sufficient detention space to hold aliens prior to removal or adjudication by an immigration judge.”

A Bureau of Prisons spokesperson declined to comment on the ICE statement.

ICE identified five prison facilities that will be used to hold immigration detainees. The largest is 1,000 beds at the federal prison complex in Victorville, California. The next largest is 230 beds in the Federal Correctional Institution La Tuna system based in Anthony, Texas, just west of El Paso. Other facilities being used are 209 beds at the Federal Detention Center SeaTac in Seattle; 130 beds in Sheridan, Oregon; and 109 beds at the Federal Correctional Institution Phoenix in Arizona.

Many of the prison complexes have multiple facilities. La Tuna, which houses about 1,300 inmates, has a main prison and adjacent camp in far west El Paso County, as well as what is called a “federal satellite low” camp on Fort Bliss near El Paso. ICE officials didn’t immediately respond to a question about which La Tuna facility would house the detainees.

Attorney General Jeff Sessions last month announced that the Trump administration was implementing a new “zero tolerance” policy that requires criminal charges against

anyone caught entering the country illegally. Previously, most people suspected of illegal entry were placed immediately in a civil deportation process.

One effect of the policy will be to slow the deportation process. Those apprehended by the Border Patrol now go through a criminal process, usually for the misdemeanor of entering without inspection. That process takes at least two to four weeks, with most misdemeanor defendants then pleading guilty before a federal magistrate and being sentenced to time served. Only then do they enter the deportation process, which can take anywhere from days to years, depending on circumstances.

President Trump made controlling the border a priority of his 2016 campaign. Apprehensions of illegal crossers, which had been declining for years, dropped even more sharply in the first months of the Trump administration. But over the last three months, they have risen back to levels seen at the end of the Obama administration. The apprehension numbers are still well below numbers seen a decade ago under both the Georg W. Bush and Obama administrations.

In May, Border Patrol agents apprehended just over 40,000 suspected illegal crossers along the Southwest border, including more than 26,000 in the agency's five Texas sectors. In May 2017, Border Patrol apprehensions in the Southwest totaled 14,500, including 8,900 in Texas. In May 2016, apprehension totals were just over 40,000 in the Southwest and 27,000 in Texas. The Obama administration didn't seek extra detention space when apprehension rates were comparable to what we're now seeing. But that reflected the changing face of migration. Mexico had been the primary country from which immigrants came, but that flow began to slow and was eventually replaced by Central Americans, many of whom were seeking asylum, which slows down the deportation process and creates demand to house them.

Even as apprehensions of illegal border crossers have largely declined in recent years, the number of immigrants detained by ICE has risen. Bennett, the ICE spokeswoman, said the agency has housed an average of 41,134 detainees a day so far this fiscal year, compared to 38,106 in fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2016, the last full year of the Obama administration, ICE reported detaining 34,260 people per day. In fiscal year 2008, the end of the Bush administration, the number was 31,771. ICE has said it costs about \$130 a day to house a detainee.

Longtime El Paso County judge Veronica Escobar, who is now the Democratic nominee for El Paso's congressional seat, said the plan to put detainees in prison spaces is another example of flawed immigration policy by the Trump administration.

“While the number of border crossings and apprehensions continues to ebb and flow annually, the numbers are still at historic lows. But what is climbing—significantly, and seemingly, with no end in sight—is both the amount of money the Trump administration is spending as well as the level of cruelty it’s applying in its approach. Between separating families, betraying DREAMers, increasing detention, and demanding tens of millions for a border wall, the financial and human costs should be deeply alarming to the American public,” Escobar said.

2

COMMENTS

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TAGS: IMMIGRATION, ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA, PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP, ZERO TOLERANCE

Exhibit 116

Jayapal Goes Inside Federal Detention Center to Meet With Asylum-Seeking Women: “The mothers could not stop crying”

June 9, 2018 | Press Release

SEATTLE – Congresswoman Pramila Jayapal, member of the House Judiciary Committee, issued the following statement after demanding and being given access to the Federal Detention Center in SeaTac, Washington to look at conditions and speak with 174 immigrant women detained inside:

“What I heard from the women today being held at the detention center was heartbreaking. They are there only because of the Trump administration’s cruel new ‘zero tolerance’ policies of family separation. They spoke of fleeing threats of rape, gang violence and political persecution. They spoke of their children who have been killed by gangs and their fear of being raped. The mothers could not stop crying when they spoke about their children – young girls and boys who were taken from them with no chance to say goodbye and no plan for reunification.

“Of the 206 immigrants being held there, 174 are women. I spent almost three hours meeting with the women, almost all of whom are asylum seekers. They come from 16 different countries with the largest numbers from Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Over a third of the women were mothers who had been forcibly separated from their children, who range in age from 1-year-old to teenagers. The vast majority of the mothers have not spoken with their children in weeks and they have no idea where they are. Most have been held in detention for more than two weeks and many for over a month.

“They should not be held in federal prison, but the women I spoke to said SeaTac is the first place they feel they’ve been treated as human beings – thanks to the standards in place at government-owned and operated facilities, rather than the privately contracted facilities of DHS.

“The women talked of being held in Border Patrol facilities that they termed the ‘dog pound,’ because of inhumane fenced cages, and the ‘ice box,’ because temperatures are frigid and detainees are given no blankets or mats. They also spoke of lack of access to food and water, and said they suffered humiliation and verbal abuse from border agents who called them ‘filthy’ and ‘stinky,’ and told them that their ‘families would not exist anymore’ and that they would “never see their children again.’

“Also extremely troubling were the accounts of mass prosecutions, where individuals were processed through the court system in groups of up to 100 at a time with no ability to speak individually to a judge.

“I call on the Trump administration to release all of these individuals immediately, to give them access to attorneys to quickly process their asylum claims, and for them to be immediately reunited with their children. It is outrageous that Department of Homeland Security is violating human rights and our international legal obligations under human rights law to swiftly and humanely process asylum seekers. I will also continue to push to defund ICE, to completely reform the immigration detention system and end mass prosecutions by the Department of Justice, and defund any Department of Homeland Security programs that break up families.

“What I saw today is simply not who, we, as a country should be. This is cruel and inhumane treatment and we cannot allow it to continue on our watch.”

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Exhibit 117

B

Nation

A Brazilian mother seeking asylum was freed from detention. Her son was not



The border fence near Santa Teresa, N.M., the town where Lidia Souza and her son Diogo presented herself to immigration authorities, seeking asylum from imminent, personal violence in their native Brazil.

By [Akilah Johnson](#)

GLOBE STAFF JUNE 22, 2018

It's been 23 days since Lidia Souza has seen her son, held his hand, or hugged him good night.

The two, fleeing what Souza characterized as imminent, personal violence in their native Brazil, were separated by immigration authorities at the US-Mexico border last month.

Souza, who came to the United States seeking asylum and is now staying in Hyannis, spent weeks in detention in Texas not knowing where her son, Diogo, was being held. But then a conversation with another mother who was also being detained provided her with the kernel of information she needed to find him. The mother, also Brazilian, had been able to speak with her daughter, who was being held in Chicago. The little girl had a friend there named Diogo.



LUANA MAZON

Lidia Souza and her son Diogo

Souza, 27, got the phone number of the facility, called, and asked if her son was there. He was.

She was eventually released from detention. Her son, however, was not.

They now are allowed to speak twice a week for 10 minutes at a time. One of those calls was Monday, his ninth birthday, which they spent more than 1,000 miles apart.

Diogo is one of the more than 2,300 children who have been separated from

Exhibit 118

Guatemalan in Westboro sees the effects of separation policy firsthand

Immigration protest



By Mark Sullivan

Telegram & Gazette Staff

Posted Jun 20, 2018 at 8:43 PM

Updated Jun 21, 2018 at 5:51 AM

WESTBORO - Elmer Oliva came to a demonstration at the Westboro rotary Wednesday to say thanks.

Demonstrators were protesting the Trump administration's policy of separating children from their parents when they are illegally crossing the U.S. border.

Mr. Oliva, 47, an immigrant seeking asylum from conditions in Guatemala, said his 17-year-old son and 9-year-old daughter arrived in Massachusetts Tuesday after having been detained with his wife, accused of illegally crossing the border from Mexico into the United States, and taken into custody under the "zero tolerance" policy.

His children, Elmer Jr., 17, and Keyri, 9, had been separated for five weeks from their mother, Lubin Jimenez, 43. She remains in a detention center in Texas; the children had been sent to a detention facility in Grand Rapids, Michigan, about 1,500 miles away.

"She cried a lot," he said of his daughter. "She cried, 'I want to go to my mother.'"

Mr. Oliva, a house painter, said he arrived in this country two years ago and is living in Westboro. He said his wife and children sought to escape political violence in Guatemala and join him here. He hopes his wife will be reunited with him in two or three weeks.

Mr. Oliva thanked the demonstrators for their support. "I am very happy," Mr. Oliva said, to be reunited with his children.

On Wednesday, other local protests against separation of families were heard.

The Rev. Philip L. Boroughs, president of College of the Holy Cross, issued a statement decrying the "shameful" treatment on the southern U.S. border.

"With thousands of families displaced from their homes each day, many fleeing devastating violence, it is inconceivable that the U.S. government is compounding their misery with an ill-conceived 'zero tolerance' immigration policy responsible for separating children from their parents," Rev. Boroughs said.

"This policy must end," he said. "I am personally appalled at the use of children for the sake of achieving political goals. Even as we enforce laws, we must do so in a humane way, one which recognizes the human dignity inherent in every person, particularly those who are most vulnerable. We must meet those looking for asylum with love and empathy, not ill-intended policies that add to their suffering in the name of order.

"As Pope Francis said today, 'A person's dignity does not depend on them being a citizen, a migrant, or a refugee. Saving the life of someone fleeing war and poverty is an act of humanity.'

"As a community, the College of the Holy Cross lends our voice to those of Pope Francis, our fellow Jesuits, faith and political leaders of all denominations and points of view, and loving people everywhere, who have spoken out against the shameful practice of separating children from their families," Rev. Boroughs said.



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Exhibit 119

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Zero-tolerance policy impacts New Mexico

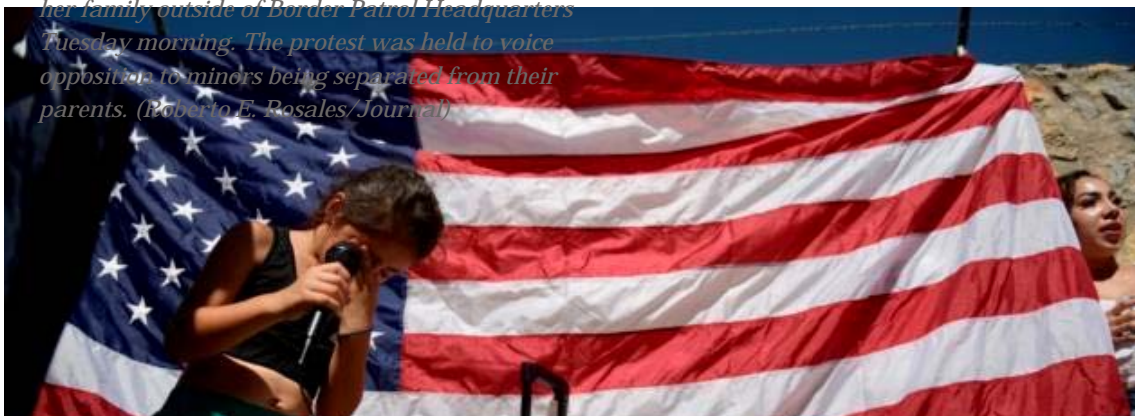
By Angela Kocherga / Journal Staff Writer - Las Cruces Bureau

Published: Tuesday, June 19th, 2018 at 11:35pm
Updated: Wednesday, June 20th, 2018 at 7:48am



Customs and Border patrol agents question people at the international bridge in El Paso heading into the U.S. (Roberto E. Rosales/Journal)

Nine-year-old Anabell Saenz of Las Cruces pauses for a moment before continuing to protest with her family outside of Border Patrol Headquarters Tuesday morning. The protest was held to voice opposition to minors being separated from their parents. (Roberto E. Rosales/Journal)





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SANTA TERESA – The New Mexico border region is the backdrop for the President Trump administration’s zero-tolerance policy that has separated hundreds of children from their parents in recent weeks.

In the past, most parents caught crossing the border in El Paso and New Mexico illegally who had no prior deportations or criminal charges were released with ankle monitors and allowed to remain with their children while their cases moved through the immigration courts.

Part of the reason for that tactic was a court settlement that barred the government from holding kids in detention centers longer than 20 days, even with their families.

Now, because the zero-tolerance policy calls for detaining everyone crossing illegally – regardless of whether it is their first time – parents are locked up and the children are placed in the care of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. HHS has had to set up temporary shelters, including several tents in Tornillo, Texas, for teenage boys to make room for younger kids at other shelters. The shelters are not considered detention centers.

New Mexico does not have any of its own shelters, so children crossing with parents in New Mexico are sent to shelters across the country.

There is no limit to how long HHS can retain custody of children although the average stay is about 50 days before children are placed with a sponsor. The federal government is required to choose family members as sponsors whenever possible, even if those relatives are undocumented.

The El Paso Border Patrol sector, which includes all of New Mexico, apprehended 7,401 people between October 2016 through May 2017. From October 2017 through May 2018, the number has fallen by 35 percent to 4,765, according to the federal government.

At the same time, there’s been a surge in families arriving at ports of entry in the region, most seeking asylum, from 4,996 in 2017 to 9,514, according to numbers just released from Customs and Border Protection.

The number of asylum seekers has overwhelmed CBP, and officers have been posted in the middle of international bridges and border crossing to screen people as they enter the U.S. to ask for asylum.

On Tuesday, officers were questioning nearly every parent with a child and asking them to show documents before proceeding to the official immigration checkpoint. Some Central American families have been turned away and asked to come back another day.

“Port of Entry facilities were not designed to hold hundreds of people at a time who may be seeking asylum,” said Roger Maier, a CBP spokesman in El Paso, in an emailed statement.

Immigrant rights organizations have said the delay in allowing people to cross the border is another effort to deter asylum seekers.

“No one is being denied the opportunity to make a claim of credible fear or seek asylum,” Maier said. “CBP officers allow more people into our facilities for processing once space becomes available or other factors allow for additional parties to arrive.”

Many asylum seekers are released while their cases move through immigration court. But asylum seekers who arrive without children increasingly are sent to detention centers.

Seeking asylum

While typically asylum seekers with children are not detained, there are reports of cases in which families seeking asylum are separated.

In at least one case, an asylum seeker crossing into New Mexico was detained and separated from a child long before the zero-tolerance policy. Maria Vandelice de Bastos showed up at the Santa Teresa border crossing with her 16-year-old disabled grandson seeking asylum 10 months ago. She hasn’t seen him since.

“She is devastated,” said immigration attorney Eduardo Beckett, who represents the 54-year-old grandmother from Brazil.

She remains in a detention center in El Paso waiting for a ruling on her asylum case from an immigration judge. Her grandson Matheus – who has severe epilepsy, neurological problems and is autistic – is at a facility in Connecticut.

“... This is what we call the criminalization of the asylum process, in my opinion, from what I’m seeing on the ground,” Beckett said.

He said Vandelice de Bastos fled her native Brazil after getting death threats when she complained about conditions at her grandson’s school that led to the firing of the principal.

“The principal happened to have a brother who was a cop, and he showed up at her doorstep,” Beckett said.

Immigrant advocacy organizations and human rights groups say the increasingly harsh measures on the border are designed to deter families seeking a safe haven in the U.S.

“This didn’t happen overnight, and it didn’t happen in the last year, it has been such an evolution of border enforcement policies,” said Johana Bencomo, community organizer for NM CAFÉ, a faith-based organization in Las Cruces.

Vandelice de Bastos’ attorney said the message from the Trump administration for families arriving on the border these days is clear.

“Don’t come here,” Beckett said. “Don’t apply for asylum. Go home.”

Hundreds protest

New Mexicans were among hundreds of demonstrators who showed up outside the El Paso Immigration Detention Center on Tuesday for a protest against family separation. The protest was organized by the

Border Network for Human Rights. Protesters also chanted “free the children” outside the nearby Border Patrol Headquarters.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen defended the controversial zero-tolerance policy.

“The border is being overrun by those who have no right to cross it,” she said.

“As long as illegal entry remains a criminal offense, DHS will no longer look the other way,” Nielsen said.

The other alternative is “just let the entire family walk, in which case you’re very unlikely to see them again if they don’t have a valid claim,” said Ira Melman, a spokesman for Americans for Immigration Reform, an organization that advocates for a tighter border controls and lower levels of legal immigration. “They’re just going to game the system.”

More from ABQJournal.com

Luján visits migrant kids detained in Texas



'These are kids that are torn away from their families,' he says...

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Exhibit 120

THE
NEW YORKER
DISPATCH

MOTHERS IN A NEW MEXICO PRISON DO NOT KNOW HOW TO FIND THEIR CHILDREN

By Jonathan Blitzer June 21, 2018



At the Otero County Prison, in Chaparral, New Mexico, immigrant mothers have more questions than answers about their missing children.

Photograph by Philip Montgomery for The New Yorker

A Honduran woman named Esmeralda Pérez and her nine-year-old son, Jefferson, had just crossed the U.S. border when they were arrested, outside El Paso, on May 26th. “The agents came up to us, and my son said to me, ‘Mom, I’m scared,’” Pérez told me. “I said to him, ‘Don’t worry, these people aren’t going to hurt us.’” Pérez showed the agents her I.D. and her son’s birth certificate, and said that they were fleeing persecution. They were taken to a Border Patrol station, where they spent the night. The next day, around noon, an agent walked into their cell. “Come with me and bring me your kid,” he told Pérez. “The agent said he was going to take my son because I needed to pay a penalty and go to jail,” Pérez said. “But he didn’t tell me where they were taking him.” She hasn’t seen or spoken to her son since.

In the past month and a half, the Trump Administration has separated at least twenty-five hundred children from their parents at the U.S.-Mexico border, under a new zero-tolerance policy—without instituting a plan or protocol for how to reunite them. On Wednesday, the President signed an executive order that he claimed would halt the separations, but it made no mention of the families who had already been split up. They have been left in limbo. Some parents have already been deported, while their children remain in the U.S. Others are stuck in immigration detention, and, although they know where their children are, they cannot reach them. Pérez is in a third category. She’s still in criminal custody—she hasn’t had a chance to make her full asylum claim—and she’s not even sure where her son is.

On Wednesday morning, I visited Pérez at the Otero County Prison, a privately run facility in Chaparral, New Mexico, thirty miles north of El Paso. Pérez faces criminal charges for attempting to reënter the U.S. illegally—she crossed the border once before, in 2016—and is in the custody of the United States Marshals Service. We spoke through a glass partition in a small room in the women’s wing of the facility. When I told her that I had some questions about her situation, she said, in blunt, clear Spanish, “Do you have answers for me, too, or just questions?”

Pérez cried as she described all the unanswered questions that she had about her son. Jefferson has asthma, the result of a respiratory infection that he contracted five years ago, in Honduras. Would it flare up now that he was in a new climate? He also has a congenital skin infection. “If he doesn’t wash right, it gets infected and he’ll become very sick,” Pérez said. “Who’s going to tell him how to wash it?” A few days ago, through a relative who lives in the U.S., she heard that her son might be in Michigan, at a shelter run by the Office of Refugee Resettlement, the federal organization in charge of handling unaccompanied immigrant children. “Can I believe that, that he’s really there?” she asked me. “Can I believe anything? How can my son know what’s happening? *I don’t even know what’s happening.*”

Pérez’s lawyer, a public defender from El Paso named Erik Hanshew, is representing her in her criminal case, and also trying to help her get information about her son. “The family-separation policy is changing the lawyer-client relationship,” he told me. “My clients don’t even care about beating the charge they’re facing. It makes it harder to represent them, because all they want is to be with their children. There can’t really be due process for a parent in a situation like this.”

The only way a parent can locate her child is through O.R.R., but contacting the office is nearly impossible from inside detention. Hanshew works with an investigator named Irma Whiteley, who has been calling case managers at O.R.R. Whiteley joined me at Otero, where she shared the names and numbers of O.R.R. social workers with their clients and took out cash from her wallet to put money on their phone cards. “Sometimes these clients don’t want to tell you if they were arrested with their child,” she told me. “They’re scared and they don’t trust anyone. You have to convince them you’re on their side.”

Whiteley introduced me to another of their clients, a Brazilian woman named Wesliane Souza, who had been separated from her thirteen-year-old son. Souza told me that there were fifty mothers in her wing at Otero who’d been

separated from their children. “Few of them know where their kids are,” she said. “Mothers are going to be leaving this facility with psychological problems.”

Souza and her son travelled to the U.S., she said, to flee an abusive partner. They were arrested in El Paso, on June 1st, and taken to a Border Patrol station. Two days later, Souza was sitting in a holding cell with other women when an agent came over to tell her that she had five minutes to say goodbye to her son. “I didn’t know what to say to my son because I didn’t know where he was going,” she told me, in Portuguese. “There were other mothers and children all around us, and everyone was crying.”

VIDEO FROM THE NEW YORKER

The Immigrants Deported to Death and Violence

None of the agents explained to the mothers how they could locate their children. The staff at the county jail, where Souza and the others were soon transferred, didn’t have answers, either. After four days, Souza was allowed to make a phone call. “I didn’t have any money to call anybody, so I called a

cousin of mine in the U.S. who could accept the charges,” she said. “I asked her to help me find my son. It was easier for me to talk to her, on the outside, than it was for me to talk to my own son, who’s also a prisoner.” Her cousin eventually contacted O.R.R., and a social worker there confirmed that Souza’s son was safe. On June 16th, Souza’s cousin and son managed to speak briefly by phone.

Souza, however, has yet to speak to him, and she still does not know where he is. Her eyes were bloodshot from crying, and she rocked back and forth while we talked. During pauses in our conversation, a vacant look crept across her face, and she muttered to herself. On a table next to her were two books that she’d picked up from the prison chapel—the Bible and “Thirty-One Days of Prayer.”



Jonathan Blitzer is a staff writer at The New Yorker. [Read more »](#)

Video

An Asylum Standoff

On the Paso del Norte bridge connecting Juarez, Mexico, to El Paso, Texas, U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents monitor pedestrians.

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Exhibit 121

NEW JERSEY REAL-TIME NEWS

20 immigrant children have arrived in N.J. in the last 30 days. Here's what we know.

Posted June 21, 2018 at 12:32 PM | Updated June 22, 2018 at 12:24 PM

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By Kelly Heyboer and Erin Banco | NJ Advance Media for NJ.com

Twenty immigrant children have arrived in New Jersey within the past 30 days since the implementation of President Trump's "zero tolerance policy," including three who were separated from their parents at the border, according to a social services agency based in Camden.

A spokeswoman for Center for Family Services, Jen Hammill, said the other 17 children were unaccompanied minors, but she did not provide their ages or the location of the shelters in South Jersey.

Overall, she said, the agency is currently housing a total of 27 children with the majority housed in one facility and the others in a separate location that includes parents and guardians. She added that over the past year the agency has housed a total of 90 children, the vast majority crossing the border as unaccompanied minors.

"Family reunification is our primary goal," Hammill said. "Center For Family Services takes steps to reunite children with their families and to develop a plan for a safe and healthy future for each child."

In the past few weeks, thousands of children have been separated from their parents at the U.S.-Mexico border and sent to facilities across the country. A national outcry has ensued over the past few days as media outlets have published photos of children being held in cage-like structures in facilities in Texas.

However, on Wednesday, President Donald Trump signed an executive order **ending his administration's controversial policy of separating immigrant children from their parents** if they are caught illegally crossing the border.

The new order does not end Trump's "zero-tolerance" policy on immigrants caught entering the U.S. illegally and raises a new set of questions about how the government will handle children and families in detention moving forward.

The policy could have a big impact on New Jersey, which has one of the largest immigrant populations in the country and continues to rank as one of the top destinations for immigrant children detained while crossing the border alone.





A young boy is detained along with his family members in Texas. (Carolyn Cole/Los Angeles Times/TNS)

The \$4 million contract

The Center for Family Services has a \$4 million contract with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to house immigrant children, federal officials said.

The agency has a series of homes and facilities where children are placed temporarily. Hammill said the **Center for Family Services needs families** in South Jersey to take in children.

Before the government began separating immigrant children from their parents, the shelter was mostly used to house immigrant children and teenagers who crossed into the U.S. on their own.

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services declined to say if there are any other facilities in New Jersey housing immigrant children.

"For the safety and security of minors in the unaccompanied alien children program, we do not identify specific shelters or children in the program," said Kenneth Wolfe, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

What does Trump's new order say?

The new executive order signed Wednesday **stops immigrant families from being split up** into separate facilities when they are detained at the border.

"I didn't like the sight or the feeling of families being separated," Trump said, reversing his previous position.

However, the order shifts the policy to one of "family detention," so families will be detained together. The order has no direction for how the more than 2,000 children who have already been separated from their parents will be reunited with their families. But federal officials said they are working on a plan to return children to their parents.

Will shelters start housing immigrant families under Trump's new order?

Questions remain about whether the current system can handle detaining large numbers of immigrant families waiting for their cases to be heard. Under the previous system, families were often released and given a court date to return for their hearing, though many did not show up.

Under the Obama administration, children could only be held in immigration detention for 20



days or less.

The federal government already has little room for the families currently in custody at the border and has begun using some federal prisons to house immigrants in detention.

It is unclear if they will begin sending immigrant families to facilities in other states, including New Jersey, if there is a backlog.

Are some immigrant children still being separated from their parents?

Though Trump's order stops the separation of children and parents at the border, immigrant children are still losing their parents in New Jersey because of increasing arrests by Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, immigration advocates said.

Arrests by ICE agents in New Jersey jumped 42 percent in fiscal year 2017 after the Trump administration increased its crackdown on illegal immigration.

In many cases the children of immigrant parents in detention stay with relatives. In some cases, they are taken to shelters for unaccompanied minors.

"Although many of these forced family separations are happening in Texas, it is an issue for New Jersey, too. The immigration detention facility in Elizabeth also houses parents who have been separated from their children while the parent awaits immigration proceedings," said Cecilia Zalkind, president and chief executive officer of Advocates for Children of New Jersey, a non-profit group.

"As a mother and grandmother, I understand what we all innately know – that a child needs their parents and family. No matter where they live, children should not be a bargaining chip. Their protection must be a priority for all of us," Zalkind said.

Immigration advocates have held [protests at the immigration detention center in Elizabeth](#), including one of Father's Day, to highlight that immigrant children are being separated from their parents every day without the publicity the issue has gotten at the U.S.-Mexico border.

How will Trump's new order affect kids who illegally cross the border without their parents?

New Jersey remains one of the top states where the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement sends children who cross into the U.S. illegally without their parents.

Last year, **2,300 of those children were sent to live with "sponsor" families**, usually relatives or close friends, in New Jersey while the kids await deportation hearings. They range in age from babies to 17 year olds.

That sponsor family system is not expected to change under Trump's new executive order.

Union, Hudson and Bergen counties were the top destinations for the unaccompanied immigrant children last year, according to federal statistics.



Many of the children apply for asylum, a process that often takes years, immigration advocates said.

Read more about immigration in N.J.:

- [What happens when kids cross the U.S. border alone? Thousands end up in these 10 N.J. counties](#)
- [Yes, you have to pay taxes -- and 5 other surprises in N.J.'s new college aid plan for unauthorized immigrants](#)
- [How much will it cost N.J. taxpayers to send unauthorized immigrants to college?](#)
- [Which N.J. colleges enroll the most unauthorized immigrants?](#)
- [ICE arrests surging in N.J. under Trump. Here's why](#)

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Staff reporter Erin Banco contributed to this report.

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For Undocumented Workers On Vermont Farms, 2017 Was A Year Filled With Anxiety

By [JOHN DILLON \(/PEOPLE/JOHN-DILLON\)](/PEOPLE/JOHN-DILLON) • JAN 5, 2018



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(http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/vpr/files/styles/x_large/public/201801/2018_VPR_FFFarmerRobHunt_Jo

West Addison dairy farmer Rob Hunt has employed migrant workers for more than a decade. He says they have been vital to the success of his operation, and he's worried about their future.

JOHN DILLON / VPR

 Listen
5:54

An escalation in immigration enforcement over the past year has brought a new level of anxiety for the several thousand migrant farm workers living in Vermont.

For the first time since 2010, arrests and detentions (<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/cbp-announces-fy17-border-security-statistics-new-england>) by the U.S. Border Patrol increased in Vermont, New Hampshire and northeastern New York last year.

The workers – many of them undocumented – are critically important to the state’s farm economy. To give you a sense of how important, consider that twice a year the Mexican government comes (<http://digital.vpr.net/post/mexican-consulate-coming->

middlebury-saturday#stream/0) to a Vermont farm community to help hundreds of its citizens with financial and legal advice, and to issue passports and other government documents.

About 140 mostly undocumented workers turned out at a church meeting hall in Middlebury on a recent Saturday to share a warm meal with friends and to meet with their government officials.



in the nation's oldest region

NEW ENGLAND NEWS COLLABORATIVE

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CREDIT RYAN CARON KING / NENC

Jose Aguilar had come over from New Hampshire to renew his passport. Our interpreter, Chris Urban, asked him when he wants to head home to Mexico. Aguilar laughs. "Tomorrow morning," he said, "because it will be late today."

Aguilar – who likes to practice his English – joked that he can't leave for his home in Mexico right away because there's a long line to get his passport renewed. But he's not going home. And when asked why he's in New England, and he gave the same

answer as the other workers here.

"I work on the farm with the cows," he said. "Just working, and working hard!"

Aguilar slipped back to Spanish as he talks about how living conditions for his family in Mexico, their housing – even their basic nutrition – has improved with the remittances he sends home.

"Yes," he said.

"The sacrifice is worth it because here we can achieve what we could never achieve in Mexico." – dairy worker Jose Aguilar

So the work is steady, the pay helps their families. But most of the farm workers interviewed in Middlebury said the stress of living while undocumented has increased over the last year.

Felipe – who did not want his last name used – works on a large dairy farm in Bristol with about a dozen other Mexicans.

“Because of Trump’s immigration laws, one walks around with a bit more fear and is a bit more nervous to leave the house and go out,” he said.

Julia Doucet, a nurse with the Open Door (<http://opendoormidd.org/>) clinic in Addison County, was coordinating free health screenings for the migrants at the Middlebury meeting. She said the increased stress can affect physical and mental health.



[http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/vpr/files/styles/x_large/public/201801/2018 Nurse OpenDorClinic JohnDillon 0.JPG](http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/vpr/files/styles/x_large/public/201801/2018_Nurse_OpenDorClinic_JohnDillon_0.JPG)

Nurse Julia Doucet, seen here at a health screening for migrant workers in Middlebury, says a recent survey found many experienced more anxiety and stress over the past year.

CREDIT JOHN DILLON / VPR

"Chronic stress and anxiety definitely has a direct correlation to poor health outcomes," she said. "When your nervous system is at that high alert all the time, you can have trouble sleeping, you can have depression, some serious anxiety, and all those play into both negative health and negative mental health."

Doucet said the clinic recently surveyed about 100 migrant workers to gauge their current level of stress over the past year.

"80 percent of the people that we interviewed felt either more scared, or a lot more scared, more anxious or a lot more anxious about going out in public places." — Julia Doucet, the Open Door clinic

"And that was one of the questions that we had, is how has the new administration has affected their level of stress, their anxiety, and their fear, and their sadness," she said.

"And we found that pretty much 80 percent of the people that we interviewed felt either more scared, or a lot more scared, more anxious or a lot more anxious about going out in public places, and doing social events; and they were somewhat more anxious about getting health care as well."

On a farm with sweeping views of the Adirondacks to the west and the Green Mountains to the east, dairy farmer Rob Hunt is focused on a broken piece of machinery, but also the fate of his workforce.

He was working on a "silage facer" when I caught up to him. It's device that uses metal teeth to chew through piles of feed to expose a fresh layer for the cows.

"That's pretty hard, and this machine works," he said. "And like anything, it wears out."

Hunt admitted he's much more passionate about his cows than his machinery. And he said the Mexicans he's hired over the last decade to milk and care for his herd have been crucial to the success of his West Addison, Vermont, farm.

So he's worried about them getting stopped or deported.

“For me, I work with these guys every day. I know where they’re from. How many kids they have. I know a lot about them,” he said. “So I’m concerned about what happens to them, their safety and security. But also, if they swoop in and they clean out my workforce, my wife and I can’t run this place by ourselves. So, yeah, the concern is real.”

"I'm concerned about what happens to them, their safety and security. But also, if they swoop in and they clean out my workforce, my wife and I can't run this place by ourselves." – Rob Hunt, dairy farmer

Hunt said the best solution would be some sort of guest worker program that would allow people to be here legally.

He said he pays his workers as much or more than Americans, if you include the housing, TV, utilities and transportation he provides. But he can’t find U.S. workers to fill the positions:

“There’s always a shortage of American labor on farms,” Hunt explains. “Our day starts at 2:30 in the morning. And that eliminates about 75 percent of the American population right there.”

Add the fact cows have to be milked 365 days a year, in conditions that can be hot, cold, muddy and smelly: “And that pretty much eliminates the last 5 percent of the American population,” he said.

Like Hunt, Jose Aguilar, who’s been waiting for his new passport at the Middlebury mobile consulate, would also like to see Mexican workers be able to come here under a guest worker permit. That way, he could travel back and forth to Mexico to see his family without fear.

And to the question of if he's taking a job that an American would want?

“I don’t think so,” he said. “It’s hard because sometimes we need to work in the night. And some Americans, they can’t do that. It’s a lot of hours, like 12, 14 a day; sometimes [we] don’t have a day off. I think they can do it for a few days, but after a while they would be broke up.”

He laughed at his own observation. "That's funny but it's true."

Aguilar said if he could talk to people making the immigration laws, he would tell them most immigrants are not criminals or bad people. They just want the opportunity to support a family and live a normal life.

WATCH – Dec. 2016: "Despite Federal Guidelines, Indiscriminate Immigration Arrests Still Occur In Vermont" (VPR) (<http://digital.vpr.net/post/despite-federal-guidelines-indiscriminate-immigration-arrests-still-occur-vermont#stream/0>)



"I'm not a priority to be deported. I'm not a criminal. I came to this country just to work."

Check out the full story: <http://bit.ly/2hsXqjK>

65

14

50

Mexicans and other migrants from Central America have worked on Vermont farms for more than a decade. And some of them have stayed that long.

Hugo, who did not want his last name published, has lived in Vermont, on and off for almost 20 years. He said people here have opened their doors to migrant workers. But he's worried about the future.

“I came to Vermont when I was 19 years old and I’m 38 years old. It’s just about half my life. So of course, I’m thinking: Should I just stay?” he said. “I hope to God no one comes to get us or deport us. I’ve been here a long time.”

This report is part of a series called "Facing Change." (https://nenc.news/facing-change-in-the-nations-oldest-region/) It comes from the New England News Collaborative, eight public media companies coming together to tell the story of a changing region.


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Exhibit 123

STATE + LOCAL

Migrant children separated from parents start to arrive in Minnesota

Separated from parents at the border, kids find advocates in strangers.

By Chris Serres (<http://www.startribune.com/chris-serres/10645926/>) and Mary Lynn Smith (<http://www.startribune.com/mary-lynn-smith/10645991/>) Star Tribune staff writers

JUNE 23, 2018 — 8:10PM

Alison Griffith recalls feeling stunned by the small size of the 8-year-old girl from Guatemala who walked into her immigration law office in Minneapolis.

With her tiny feet dangling from a high-backed chair, the girl, who was accompanied by an aunt, calmly recounted how immigration officers at the U.S.-Mexican border had separated her from her father, who was later deported to Guatemala.

“It was the most traumatic moment in this young girl’s life, and she described it like it happened yesterday,” said Griffith, a staff attorney with the Advocates for Human Rights, a Minneapolis nonprofit that represents the girl.

The child, whose family declined to disclose her name for safety reasons, is among a small number of unaccompanied migrant children who have arrived in Minnesota since the federal government began taking a harder line against illegal border crossings. Recent arrivals also include a 7-year-old boy separated from his parents who were fleeing violence and poverty in Guatemala.

They are among the first in an expected surge of unaccompanied minors, forcibly removed from their parents, who are now making their way to distant relatives in Minnesota and surrounding states. It is unclear how many of the children will end up in Minnesota, but immigration law experts say the numbers could reach into the dozens by this fall.

Even as President Donald Trump signed an executive order Wednesday ending his policy of separating parents and children who have crossed the border illegally, the fallout from the border crackdown has already spread to other states, which are seeing an influx of unaccompanied migrant children being placed by federal authorities.

“As long as there is a crisis at the border, those numbers [of unaccompanied minors arriving in Minnesota] will continue to go up,” said Linus Chan, a University of Minnesota law professor who leads the campus [Detainee Rights Clinic](https://www.law.umn.edu/course/7844/detainee-rights-clinic) (<https://www.law.umn.edu/course/7844/detainee-rights-clinic>), which represents immigrants facing removal and being detained in the Twin Cities.

‘Layers of trauma’

The cases of unaccompanied migrant children present unique challenges for legal advocates.

Sarah Brenes, director of the refugee and immigrant program at Advocates for Human Rights, said children who are fleeing their home countries have already suffered “layers of trauma,” even before being separated from their parents. At times, lawyers for Advocates for Human Rights will encourage children to draw pictures of what has happened to them and their families if it’s too difficult for them to talk about their experiences. It can also help attorneys piece together a chronological account that can be presented to an asylum officer.

Many of the children may be eligible for asylum, but they are so desperate to return to their parents and families that they will insist on returning to their home countries, even if that means returning to the violent conditions they fled, say legal advocates who have represented migrant children.

“So many of these children, they just want their parents,” said Margaret Russell, managing attorney at the Immigration Law Project at Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid. “They really, really, really want to be reunited with their families.”

The Advocates for Human Rights currently represents two unrelated young children from Guatemala forcibly removed from their parents after crossing the U.S.-Mexican border. The children are now living with relatives in Minnesota. One of them is a 7-year-



(http://stmedia.startribune.com/images/IMMIGRATION_SEPARATION)
MATT YORK, ASSOCIATED PRESS

A protester holds a sign outside a closed gate at the Port of Entry facility, Thursday, June 21, 2018, in Fabens, Texas, where tent shelters are

old boy who fled desperate poverty, which prevented him from having adequate access to food or being able to attend school. He is living with his aunt and attending school in northern Minnesota, while advocates seek to protect him from deportation.

The other child, the 8-year-old girl, has indicated that she wants to return to her family in Guatemala and does not want to remain in the United States, said attorneys with Advocates for Human Rights. At one point, attorneys arranged a telephone call between the girl and her father in Guatemala, who both described being separated by immigration officers at the border, said Griffith, their attorney.

The father “begged the officer to be able to stay with his child. He was crying. She was crying,” Griffith said. “It was very heartbreaking to see this kid tear up as she described it.”

She added, “We can’t treat children as little adults. They aren’t little adults.”

In order to stem the flow of migrants, the Trump administration in April announced a “zero tolerance” policy on illegal border crossings. The hard-line policy led to an immediate spike in prosecutions and, as a result, an increase in family separations. In just seven weeks, more than 2,300 children have been taken from their parents at the U.S.-Mexico border, resulting in an influx of young children requiring placement and government care.

But even before the zero-tolerance policy, Minnesota saw an increase in unaccompanied migrant children, propelled north by gang violence, poverty and widespread abuses in Central America.

“It’s clear that the violence and the economic hardship in Central America are a driving factor in what’s happening,” said Chan of the U. “It was true in 2014 and it’s true in 2018.”

‘No other choice’

Maria Celeste Delcid was 15 when she said she had little choice but to leave her family and flee violence in Guatemala. She had been forced to marry a man who threatened to kill her family and later beat her. The Guatemalan authorities gave her no help.

“I got pregnant and he didn’t want the baby, and he beat me,” Delcid, who lives in the Twin Cities, said through an interpreter.

Her father found relatives in another town to hide her until she could find a way to the United States, where an aunt lived in Minnesota. They bore the grief of separating.

“There was no other choice,” said Delcid, who in 2011 joined others fleeing the gang members who recruited young boys, raped girls and women and extorted money from families amid death threats.

The journey was dangerous and arduous. Days in the desert were hot, the nights cold. She and the others were hungry and exhausted, sleeping little along the way. Delcid remembers the rugged terrain, the cactus needles they bumped into at night and the fear of being raped by the smugglers who guided them.

Crossing illegally into the United States, Delcid, now 21, said she requested asylum and was held by immigration authorities for four months before she joined relatives in Minnesota. She eventually would like to legally bring her father, three sisters and brother to the United States, sparing them the unforgiving journey she and many others endured.

Watching news reports of immigrant children being taken from their families and knowing the process for asylum is being made more difficult, Delcid feels sadness.

Those who blame the parents for crossing illegally need to understand that these families want a better life for their children, she said.

“They have no choice,” said Delcid. “Even if you build a wall, they will find a way to get in.”

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Exhibit 124

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POLITICS NEWS

City hospitals have treated 12 immigrant children who were taken from parents, including a suicidal child

By **JILLIAN JORGENSEN**
JUN 21, 2018 | 4:45 PM



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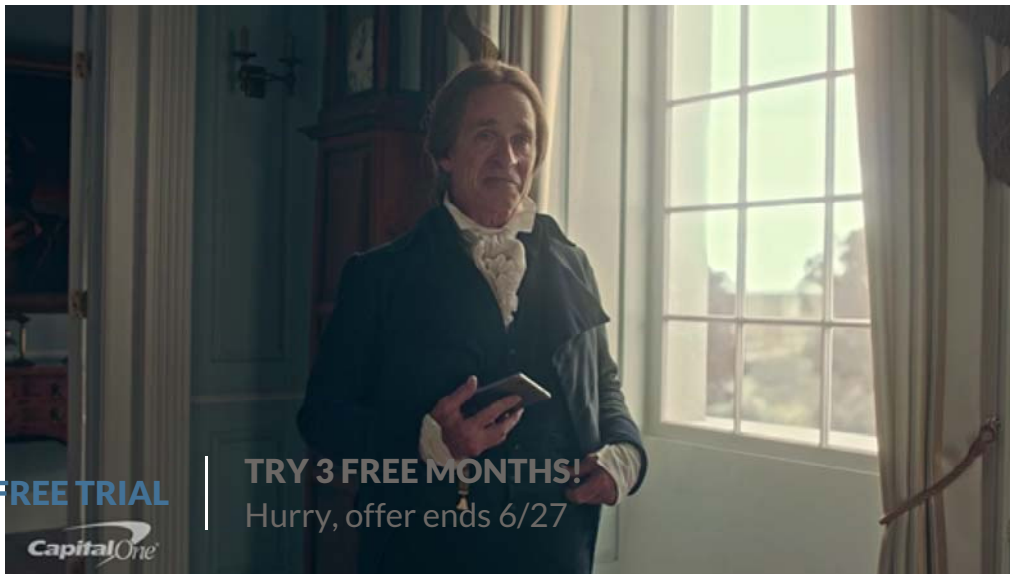
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Cayuga Center in East Harlem is currently serving hundreds of children separated from their parents at the U.S.-Mexico border. (Andrew Savulich/New York Daily News)



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Two city public hospitals have treated 12 young immigrant children who were separated from their parents at the border for physical and mental illnesses, Health and Hospitals CEO Mitchell Katz said Thursday.



The children were brought to the hospitals — four to Bellevue in Manhattan and eight to North Central Bronx Hospital — after being placed with foster parents by area social service organizations tasked with caring for the children, he said.



“There are undoubtedly many more, since our commitment is to serving people, not interrogating them about the circumstances that bring them to our facilities,” Katz said.



The children they have seen have presented with depression, anxiety, asthma, constipation and other ailments, city officials said. One was suicidal, Katz said, something he said did not surprise him given the circumstances.

“I don’t find that dramatic when I think about my own children, trying to imagine what it would have felt like to them to be separated from me forcibly,” he said.

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Dr. Daran Kaufman, director of pediatric emergency services at North Central Bronx, said she and her clinicians have felt "helpless" in treating the children, who have generally arrived without medical records.



"Although we've been able to treat their medical diagnoses, they are sad, despondent, and we are unable to treat the emotional scars they are presenting with," she said. "It's very difficult for myself and my clinicians to be able to help them with these scars."



North Central Bronx Hospital, where clinicians have felt "helpless" in treating the children, (Florescu Viorel for New York Daily News)



Cayuga Centers in East Harlem is currently serving 239 children separated from their parents at the border due, according to the city, and is one of three providers who have federal contracts to do so in the city. The city was not notified by the federal government the children were being brought here from the border, though the

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organizations have for years served other immigrant children who cross the border alone.

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The children appeared in hospitals over the last two weeks and it was only when their number mounted that they realized what was happening, Katz said. He said he was made aware of the situation two days ago.

The city does not currently have access to facilities of Cayuga Centers or other providers to offer on-site mental health services.



“The children that we’re seeing are being brought in by loving foster families who are struggling to take care of these children, who the families know themselves have been traumatized by the experience,” Katz said.



But the city is looking to gain access to children in temporary shelters, too.

“The city is reaching out to the main foster care providers hosting these children to discuss and expedite health services,” Deputy Mayor Herminia Palacio said. “We will work with providers to help them take care of these children.”

Many New Yorkers are wondering how they can help, Mayor de Blasio’s wife, Chirlane McCray, said.



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“You can donate,” she said. “The Mayor’s Fund to Advance New York City will donate \$10,000 to purchase affinity objects that can help children cope with trauma, items like teddy bears.”



McCray, the fund’s chairwoman, said donations can be made at nyc.gov/fund.

She also encouraged New Yorkers to call their elected officials to demand a permanent end to such separation.

“They need to hear from us, believe me these calls make a huge difference,” she said.

De Blasio, who traveled Thursday to the southern border, told NY1 the city would also set up ways to help through 311.

“We’re going to set up through 311 a system where if people want to offer any kind of support that would help these kids that they’ll have a way to do that,” he said, adding he hoped it would be up and running by Friday.

And Councilman Mark Levine (D-Manhattan) launched a drive for supplies for the children — and his office was promptly overflowing with things like diapers and clothing. One person even offered to donate frozen breast milk, his office said. The supplies will be given to [Cruz’s Center](#) or other facility, Abbott House.

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Exhibit 125

politics



NOW
America's
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Trump holds a rally in
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HIGHLIGHTS
White House press
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What's happening at the US border

By Meg Wagner, Veronica Rocha, Brian Ries and Amanda Wills, CNN

Updated 9:52 p.m. ET, June 22, 2018

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What you need to know

What's happening: Trump's zero-tolerance policy led to family separations at the border. He signed an executive order to address this, but it's unclear what happens to the more than 2,000 kids who have been separated.

In Congress: The House rejected one of two immigration bills. We're expecting a vote on the second one next week — although the President tweeted that Republicans **"should stop wasting their time"** on the effort.

Expand ↗

Your story: Have you or someone you know been affected by family separations at [17 New Updates](#)

12:08 p.m. ET, June 22, 2018

Why some children have been sent to states far away from the US border

From CNN's Tal Kopan



New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio visits the Cayuga Center in East Harlem, a facility currently accepting children separated from their families at the southern border. [Drew Angerer/Getty Images](#)

Hundreds of migrant children separated from their parents at the US border have been **sent to distant states**, as far away as New York and Michigan.

A spokesman for the department of Health and Human Services said this happens for a variety of reasons including:

A lack of space

Available shelter accommodations

Demographics of the children

Proximity to potential sponsors

“There’s an effort to place them as closely as possible to where they’re going to be eventually reunified with a sponsor or a family member,” the spokesman said, adding that it is “pretty rare” that someone would be sent to New York if it’s *only* because of space.

If a child goes to New York, that usually means there’s an immediate family member in the New York facility, the spokesman explained.

HHS does not have a publicly accessible database to track children. The spokesman said lawyers and case workers are determining locations likely by pulling state licenses and going shelter by shelter to figure it out, as sources have also described to CNN.



11:44 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

Texas mayor calls Trump's rhetoric on the border wall "ridiculous"

From CNN's Melissa Mahtani

The Republican Mayor of the largest border city in America slammed President Trump's rhetoric on Mexico and said a wall "won't work."

Dee Margo, the Mayor of El Paso in Texas, describes his city and Juarez, Mexico, as "one bi-national, bilingual, bi-cultural community."



10:56 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

Congressman who visited migrant detention center: We saw "a lot of kids in cages"

Rep. Peter Welch, a Democrat from Vermont, recently visited a migrant holding facility near the US southern border. He made the trip with other US lawmakers to see firsthand the conditions in the shelters.

Welch said the facility was clean, but had no windows. It was filled with chain-link fences "that in effect, are cages," he said. Immigrants were separated by age and gender.



"What we saw was a lot of kids in cages."

He then described the scene the stood out to him the most:

"One incident really stood out in my mind. It was three boys, and I assume they were brothers, and they're on these thin mats that are provided. And like spoon style, they're holding on to each other for dear life with no idea where their parents were. So that's a pretty searing sight."

Watch more:



10:44 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

Bill Clinton on child separations: "It's wrong. It's immoral. It's not required by the law."

From CNN's Dan Merica

Former President Bill Clinton speaks during a Remembrance and Celebration of the Life & Enduring Legacy of Robert F. Kennedy event taking place at Arlington National Cemetery on June 6, 2018 in Arlington, Virginia.

Former President Bill Clinton speaks during a Remembrance and Celebration of the Life & Enduring Legacy of Robert F. Kennedy event taking place at Arlington National Cemetery on June 6, 2018 in Arlington, Virginia. Leigh Vogel/Getty Images for RFK Human Rights

politics
President Bill Clinton told an audience in Chicago on Thursday that President Donald Trump's child separation policy was "wrong" and "immoral."

"Taking these kids away from their parents makes no sense," he said. "It's wrong. It's immoral. It's not required by the law. And it's not necessary to protect the border. It's just wrong."

He added: "Children should not be bargaining chips. They are people...I not only want this to stop, I want them to go get these kids that have already been sent away and give them back to their parents and do it right now."

Clinton is on his book tour for "The President Is Missing," a work of fiction he wrote with James Patterson.

The interview was with Bob Barnett, a longtime lawyer for the Clintons who has negotiated most – if not all – of their book deals.



10:24 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

House GOP moving forward on immigration, key congressman says — despite Trump's tweet

From CNN's Manu Raju

Drew Angerer/Getty Images

House Judiciary Chairman Bob Goodlatte says that the GOP is going to push forward on immigration — despite **Trump's tweet** saying the party should abandon the effort.



"We made a lot of progress last night and we are going to continue to move forward because the administration needs the legislation. I don't think it will affect the mood of the members who got very close yesterday," He said.

Goodlatte, the key chairman leading the effort on immigration, added that the Republican "absolutely" plan to push forward. The House voted down one

immigration bill (one that was named after him) yesterday, but **it's still working** on a second proposal.

CNN pressed further: But Trump told you to stop?

"I would say it's more important to do it right now," Goodlatte responded.



10:08 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

New York City mayor demands to know when children in his city will be reunited with their parents

From CNN's Lauren del Valle

New York mayor Bill de Blasio stands at a fence of the Tornillo Port of Entry near El Paso, Texas, Thursday during a protest rally.

New York mayor Bill de Blasio stands at a fence of the Tornillo Port of Entry near El Paso, Texas, Thursday during a protest rally. Brendan Smialowski / AFP

New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio sent a letter to Health and Human Services Secretary Alex Azar, requesting information about the children sent to New York after being separated from their parents at the US southern border.

De Blasio said he is "deeply concerned" for the health and safety of the children. He asked for information on how the government "will bring these families back together, and a deadline for accomplishing that task."

Why the New York City mayor is involved with the border crisis: At least 239 migrant children who were separated from their families are in the care of Cayuga Centers in Harlem, De Blasio said. The children include a 9-month-old. Some of the kids have **bed bugs, lice, chicken pox** and other contagious diseases.

De Blasio tweeted a copy of the full letter he sent to Azar:



6:13 p.m. ET, June 22, 2018

About 500 children reunited with parents, officials say

From CNN's Tai Kopan

US Customs and Border Protection says about 500 children have been reunited with their parents. **At least 2,300 migrant kids** had been separated from their parents after crossing the border under President Trump's "zero-tolerance" immigration policy.

Trump **signed an executive order** on Wednesday to stop family separations, but it did not address how officials would reunite children who had already been separated from their parents.

Here's the full statement from Pete Ladowicz, with Customs and Border Protection:

The Administration continues to work to reunify prosecuted parents with their children. U.S. Customs and Border Protection has unified approximately 500 children (over 15%) with their parents who had been referred for prosecution for illegal entry. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Health and Human Services are developing a process to be centered at ICE's Port Isabel Detention Center to continue unification efforts.



9:10 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

Trump: "Republicans should stop wasting their time on immigration" until after the midterms

As House Republicans **continue to work** on their comprehensive immigration bill, Trump has some different advice: Stop until after the November midterms.

The President has **repeatedly, and falsely**, blamed the Democrats for the border crisis. Now, he's urging Republicans to stop working with their Democratic colleagues and instead wait for a bigger GOP majority.

Here's his tweet:

It was the third in a series of tweets blaming the "obstructionist" Democrats for blocking immigration reform. (Although, **not even all of the Republicans are united on the issue**).

Some context: Just days ago, President Trump urged Congress to take action to fix "ridiculous and obsolete" immigration laws. He said now is "the best opportunity" to do so:



9:02 a.m. ET, June 22, 2018

The House rejected one immigration bill yesterday. Here's what happens now.

From CNN's Phil Mattingly

House Republicans, facing failure, reverted to a tried and true escape hatch when it comes to immigration: **Postpone, and keep negotiating.**

It's a process that has taken place repeatedly — to some degree for years — and has never netted an actual GOP-only bill that can get a majority in the House. Will one more weekend of talks change that? Senior aides who have been through this a dozen or so times are understandably very skeptical.

Note: The first of two House immigration bills failed yesterday

What negotiators are working on now: Two specific issues: an expansion of the e-verify system and addressing farm state lawmaker concerns of agriculture visas. To be perfectly clear, these are not clean or easy issues. They are complicated thickets that bring in a lot of different business and constituent elements that likely will only serve to bring new problems to the table.

Bottom line: The President says **don't even bother.** The Senate Majority Leader has no intention of taking up a House proposal that will fall well short of the votes needed to pass in the Senate. As of noon yesterday, the immigration bill wasn't just short of the votes, aides said: it was *well* short of the votes. It would be quite something to turn that around in 72 hours.





What's next for migrant families after Trump's order to stop separations

Trump's immigration reversal creates its own chaos

Trump says GOP should 'stop wasting their time on immigration' until after midterms

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Exhibit 126

Border separations could have traumatic impact on children, doctors say



Images show the emotional scene of families being detained to the cages that sit in the Border Protection detention center in McAllen.



By **Andrea K. McDaniels**
The Baltimore Sun

JUNE 21, 2018, 2:55 PM

Forcibly separating the children of undocumented immigrants from their parents at the border sets up those children for lifelong psychological and health consequences, pediatricians and other health professionals are warning.

The odds already are higher that these children could suffer from depression, anxiety and other problems because they are coming from violent countries and volatile situations that have likely stressed and traumatized them.

“There is no good that can come from forced separation of a child and their family,” said Paul B. Spiegel, director of the Johns Hopkins Center for Humanitarian Health and a professor at Hopkins’ Bloomberg School of Public Health.

The separations began in May after President **Donald J. Trump**’s administration announced a “zero tolerance” policy for people who illegally cross the border. Even though Trump issued an executive order Wednesday halting these separations, 2,300 children already have been taken away from their parents, including at least 20 who have been placed with foster families in Maryland. There is no indication when families might be reunited.

Some of the children have been ferried thousands of miles and housed in warehouse-like settings with little or no emotional support. There is a limited number of social workers at these facilities, according to some reports.

“It is adding more trauma to these kids who have already been through a whole lot,” said Dr. Scott Krugman, a Baltimore pediatrician and past president of the Maryland chapter of the **American Academy of Pediatrics**. “Putting them into a [former] Walmart with hundreds of other children is not exactly a trauma-mitigating circumstance.”

When children face stressful situations, stress hormones like cortisol and adrenaline rise in their bodies. A comforting hug and soothing words from a trusted parent or adult can help alleviate these reactions, Krugman and others said.

When children don’t get that support, stress can rise to harmfully toxic levels.

Research by the **Harvard University** Center on the Developing Child has found that prolonged stress can disrupt development of the brain and other organ systems.

But the Harvard researchers also said the stress effect can be counteracted by positive relationships with caring adults.

Richard Barth, dean of the University of Maryland School of Social Work, said children removed from their families by social services usually are given some kind of connection with their family within 24 hours. Even a phone call can help protect against the emotional damage such a separation can have on a child, he said.

“Kids who are taken away from family and not put in a stimulating environment can become depressed,” Barth said. “They can stop eating. They begin losing curiosity and stop living the life that a child needs to develop healthily.”

Hopkins' Spiegel said other risks include substance abuse, learning disabilities and increased engagement in risky behavior. In the long term, the stress can lead to physical health problems as well, such as cardiovascular disease, he said.

The International Rescue Committee in Maryland, which resettles refugees who have sought asylum, keeps families together to help ease what can be an emotional transition, said the group's executive director Ruben Chandrasekar. The group's executive director criticized the border separations.

"These people have the legal right to have their asylum cases heard without being criminalized or separated from their children," Chandrasekar said.

More than 51 percent of the refugees the organization places are children and many show signs of trauma. Children from war-torn Syria may run inside when a helicopter or plane flies overhead because they fear a bombing. Having family support on top of counseling and other services from the rescue committee, such as group therapy, can help kids better cope with that trauma, Chandrasekar said.

"Children are very resilient and can adapt if given the right support," he said.

Several medical associations have come out against the Trump administration separations because of the impact on children.

Dr. Colleen Kraft, president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, said in a statement that she saw the early impact the separations were already having during a recent trip to the border. Kraft said the practice of separation goes against protecting and promoting children's health.

"Highly stressful experiences, like family separation, can cause irreparable harm, disrupting a child's brain architecture and affecting his or her short- and long-term health," Kraft said. "This type of prolonged exposure to serious stress — known as toxic stress — can carry lifelong consequences for children."

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine said that the impact of parents' nurturing on a child's well-being is greatest in the earlier years of life.

"Young children are capable of deep and lasting sadness, grief, and disorganization in response to trauma and loss," the group said in a statement. "Indeed, most mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders have their roots in childhood and adolescence and childhood trauma has emerged as a strong risk factor for later suicidal behavior."

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Exhibit 127

Dozens of immigrant children are being held in Maryland since border separation began

Video from inside the Border Patrol's controversial processing center in McAllen, Texas, during a media tour on June 17.



By **Ian Duncan**
The Baltimore Sun

JUNE 20, 2018, 6:55 PM

Immigration agents have sent dozens of children to Maryland since the **Trump** administration announced it would separate undocumented families at the southwest border, service providers here say.

Some of the children, who are mostly from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, are being placed with foster families coordinated by an organization based in Anne Arundel County. Others are being held in dormitories in Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties, according to people involved in the process.

Many of the children have come with little information. One is 18 months old. Several are too young to speak to their new caregivers or help social workers track down relatives who could take them in. Lawyers are trying to figure out how to put together asylum claims for 6-year-olds who don't know why they fled their countries.

Nithya Nathan-Pineau, an attorney at the Capital Area Immigrants' Rights Coalition, is working with children at the two dormitories. Her team is trained to deal with children who have suffered trauma. But she said those who have been taken from their parents are different.

"Being separated from their biological parents and not being able to reconnect with them is creating a sense of hopelessness," she said.

Maryland is one of several states to which immigration agents are sending the estimated 2,300 children who have been separated from their families. The children often have no family connection to the state; service providers here say they seem to be receiving them because the system has capacity.

Maryland Attorney General **Brian Frosh** sent a letter to the federal agencies in charge of the children on Wednesday demanding more information about where children are being placed, specifics on their cases and plans for reuniting them with relatives.

"The Trump Administration's actions endanger the safety and well-being of innocent children," Frosh said in a statement. "Our concerns about the utter lack of accountability and failure to plan for reunification of these families must be addressed with urgency."

Hundreds of demonstrators blocked traffic at Gay and East Lombard streets during the evening rush hour Wednesday to protest the separation of children from their families. The rally outside the Baltimore office of U.S. Customs and Border Protection was organized by a group of city school teachers

A spokeswoman for the Maryland Department of Human Services said one organization it licenses has a contract to care for children who arrive in the country unaccompanied by adults. The spokeswoman said she could not identify the organization.

While children are being moved away from border states, so are their parents — with at least three believed to be in Maryland. The government has started filing criminal charges against people who cross into the country illegally. Those cases are typically heard in courts in the Southwest, but as they are resolved, the adults are handed back to immigration authorities, who send them around the country to local jails that have agreed to hold them.

Anne Arundel, Frederick, Howard and Worcester counties have agreed to hold hundreds of immigration detainees. Officials in those counties did not say whether any of their current detainees had been separated from children, but Rep. C.A. Dutch Ruppertsberger said he met with two such men on Monday in Anne Arundel County and his office thinks a third man is also being held there.

Ruppertsberger, a Baltimore County Democrat, said the men tearfully shared stories of having their children taken away. Now they have little information about their own situations or that of their families.

“These people are in limbo,” Ruppertsberger said.

President Donald Trump signed an order on Wednesday that he said would end the separation of families. Immigrant advocates said they were still trying to determine what effect it might have.

Nathan-Pineau said she hasn’t seen a plan to reunite the 2,300 children already separated, and organizations working with them expect to continue their work.

“They’re still going to remain apart for the foreseeable future,” she said.

Tawnya Brown, the regional director for Bethany Christian Services, said her organization was caring for about 15 children who had arrived in Maryland since May 7. The youngest was 18 months old.

In the past, teenagers who made the journey to the United States would arrive with scraps of paper pinned to their clothes, or relatives’ phone numbers written on their hands. The more recent arrivals sometimes don’t even have that much, she said, because their parents expected to stay with them. She said her organization receives minimal information from immigration authorities.

Brown’s organization first places the children with foster parents and then begins trying to track down relatives who can look after them while their cases are processed. Workers try to keep the children in touch with their parents at least once a week, but she said it hasn’t been easy.

“That has been probably the biggest challenge due to the fact that we don’t know where their parents are,” Brown said. “It has caused a bit of a barrier with us.”

After the calls, she said, the children are often so upset that they need counseling.

Bethany Christian Services runs a school for 16 children in Anne Arundel County and arranges for their medical and mental health care while vetting relatives to take them in. Brown said the organization aims to complete that process in two or three months.

Brown said the children she has seen are more traumatized than those she's helped before. Their suffering isn't immediately apparent, she said, but emerges as they get more comfortable with the staff.

"The most important thing is that the child starts to feel safe," Brown said "That's what we have to work on a lot more now than we have in the past."

While children don't face criminal charges like their parents, they are still subject to deportation. Nathan-Pineau's group is working to explain their legal rights and get them lawyers.

That would normally involve interviewing relatives and gathering information that might form the basis of an asylum claim. But the lawyers are discovering the children who have been separated from their parents don't know why they fled their homes.

"With any child under 6 or 7, really, the amount of information we can learn from them is so limited," Nathan-Pineau said.

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Exhibit 128

The Washington Post

Immigration

Md., Va. congressmen hear stories of family separation

by [Patricia Sullivan](#) June 20 [✉Email the author](#)

One man fled Honduras by train with his 7-year-old son. The other left by bus, accompanied by his sister and taking his 5-year-old daughter with him. Both would be separated from their children on the U.S. side of the border and would wait for weeks to hear from them again.

The men told two local congressmen this week about their journey, amid a national uproar about the family-separation policy that President Trump implemented last month and [abruptly revoked Wednesday](#).

Rep. Don Beyer (D-Va.) and Rep. C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D-Md.) met them at the Anne Arundel Detention Center in Maryland, which contracts with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to hold detained immigrants, most of whom are awaiting court proceedings or deportation.

The Democratic lawmakers had spent days working with an immigrant rights agency and asking ICE whether detainees or children were being held in Virginia or Maryland.

An aide to Beyer said the men — identified only as Carlos and Mario — could not clearly explain whether they had been criminally charged with entering the country illegally or were awaiting an asylum proceeding.



Carlos, who fled gang violence with his son, told Beyer and Ruppersberger that he crossed the U.S. border in El Paso and was arrested by federal officers March 10.

After being held in leg irons for several days, with his son by his side, the boy was removed. Carlos had made his son memorize his grandmother's phone number back in Honduras. After he called her, she connected him to a family member in the United States. Three months passed before Carlos was able to speak to his son, Beyer said. Mario told the lawmakers that his sister was a victim of domestic violence committed by a police officer. When the family attempted to press charges, a gang beat Mario up, Beyer said. He, his daughter and his sister surrendered to U.S. Customs and Border Patrol on April 20; his sister was freed to await an asylum hearing, but Mario and his daughter were placed in a frigid ICE holding facility.

After three days, "an officer approached him and told him to give up his daughter, or she would be taken away," Beyer said in an interview Wednesday. "He said his 5-year-old girl was dragged away from him crying and screaming, which was the last he saw her."

Beyer said Mario told him that he finally heard from his daughter last week but still does not know where she is being held.

“As a parent, it was sort of like a punch in the gut,” Beyer added. “Our translator, halfway through, started crying, and you can understand why.”

Beyer’s Twitter thread, which included a video of him discussing the visit outside the detention facility, was retweeted more than 3,800 times in the first 24 hours after he posted it.

Today I visited an ICE detention facility outside Baltimore with [@Call_Me_Dutch](#).

There we spoke for an hour with two fathers, Carlos and Mario, who had been separated from their children, a 7-year-old boy and a 5-year-old girl, for months.

What they told us was so disturbing: pic.twitter.com/MZTifSIKzc

— Rep. Don Beyer (@RepDonBeyer) [June 19, 2018](#)

Ruppersberger told WBAL television Tuesday: “From my point of view as a father and grandfather, I would give my life for my children and grandchildren. We can’t do this. That’s not who we are as a country. We’ve got to stop this.”

Beyer called Wednesday for the resignation or firing of Homeland Security Secretary [Kirstjen Nielsen](#), saying she “has become the public face of an immoral and deeply unpopular policy.”

“She is ultimately responsible for the inhumane treatment caused by her own failure of leadership,” Beyer said.

 **1 Comment**

Patricia Sullivan covers government, politics and other regional issues in Arlington County and Alexandria. She worked in Illinois, Florida, Montana and California before joining The Post in November 2001. [Follow @psullivan1](#)

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Exhibit 129



Child migrants separated from families being housed at Holy Family Institute in Emsworth



PAULA REED WARD AND ASHLEY MURRAY
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

JUN 17, 2018

8:00 AM

The federal government is housing 50 child migrants in Pittsburgh as part of the Trump administration’s “zero tolerance” immigration policy announced in April.

The children, separated from their families by Customs and Border Patrol, are fanned out to housing centers across several states as their parents or grandparents are arrested and criminally prosecuted for illegal entry into the U.S. According to the Department of Homeland Security, 1,995 children were separated from 1,940 adults between April 19 through May 31.

The children sent to Pittsburgh, who are being housed at Holy Family Institute in Emsworth, range in age from 4 to 17. They are from countries including Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, said Sister Linda Yankoski, the CEO at Holy Family.

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“This is good work that we’re doing,” she said.



Max Graham

A Bellevue cafe is now collecting donations for immigrant children at Holy Family

Holy Family Institute is under contract with the Office of Refugee Resettlement under the Department of Health and Human Services to house the children, and is the only facility in Pittsburgh being used, Sister Linda said.

The Catholic nonprofit provides programs to children and families, including housing, behavioral and mental health services, workforce development, college preparation, and drug and alcohol addiction counseling. Sister Linda said the institute provided services to 30,000 families last year.

“If there’s a child in this country that doesn’t have a place, that’s our mission as a Catholic charity,” she said.

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Holy Family first began providing services for unaccompanied minors in 2010 after a 7.0-magnitude earthquake devastated Haiti. Then, in 2014, the institute housed dozens of unaccompanied migrant children when a wave of nearly 60,000 from Central America crossed the U.S. Southern border, according to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimate.

“It doesn’t matter what country they come from,” Sister Linda said.

The children in her care, Sister Linda said, never leave campus. They receive all of their schooling, medical and mental health care there.

There is a gym and a field for recreation, and a typical day includes schooling, playtime, time for homework, television and story time.



Peter Smith

Local advocates trying to help those caught up in 'zero tolerance' immigration policy

“They have a full day of activity,” Sister Linda said.

Much of the staff is bilingual, and they provide traditional, familiar meals for the children, she pointed out.

“The goal is for them to feel safe and secure,” she said.

In the past, Sister Linda said, the typical unaccompanied minor would stay at Holy Family about 30 days.

“With this new situation, I don’t know what it’s going to mean,” she said. “We are a very short-term placement.”

The children will stay at Holy Family until their sponsors are cleared by the government , Sister Linda said.

The policy of separating children from parents has drawn wide criticism from immigration attorneys, religious leaders including David Zubik, bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Kristen Schneck, partner at Fox Rothschild LLP in Pittsburgh, said the policy frustrates attempts at asylum. It forces immigrants to abandon their legal cases and therefore makes getting their children back their first priority.

“Separating families and terrorizing children and their parents in an effort to prevent future migration — it ignores the horrifying circumstances which they have experienced. It makes it hard for these individuals to seek the legal relief that they’re applying for,” said Ms. Schneck, who also serves as advocacy co-chair and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement liaison for the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

The Office of Refugee Resettlement did not respond to a request for comment.

Eileen Dusch works at Holy Family and adopted one of the boys who stayed there following the earthquake in Haiti.

Although she now works in the international college prep program, Ms. Dusch said that she has seen from her experience in 2010 what the program can do with young children from other countries.

"They're with staff that care about them," she said. "These kids should feel a sense of comfort. They are safe. They get a bed to sleep in and exposure to education.

"That's the biggest thing they need -- structure every day."

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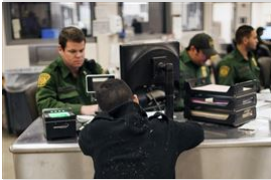
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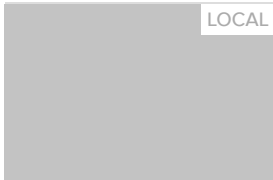
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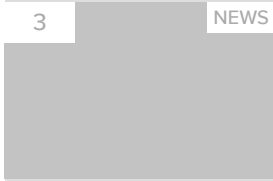
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Exhibit 130



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As Trump ends family separation policy, children removed from their parents are already in Pa.

By [Laura Benshoff](#) · June 21, 2018

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📷 Immigrant children walk in a line outside the Homestead Temporary Shelter for Unaccompanied Children a former Job Corps site that now houses them, on Wednesday, June 20, 2018, in Homestead, Fla. U.S. Rep. Carlos Curbelo said he found it "troubling" to see two of his Democratic colleagues turned away from the Miami-area detention center for migrant children. (AP Photo/Brynn Anderson)

In an executive order issued Wednesday afternoon, President Donald Trump reversed his administration's early policy of removing children from their parents and called for detaining together parents and children who cross the U.S. border without authorization.

Even as the Trump administration changed course, at least nine children who federal immigration authorities removed from their parents have already been placed in a shelter in the Lehigh Valley, according to Elizabeth Yaeger, supervising attorney for HIAS Pennsylvania's Immigrant Youth Advocacy Project. Their parents or guardians face criminal charges for illegal entry under a federal policy calling for "zero tolerance" for adults who cross into the United States without authorization.

Yaeger did not disclose the name or exact location of the shelter, citing a media policy imposed by the advocacy program's funder, but agreed to talk generally about her work there.

Three other people familiar with the organization confirmed that it is [KidsPeace](#), a nonprofit behavioral and mental health service provider with facilities around Allentown.

KidsPeace declined to comment for this article, referring all questions to the Office of Refugee Resettlement. ORR did not respond to questions posed over email.

A few months ago, children separated from their parents began trickling into Pennsylvania, but cases were rare, according to Yaeger. At the end of May, following the announcement of a "zero tolerance" policy for unauthorized border crossing, the numbers grew.

"About a month ago, we started seeing it happen kind of en masse," she said, up from a case here or there. Whereas before, HIAS worked with kids who arrived at the U.S. border as unaccompanied minors, a status that would slot them into a foster care system overseen by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "What we're seeing now that's different is that kids are being forced into that system, kids that don't need to be there, kids that have no idea that they would be taken away from their parents."

Yaeger said HIAS is currently working with nine kids — ages 7 to 15 — who were separated from their parents. Compared to shelters [in other parts of the country](#) and near the U.S. border, this is a modest number. Earlier this week, the [Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported](#) that another facility, the Holy Family Institute, was sheltering 50 separated children in western Pennsylvania.

With the new executive order signed Wednesday, that practice is poised to end.

Local immigrants rights advocates immediately slammed the order and the prospect of replacing family separation with family detention, a practice which has a controversial history in Pennsylvania. The Berks Family Residential Center, in Leesport, is one of facilities in the country to detain families, usually a single parent with children. Under President Barack Obama, that facility detained some families for more than a year. Protests, a hunger strike and rounds of litigation ensued.

"Detaining families together is not a valid solution to family separation," said Miguel Andrade with the immigrants rights group Juntos. "People seeking refuge do not deserve to be met with chain link fences and trauma."

Republican U.S. Sen. Pat Toomey of Pennsylvania praised the executive order in a statement, and called for Congress to pass legislation that would streamline the asylum process for families held together.

That still leaves dozens of children in Pennsylvania living away from their parents. And administration officials confirmed that Wednesday's policy change does not change the situation for children already apart from their parents. If the children remain in ORR custody, Yaeger said she doesn't know how long it will take to reunite them with their parents because their situation is new and evolving.

In the meantime, her biggest hurdle is representing children, some younger than 10, in immigration court without easy access to the adults who know them best.

"As far as I can tell there's not a workable coordinated system or practice in place at all, for making sure those children and parents are having regular contact and communication," said Yaeger. Unaccompanied minors may be eligible for legal status, such as asylum or Special Immigrant Juvenile status, in the United States and their family members may have information or documents pertinent to their cases.

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Exhibit 131



IMMIGRATION PRINCIPLES & POLICIES

I. BORDER SECURITY

- A. ***Border Wall.*** Our porous southern border presents a clear threat to our national security and public safety, and is exploited by drug traffickers and criminal cartels. The Administration therefore proposes completing construction of a wall along the southern border of the United States.
- i. Ensure funding for the southern border wall and associated infrastructure.
 - ii. Authorize the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to raise, collect, and use certain processing fees from immigration benefit applications and border crossings for functions related to border security, physical infrastructure, and law enforcement.
 - iii. Improve infrastructure and security on the northern border.
- B. ***Unaccompanied Alien Children.*** Loopholes in current law prevent “Unaccompanied Alien Children” (UACs) that arrive in the country illegally from being removed. Rather than being deported, they are instead sheltered by the Department of Health and Human Services at taxpayer expense, and subsequently released to the custody of a parent or family member—who often lack lawful status in the United States themselves. These loopholes in current law create a dramatic pull factor for additional illegal immigration and in recent years, there has been a significant increase in the apprehensions of UACs at our southern border. Therefore, the Administration proposes amending current law to ensure the expeditious return of UACs and family units.
- i. Amend the *William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008* (TVRPA) to treat all UACs the same regardless of their country of origin, so long as they are not victims of human trafficking and can be safely returned home or removed to safe third countries.
 - ii. Clarify that alien minors who are *not* UACs (accompanied by a parent or legal guardian or have a parent or legal guardian in the United States available to provide care and physical custody) are not entitled to the presumptions or protections granted to UACs.
 - iii. Terminate the Flores Settlement Agreement (FSA) by passing legislation stipulating care standards for minors in custody and clarify corresponding provisions of the TVRPA that supersede the FSA.
 - iv. Amend the definition of “special immigrant,” as it pertains to juveniles, to require that the applicant prove that reunification with both parents are not viable due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment and that the applicant is a victim of trafficking. The current legal definition is abused, and provides another avenue for illicit entry.
 - v. Repeal the requirement that an asylum officer have initial jurisdiction over UAC asylum applications to expedite processing.

C. ***Asylum Reform.*** The massive asylum backlog has allowed illegal immigrants to enter and stay in the United States by exploiting asylum loopholes. There are more than 270,000 pending cases in the asylum backlog before USCIS, and approximately 250,000 asylum cases before EOIR. Therefore, the Administration proposes correcting the systemic deficiencies that created that backlog.

- i. Significantly tighten standards and eliminate loopholes in our asylum system.
- ii. Elevate the threshold standard of proof in credible fear interviews.
- iii. Impose and enforce penalties for the filing of frivolous, baseless, or fraudulent asylum applications, and expand the use of expedited removal as appropriate.
- iv. Close loopholes in the law to bar terrorist aliens from entering the country and receiving any immigration benefits.
- v. Clarify and enhance the legal definition of “aggravated felony” to ensure that criminal aliens do not receive certain immigration benefits.
- vi. Expand the ability to return asylum seekers to safe third countries.
- vii. Ensure only appropriate use of parole authority for aliens with credible fear or asylum claims, to deter meritless claims and ensure the swift removal of those whose claims are denied.
- viii. Prevent aliens who have been granted asylum or who entered as refugees from obtaining lawful permanent resident status if they are convicted of an aggravated felony.
- ix. Require review of the asylee or refugee status of an alien who returns to their home country absent a material change in circumstances or country conditions.

D. ***Ensure Swift Border Returns.*** Immigration judges and supporting personnel face an enormous case backlog, which cripples our ability to remove illegal immigrants in a timely manner. The Administration therefore proposes providing additional resources to reduce the immigration court backlog and ensure swift return of illegal border crossers.

- i. Seek appropriations to hire an additional 370 immigration judges.
- ii. Establish performance metrics for immigration judges.
- iii. Seek appropriations to hire an additional 1,000 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) attorneys, with sufficient support personnel.
- iv. Ensure sufficient resources for detention.

E. ***Inadmissible Aliens.*** The current statutory grounds for inadmissibility are too narrow, and allow for the admission of individuals who threaten our public safety. Therefore, the Administration proposes expanding the criteria that render aliens inadmissible and ensure that such aliens are maintained in continuous custody until removal.

- i. Expand the grounds of inadmissibility to include gang membership.
- ii. Expand the grounds of inadmissibility to include those who have been convicted of an aggravated felony; identity theft; fraud related to Social Security benefits; domestic violence; child abuse; drunk driving offenses; failure to register as a sex offender; or certain firearm offenses, including the unlawful purchase, sale, possession, or carrying of a firearm.

- iii. Expand the grounds of inadmissibility to include former spouses and children of individuals engaged in drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, if the official determines the divorce was a sham or the family members continue to receive benefits from the illicit activity.
- F. ***Discourage Illegal Re-entry.*** Many Americans are victims of crime committed by individuals who have repeatedly entered the United States illegally, which also undermines the integrity of the entire immigration system. Therefore, the Administration proposes increasing penalties for repeat illegal border crossers and those with prior deportations.
- G. ***Facilitate the Removal of Illegal Aliens from Partner Nations.*** Current barriers prevent the Federal Government from providing assistance to partner nations for the purpose of removing aliens from third countries whose ultimate intent is entering the United States. Therefore, the Administration proposes authorizing DHS to provide foreign assistance to partner nations to support migration management efforts conducted by those nations. This will allow DHS to improve the ability of Central and South American countries to curb northbound migration flows and to interrupt ongoing human smuggling, which will also substantially reduce pressures on U.S. taxpayers.
- H. ***Expedited Removal.*** Limited categories of aliens are currently subject to expedited removal, which erodes border integrity and control by impeding the ability of the Federal Government to efficiently and quickly remove inadmissible and deportable aliens from the United States. The Administration seeks to expand the grounds of removability and the categories of aliens subject to expedited removal and by ensuring that only aliens with meritorious valid claims of persecution can circumvent expedited removal.

2. ***INTERIOR ENFORCEMENT***

- A. ***Sanctuary Cities.*** Hundreds of sanctuary jurisdictions release dangerous criminals and empower violent cartels like MS-13 by refusing to turn over incarcerated criminal aliens to Federal authorities. Therefore, the Administration proposes blocking sanctuary cities from receiving certain grants or cooperative agreements administered or awarded by the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security
- i. Restrict such grants from being issued to:
 - a. Any state or local jurisdiction that fails to cooperate with any United States government entity regarding enforcement of federal immigration laws;
 - b. Any entity that provides services or benefits to aliens not entitled to receive them under existing Federal law; and
 - c. Any state or local jurisdiction that provides more favorable plea agreements or sentencing for alien criminal defendants for the purpose of immigration consequences of convictions.
 - ii. Clarify ICE's detainer authority, and States' and localities' ability to honor that authority, so that States will continue to detain an individual pursuant to civil immigration law for up to 48 hours so that ICE may assume custody.

- iii. Provide indemnification for State and local governments to protect them from civil liability based solely on compliance with immigration detainers and transportation of alien detainees.
- iv. Require State and local jurisdictions to provide all information requested by ICE relating to aliens in their custody and the circumstances surrounding their detention.
- v. Clarify the definition of a criminal conviction for immigration purposes, to prevent jurisdictions from vacating or modifying criminal convictions to protect illegal immigrants, and roll back erosion of the criminal grounds of removal by courts under the “categorical approach.”

B. *Immigration Authority for States and Localities.* The prior Administration suppressed cooperative partnerships between the Federal Government and State or local governments that wanted to help with immigration enforcement, undermining the security of our communities. Therefore, the Administration proposes enhancing State and local cooperation with Federal immigration law enforcement in order to ensure national security and public safety.

- i. Clarify the authority of State and local governments to investigate, arrest, detain, or transfer to Federal custody aliens for purposes of enforcing Federal immigration laws when done in cooperation with DHS.
- ii. Authorize State and local governments to pass legislation that will support Federal law enforcement efforts.
- iii. Incentivize State and local governments to enter into agreements with the Federal Government regarding immigration enforcement efforts.
- iv. Provide the same extent of immunity to State and local law enforcement agencies performing immigration enforcement duties within the scope of their official role as is provided to Federal law enforcement agencies.

C. *Visa Overstays.* Visa overstays account for roughly 40 percent of illegal immigration. The Administration therefore proposes strengthening the removal processes for those who overstay or otherwise violate the terms of their visas, and implementing measures to prevent future visa overstays which may account for a growing percentage of illegal immigration.

- i. Discourage visa overstays by classifying such conduct as a misdemeanor.
- ii. Require that all nonimmigrant visas held by an alien be cancelled when any one nonimmigrant visa held by that alien is cancelled, to ensure that if an alien abuses one type of visa, he cannot circumvent the immigration system by then relying on another type of visa to enter the United States.
- iii. Bar all visa overstays from immigration benefits for a certain period of time with no waiver.
- iv. Clarify that the government does not bear any expense for legal counsel for any visa overstay in removal or related proceedings.
- v. Require DHS to provide all available data relating to any deportable alien to the Department of Justice’s National Crime Information Center for purposes of that alien’s inclusion in the Immigration Violators File, with the exception of aliens who cooperate with DHS on criminal investigations.

- vi. Enhance the vetting of bond sponsors for those aliens who enter without inspection, to ensure that bond sponsors undergo thorough background checks prior to being eligible to post or receive a bond.
- vii. Permit the Department of State to release certain visa records to foreign governments on a case-by-case basis when sharing is in the U.S. national interest.
- viii. Permit the Department of State to review the criminal background of foreign diplomats or government officials contained in the National Crime Information Center database before visa adjudication, regardless of whether the applicant's fingerprints are in the database.

D. **Necessary Resources.** The relatively small number of ICE officers is grossly inadequate to serve a nation of 320 million people with tens of millions of tourists and visitors crossing U.S. ports of entry every year. Therefore, the Administration proposes providing more resources that are vitally needed to enforce visa laws, restore immigration enforcement, and dismantle criminal gangs, networks and cartels.

- i. Seek appropriations to hire an additional 10,000 ICE officers.
- ii. Seek appropriations to hire an additional 300 Federal prosecutors to support Federal immigration prosecution efforts.
- iii. Reforms to help expedite the responsible addition of new ICE personnel.

E. **Detention Authority.** Various laws and judicial rulings have eroded ICE's ability to detain illegal immigrants (including criminal aliens), such that criminal aliens are released from ICE custody into our communities. Therefore, the Administration proposes terminating outdated catch-and-release laws that make it difficult to remove illegal immigrants.

- i. Ensure public safety and national security by providing a legislative fix for the *Zadvydas* loophole, and authorizing ICE, consistent with the Constitution, to retain custody of illegal aliens whose home countries will not accept their repatriation.
- ii. Require the detention of an alien: (1) who was not inspected and admitted into the United States, who holds a revoked nonimmigrant visa (or other nonimmigrant admission document), or who is deportable for failing to maintain nonimmigrant status; and (2) who has been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person.

F. **Legal Workforce.** Immigrants who come here illegally and enter the workforce undermine job opportunities and reduce wages for American workers, as does the abuse of visa programs. Therefore, the Administration increasing employment verification and other protections for U.S. workers.

- i. Require the use of the electronic status-verification system ("E-Verify") to ensure the maintenance of a legal workforce in the United States.
- ii. Preempt any State or local law relating to employment of unauthorized aliens.
- iii. Impose strong penalties, including debarment of Federal contractors, for failure to comply with E-Verify.

- iv. Increase penalties for any person or entity engaging in a pattern or practice of violations.
- v. Require the Social Security Administration to disclose information to DHS to be used in the enforcement of immigration laws.
- vi. Expand the definition of unlawful employment discrimination to include replacement of U.S. citizen workers by nonimmigrant workers or the preferential hiring of such foreign workers over U.S. citizen workers.
- vii. Strengthen laws prohibiting document fraud related to employment or to any other immigration benefit.

G. ***Deportable Aliens.*** The categories of aliens that currently qualify for deportation are insufficiently broad to remove aliens who pose a threat to the security of the American public. Therefore, the Administration proposes expanding and clarifying the type of aliens who present a danger to Americans and should therefore be removable on an expedited basis.

- i. Expand grounds of deportability to explicitly include gang members.
- ii. Expand the grounds of deportability to include those convicted of multiple drunk driving offenses or a single offense involving death or serious injury.
- iii. Expand the grounds of deportability to include those who fail to register as a sex offender.
- iv. Clarify the technical definition of “aggravated felony” by referring to “an offense relating to” each of the categories of crimes, rather than specifying the crimes themselves. This will ensure certain kinds of homicide, sex offenses, and trafficking offenses are encompassed within the statutory definition.

H. ***Gang Members.*** Today, known gang members are still able to win immigration benefits despite the dangers they pose to American society. As such, the Administration proposes implementing measures that would deny gang members and those associated with criminal gangs from receiving immigration benefits.

I. ***Visa Security Improvements.*** Without sufficient resources, the State Department is hindered from adequately vetting visa applicants. As such, the Administration proposes enhancing State Department visa and traveler security resources and authorities.

- i. Expand the Department of State’s authority to use fraud prevention and detection fees for programs and activities to combat all classes of visa fraud within the United States and abroad.
- ii. Ensure funding for the Visa Security Program and facilitate its expansion to all high-risk posts.
- iii. Increase the border crossing card fee.
- iv. Grant the Department of State authority to apply the Passport Security Surcharge to the costs of protecting U.S. citizens and their interests overseas, and to include those costs when adjusting the surcharge.
- v. Strengthen laws prohibiting civil and criminal immigration fraud and encourage the use of advanced analytics to proactively detect fraud in immigration benefit applications.

3. *MERIT-BASED IMMIGRATION SYSTEM*

- A. ***Merit-Based Immigration.*** The current immigration system prioritizes extended family-based chain migration over skills-based immigration and does not serve the national interest. Decades of low-skilled immigration has suppressed wages, fueled unemployment and strained federal resources. Therefore, the Administration proposes establishing a merit-based immigration system that protects U.S. workers and taxpayers, and ending chain migration, to promote financial success and assimilation for newcomers.
- i. End extended-family chain migration by limiting family-based green cards to spouses and minor children and replace it with a merit-based system that prioritizes skills and economic contributions over family connections.
 - ii. Establish a new, points-based system for the awarding of Green Cards (lawful permanent residents) based on factors that allow individuals to successfully assimilate and support themselves financially.
 - iii. Eliminate the “Diversity Visa Lottery.”
 - iv. Limit the number of refugees to prevent abuse of the generous U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and allow for effective assimilation of admitted refugees into the fabric of our society.