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FACT SHEET

Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program

The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program is managed by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), an operational division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Current Law -

By law, HHS has custody and must provide care for each UAC, defined as a child who has no lawful immigration status in the United States; has not attained 18 years of age; and, with respect to whom, there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States, or no parent or legal guardian in the United States available to provide care and physical custody. See 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2).

Program Foundation -

Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Congress transferred the care and custody of these minors to ORR from the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to move away from the adult detention model. In the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, which expanded and redefined HHS's statutory responsibilities, Congress directed that each child must "be promptly placed in the least restrictive setting that is in the best interest of the child," subject to considerations of whether the child is a danger to self or others. See 8 U.S.C. § 1232(c)(2).

Program Development -

UAC are referred to ORR by another federal agency, usually the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Most children are placed into ORR care because they were apprehended by immigration authorities while trying to cross the border; others are referred after coming to the attention of immigration authorities at some point after crossing the border. HHS plays no role in the apprehension or initial detention of UAC prior to their referral to HHS custody, and HHS is not a party to the child's immigration proceedings.

ORR has provided care for and found suitable sponsors for almost 409,550 UAC. For the first nine years of the UAC Program at ORR, fewer than 8,000 children were served annually in this

program. Since Fiscal Year 2012 (October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012), this number has jumped dramatically, with a total of 13,625 children referred to ORR by the end of FY 2012. The program received 24,668 UAC referrals from DHS in FY 2013, 57,496 referrals in FY 2014, 33,726 referrals in FY 2015, 59,170 in FY 2016, and 40,810 in FY 2017. In FY 2019, DHS referred 69,488 UAC to ORR, an increase of over 42 percent from the same time period in FY 2018.

Because of the large fluctuations in arrival numbers throughout the year, ORR maintains a mix of “standard” beds that are available year-round, and “temporary” beds that can be added or reduced as needed. This bed management strategy provides the ability to accommodate changing flows in UAC referrals.

In FY 2019, approximately 72% of all children referred were over 14 years of age, and over 71% were boys. In FY 2019, countries of origin of youth in this program were approximately as follows: Guatemala (45%); El Salvador (18%); Honduras (30%); and other (7%).

As soon as children enter ORR care, they are put in contact with their parents, guardians or relatives and the process of finding a suitable sponsor begins. The vast majority of sponsors are a parent or a close family relative living in the United States. While ORR programs are looking for sponsors, children are provided age-appropriate care and wraparound services in one of the approximately 195 facilities and programs in 23 states funded by ORR.

As of August 11, 2020, there are approximately 820 UAC in HHS care. At the end of June 2020, the average length of UAC care was 193 days. ORR is working to further reduce length of care in ways that do not jeopardize the safety or welfare of the children.

The important work happening in each of the facilities and programs in the ORR network around the country – work ORR has done successfully since 2003 – takes an experienced team of competent, hardworking men and women dedicated to the welfare of the children.

To comply with Congress’ directive to ensure the safety and suitability of all potential sponsors for UAC, sponsors are required to undergo background checks and complete a sponsor assessment process that identifies risk factors and other potential safety concerns. As a part of the unification process, all potential sponsors must undergo a criminal public records check and a sex offender registry check. ORR also conducts background checks on adult household members and individuals identified in a potential sponsor’s care plan. In addition, all proposed UAC sponsors who are not related to the UAC, or proposed sponsors who are non-immediate family members (i.e. not parents, siblings (including half-siblings), or grandparents) and who have never previously served as the UAC’s primary caregiver, must be fingerprinted as a safety

check. In addition, parents, step-parents, close relatives, and non-sponsor adult household members and adult caregivers identified in a sponsor care plan, could be subjected to fingerprinting under certain circumstances, such as when specific risks to the UAC have been identified, the UAC is particularly vulnerable, or a home study has been ordered. The fingerprints are cross-checked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Criminal History Check, state repository records, and also includes a search of DHS arrest records. ORR will continue to perform public records checks on all potential sponsors, and non-sponsor adult household members and adult caregivers identified in sponsor care plans, to ensure child safety.

In some instances ORR also requires a home study before unifying a child with a sponsor. Home studies are mandatory for certain cases identified in law, including for: a child who is a victim of trafficking; a child with a disability; where the child has been a victim of physical or sexual abuse under circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare has been significantly harmed or threatened; and where the child's sponsor clearly presents a risk of abuse, maltreatment, exploitation or trafficking, to the child based on all available objective evidence. Additionally, per ORR policy, a home study is required for any child pending unification with a non-relative sponsor who is seeking to sponsor multiple children, or has previously sponsored or sought to sponsor a child and is seeking to sponsor additional children. ORR requires a home study for children who are 12 years and under before unification with a non-relative sponsor.

Once unified with a sponsor, minors are expected to appear for any pending immigration proceedings, and since the beginning of the program, ORR has notified Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) 24 hours before and 24 hours after the unification of all UAC with a sponsor. The notification includes the address of the UAC, as well as the name of the sponsor.

Program Services -

Consistent with federal law, ORR places children while in our care in the least restrictive setting that is in the best interest of the child, taking into account potential flight risk and danger to self and others. Presently, all ORR-funded facility services includes:

- Classroom education
- Mental and medical health services
- Case management
- Recreation

- Unification services that facilitate safe and timely release to family members or other sponsors who can care for them. We conduct home studies prior to unification with a sponsor if safety is in question, and fund follow-up services for at-risk children after their release.

Program Responsibilities –

- Making and implementing the best shelter placement decisions for the UAC
- Ensuring that the interests of the child are considered in decisions related to the care and custody of UAC
- Providing home assessments for certain categories of children
- Conducting follow-up services for certain categories of children
- Overseeing the infrastructure and personnel of ORR-funded care provider facilities
- Conducting on-site monitoring visits of ORR-funded care provider facilities and ensuring compliance with ORR national care standards
- Collecting, analyzing, and reporting statistical information on UAC
- Providing training to federal, state, and local officials who have substantive contact with UAC
- Developing procedures for age determinations and conducting these determinations
- Cooperating with the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review to ensure that sponsors receive legal orientation presentations
- Ensuring, to the greatest extent practicable, that all UAC in custody have access to pro bono legal representation or counsel for immigration proceedings
- Unifying UAC with qualified sponsors and family members who are determined to be capable of providing for the child's physical and mental well-being as quickly and safely as possible.

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