UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

I.E.T.P., a minor, by and through Next Friend, A.R.T.P.,

Petitioner,

-against-

MARKWAYNE MULLIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, TODD BLANCHE, in his official capacity as Acting Attorney General of the United States; ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR. in his official capacity as Secretary of Health and Human Services; ANGIE SALAZAR, in her official capacity as Acting Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement; MARIANA VALDEZ in her official capacity as Office of Refugee Resettlement Federal Field Specialist; JUSTINE CHRISTAKOS in her official capacity as Chief Executive Officer of Abbott House; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement,

Respondents.

Case No. 26 CV 6490 (MKV)

DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH KRONK

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Elizbeth Kronk, hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

1. I am the Acting Assistant Deputy Director for Policy for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Bureau ("UACB") and the Division Chief for the Division of Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs. In my capacity as Acting Assistant Deputy Director for Policy, I also manage the Division of Policy Administration & Legal Affairs, which sits along with the Division of Policy Coordination & Intergovernmental Affairs within

the Office of Refugee Resettlement ("ORR"), an entity within the Administration for Children and Families ("ACF"), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS").

2. I have held various roles within ORR since joining the agency in October 2021, and I have held my current role as the Division Chief for the Division of Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs since August 2025. My responsibilities encompass the development and implementation of ORR's policies and procedures concerning the care and custody of unaccompanied alien children ("UACs"). In my Acting capacity, I am responsible for ensuring ORR's implementation of and compliance with programmatic policy prerogatives and statutory responsibilities, including those arising under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 ("HSA"), 6 U.S.C. § 279; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 ("TVPRA"), 8 U.S.C. § 1232; and ORR's regulations, including the Foundational Rule, 45 CFR part 410.

3. This declaration is based upon my personal knowledge, information acquired in the course of performing my official duties, information contained in the records of ACF and ORR, and information conveyed to me by current agency employees and contractors.

Care and Placement of Unaccompanied Alien Children in ORR Custody

4. An unaccompanied alien child ("UAC") means 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 is available to provide care and physical custody. 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2).

5. Pursuant to the TVPRA, "any department or agency of the Federal Government that has an unaccompanied alien child in custody shall transfer the custody of such child to the Secretary of Health and Human Services not later than 72 hours after determining that such

child is an unaccompanied alien child." 8 U.S.C. § 1232(b)(3) (emphasis added). Therefore, ORR only takes children into its custody upon referral by another federal agency.

6. ORR "shall accept referrals of unaccompanied children, from any department or agency of the Federal Government at any time of day, every day of the year." 45 C.F.R. § 410.1101(a). Further, ORR has no ability to refuse a referral when the referring federal agency transfers custody to it of an individual that the other agency has determined to be a UAC. *See generally* 8 U.S.C. § 1232(b). While "ORR may seek clarification about the information provided by the referring agency as needed", the regulation does not provide for ORR to refuse to accept a referral or demand that the referring agency change the child's designation as a UAC. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1101(a); 8 U.S.C. § 1232(b).

7. After a federal department or agency notifies ORR that a child in its custody is a UAC, ORR identifies a program placement for the child. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1101(b). In order to do so, ORR requests background information from the referring federal agency to assess, among other things, whether the unaccompanied alien child is a danger to himself or others, whether there are any known medical and/or mental health issues, or whether other special concerns or needs are known. ORR uses this information to determine an appropriate placement for the child in the least restrictive setting appropriate for the child's needs. 45 C.F.R. §§ 410.1103(a) & (b); ORR UACB Policy Guide ("UACB Policy Guide"), § 1.3.1, *available at* https://acf.gov/orr/policy-guidance/unaccompanied-children-program-policy-guide.

8. ORR may place a child in a shelter facility, foster home or group home (which may be therapeutic), heightened supervision facility or secure facility (including residential treatment centers), or other care facility that can provide for the UAC's specific individualized

needs. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1102; UACB Policy Guide § 1.2.

Policies for an Unaccompanied Alien Child's Safe and Timely Release

9. ORR's goal is to release UACs to suitable sponsors where consistent with its statutory mandate to ensure that placement does not result in danger to UACs, to the community, or risk of flight by any UAC. *See, e.g.*, 6 U.S.C. §§ 279(b)(1), (b)(2)(A)(ii); 8 U.S.C. §§ 1232(c)(1), (c)(3)(A).

10. ORR must balance its responsibility to make and record prompt and continuous efforts towards release of UACs, *see* 45 C.F.R. § 410.1203(a), with concurrent duties to ensure the safety of releases.

11. The TVPRA prohibits HHS from releasing a child to a proposed custodian unless HHS first "makes a determination that the proposed custodian is capable of providing for the child's physical and mental well-being," which "shall, at a minimum, include verification of the custodian's identity and relationship to the child, if any, as well as an independent finding that the individual has not engaged in any activity that would indicate a potential risk to the child." 8 U.S.C. § 1232(c)(3)(A).

12. In addition, under its regulations, which implement the prior settlement agreement in *Flores v. Reno*, No. CV 85-4544-RJK(Px) (C.D. Cal. Jan. 17, 1997) (the "*Flores* Settlement Agreement" or "FSA"),[1] ORR assesses all potential sponsors (even when the

[1] The *Flores* Settlement Agreement is a consent decree entered into by the former Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") governing the apprehension, process, and care and custody of alien minors in its custody. The Department of Homeland Security and HHS are successor agencies to the former INS with respect to various parts of the FSA. However, the FSA has been mostly terminated as to HHS. *See Flores v. Garland*, No. CV 85-4544-DMG (AGRx), 2024 WL 3467715, at *9 (C.D. Cal. June 28, 2024) (conditionally and partially terminating the FSA as to HHS on the basis of ORR's publication of regulations implementing the Agreement). The few remaining paragraphs of the FSA that still apply to HHS do not pertain to ORR release processes (*e.g.*, sponsor vetting processes).

potential sponsor is a child's parent or legal guardian) before making any release determination, including a review of the potential sponsor's strengths, resources, risk factors, and relationship to the UAC. *See, e.g.*, 45 C.F.R. §§ 410.1201(a); 1202(b) & (c) (implementing Paragraphs 14 and 17 of the FSA, respectively).

13. Further, as part of the sponsor suitability assessment process, "ORR shall evaluate the unaccompanied child's current functioning and strengths in conjunction with any risks or concerns such as: . . . (2) History of criminal or juvenile justice system involvement (including evaluation of the nature of the involvement, for example, whether the child was adjudicated and represented by counsel, and the type of offense) or gang involvement." 45 C.F.R. § 410.1202(f).

14. The sponsor assessment process is particularly important because ORR is not a law or immigration enforcement agency and lacks the authority to hold individuals accountable by reassuming care of the child if the sponsor abuses or neglects a child after the child has been released from ORR custody. Instead, ORR only takes children into its custody upon referral by another federal agency, as described in statute. In this regard, ORR is also very different from state child welfare agencies, which typically retain such authority post-placement. Accordingly, ORR must front-load child safety considerations in its identity verification and sponsor-vetting policies.

15. The process for the safe and timely release of an unaccompanied alien child from ORR custody involves several steps, including: the identification of sponsors; sponsor application; interviews; the assessment (evaluation) of sponsor suitability, including verification of the sponsor's identity and relationship to the child (if any), background checks, and in some cases home studies; and post-release planning. *See generally* 45 C.F.R. part 410,

subpart C. Also, under ORR sub-regulatory guidance, there are three categories of potential sponsors: (1) Category 1, consisting of parents or legal guardians; (2) Category 2, consisting of siblings, half-siblings, grandparents, or immediate relatives (such as aunts, uncles, and cousins), and other biological relatives and relatives through marriage; (3) Category 3, consisting of other sponsors, such as distant relatives and unrelated adult individuals. Additionally, ORR classifies cases as Category 4 when no sponsor has been identified. *See* UACB Policy Guide § 2.2.1.

16. A potential sponsor must complete a sponsorship application package to be considered as a sponsor. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1202. The sponsor must provide unexpired government-issued identification documentation for the sponsor and any other adults living in the household or identified in a sponsor care plan; and, along with any adult living in his or her household, undergo background checks. UACB Policy Guide §§ 2.2.4, 2.5. All potential sponsors must also submit proof of address, income, sponsor-child relationship, and criminal history documents (if applicable). *Id.* § 2.2.4. ORR does not disqualify potential sponsors based solely on their immigration status or for law enforcement purposes. *Id.* § 2.6.

17. With respect to the background check process, Title VIII, Section 87001(b)(1) of the One Big Beautiful Bill provides ORR funds for background checks on potential sponsors, "which *shall* include: (A) the name of the potential sponsor and of all adult residents of the potential sponsor's household; (B) the social security number or tax payer identification number of the potential sponsor and of all residents of the potential sponsor's household; . . . ." (emphasis added).

18. ORR conducts a suitability assessment of the potential sponsor, including a review of the sponsor's strengths, resources, risk factors, and special concerns within the

context of each child's needs, strengths, risk factors, and relationship to the sponsor. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 410.1202. Additionally, in certain circumstances a home study, which consists of interviews, a home visit, and a written report containing the home-study case worker's findings, is performed. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 410.1204; UACB Policy Guide § 2.4.2.

19. Further, ORR "requires DNA testing to support proof of relationship between a potential sponsor and an unaccompanied alien child where a sponsor purports to be biologically related to the child." *See* UACB Field Guidance #27 – DNA Testing Expansion, *available at* https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/orr/FG-27_-_DNA_Testing_Expansion.pdf. Refusal to submit a DNA sample "may be grounds for ORR to recategorize the sponsorship as an unrelated Category 3 sponsorship and will require enhanced vetting procedures pursuant to ORR Policy." *Id.*

20. The TVPRA provides ORR with the authority to conduct home studies, and states: "A home study *shall* be conducted for a child who is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, a special needs child with a disability (as defined in Section 12102 of Title 42), a child who 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, or a child whose proposed sponsor clearly presents a risk of abuse, maltreatment, exploitation, or trafficking to the child based on all available objective evidence." 8 U.S.C. § 1232(c)(3)(B) (emphasis added); *see also* 45 C.F.R. § 410.1204(b)(1).

21. Additionally, per 45 C.F.R. § 410.1204(b)(2)&(3), ORR requires a home study "[b]efore releasing any child to a non-relative sponsor who is seeking to sponsor multiple children, or who has previously sponsored or sought to sponsor a child and is seeking to sponsor additional children. ORR also requires a home study "[b]efore releasing any child

who is 12 years old or younger to a non-relative sponsor." *Id.*

22. Under 45 C.F.R. § 410.1204(c), ORR may also initiate home studies if it determines that a home study is likely to provide additional information which could assist in determining that the potential sponsor is able to care for the health, safety, and well-being of the child.

23. Once the assessment of the potential sponsor is complete, ORR makes a release determination. UACB Policy Guide § 2.7. The determination must take into consideration all relevant information, including the report and recommendations from a home study, if conducted, laws governing the process, and other facts in the case. ORR makes the final release decision. *Id.* Release decisions include: (1) approve release to sponsor; (2) approve release with post-release services; (3) conduct a home study before a final release decision; (4) deny release; or (5) remand for further information. *Id.*

24. In general, ORR denies release if: (1) the potential sponsor is not willing or able to provide for the child's physical or mental well-being; (2) the potential sponsor is not willing to complete the mandatory fingerprint check; (3) the physical environment of the home presents a risk to the child's safety or well-being; or (4) release of the UAC would present a risk to him or herself, the sponsor, household, or community. *Id.* § 2.7.4; 45 C.F.R. § 410.1205. Additionally, pursuant to UACB Policy Guide § 2.7.4, ORR may deny release to a Category 1 potential sponsor, and must deny release to a Category 2 or Category 3 potential sponsor, if the potential sponsor or a member of the potential sponsor's household:

- Has been convicted of child abuse or neglect, spousal abuse;
- has been convicted within the last five (5) years of a felony involving physical assault, battery or drug-related offenses;

- has been convicted of a misdemeanor for a sex crime;
- has been convicted of alien smuggling or a crime related to trafficking in persons or other criminal history or pending charges;
- has knowingly provided false information, committed perjury, or submitted fraudulent documentation during the sponsor assessment process;
- has an adverse child welfare finding;
- is unwilling or unable to complete sponsor vetting requirements (and no express waiver has been granted by the ORR Director or their designee); or
- is under active criminal investigation.

25. In making placement decisions, HHS "may consider danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight." 8 U.S.C. § 1232(c)(2)(A). If the sole reason for the denial of release is a concern that the UAC is a danger to themself or others, ORR shall send the UAC and their counsel (if the UAC is represented by counsel) a copy of the Notification of Denial and the child may seek an appeal of the denial. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1205(f).

26. Separately, the UAC, or their parent, or legal guardian, can request a risk determination hearing before an independent HHS hearing officer. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 410.1903. All UACs in restrictive placements based on a finding of dangerousness shall be afforded a hearing before an independent HHS hearing officer who determines, through a written decision, whether the UAC would present a risk of danger to self or to the community if released, unless the UAC indicates in writing that they refuse such a hearing. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1903(a). UACs placed in restrictive settings shall receive a written notice of the procedures. *Id.* Additionally, all other UACs in ORR custody may request a hearing to determine, through written decision, whether the UAC would present a risk of danger to

themself or to the community if released. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1903(b). However, "[d]eterminations made under [45 C.F.R. § 410.1903] will not compel an unaccompanied child's release; nor will determinations made under [45 C.F.R. § 410.1903] compel transfer of an unaccompanied child to a different placement. Regardless of the outcome of a risk determination hearing or appeal, an unaccompanied child may not be released unless ORR identifies a safe and appropriate placement pursuant to [45 C.F.R. §§ 410.1200-1210]; and regardless of the outcome of a risk determination hearing or appeal, an unaccompanied child may only be transferred to another placement by ORR pursuant to requirements set forth at [45 C.F.R. §§ 410.1100-1109 and 45 C.F.R. §§ 410.1600-1601]." 45 C.F.R. § 410.1903(j).

27. A denial letter issued to a potential sponsor will inform the sponsor that they have the right to request an appeal of the denial to the Departmental Appeals Board ("DAB") (as the Assistant Secretary's designee who is a neutral and detached decision maker) and will include instructions for doing so. 45 C.F.R. § 410.1205(c)(3). In deciding an appeal of a release denial, the DAB's role (as the Assistant Secretary's neutral and detached designee) is not to substitute its judgment for that of ORR, but to determine whether ORR acted within its statutory authority and applied its regulations and policies reasonably, and whether its decision to deny release was supported by substantial evidence. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 1206; ORR UACB Policy Guide § 2.7.4.

28. The DAB's decision (as the Assistant Secretary's designee) to affirm or overrule ORR's decision to deny release to a potential sponsor is the final administrative decision of the agency on the application that had been under consideration. *See* ORR UACB Policy Guide § 2.7.4. However, if there is new information or a change in circumstances regarding the reunification application, or regarding the unaccompanied alien child's

circumstances, a new reunification application may be submitted that highlights the change(s) and explains why such changes should alter the initial decision. *Id.* Similarly, if ORR discovers new information or becomes aware of a change in circumstances of the potential sponsor and/or the unaccompanied alien child, ORR may assess the case anew. *Id.*

29. Additionally, to ensure due process rights and protect the best interests of children in ORR care, a prior release denial of an individual's sponsor application does not mean ORR will automatically deny their future sponsor application. *Id.* "In making a release decision, ORR will consider the totality of circumstances surrounding a sponsor application, that is, all information gathered related to the sponsor's relationship to and ability to care for the child." *Id.*

Case Status for I.E.T.P.

30. According to the information provided by the Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection, I.E.T.P. was apprehended upon entry to the United States on December 19, 2025. On December 20, 2025, I.E.T.P. was placed in the care of ORR. On December 21, 2025, he was admitted to Lincoln Hall Boys Haven in Lincolndale, New York.

31. Two days later, on December 23, 2025, the program Case Manager (CM) contacted I.E.T.P.'s brother, A.R.T.P., identified as the potential sponsor, to assess his willingness to participate in the sponsorship process. A.R.T.P. indicated he did not have a social security/ITIN or policy-compliant identification but expressed a willingness to apply. The sponsor further indicated that he would need to confirm if his household members would agree to participate in the sponsor vetting process.

32. The case manager followed up with A.R.T.P. on December 26, 2025. At this

time, A.R.T.P. reported that he had not yet obtained an ORR-policy compliant ID or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN). His household members declined to participate in the vetting process, so A.R.T.P. indicated that he would be working to apply for the necessary documents, relocate to a new residence, and identify an alternate adult caregiver (ACG).

33. On December 29, 2025, the case manager spoke with A.R.T.P. While the sponsor had begun to complete the sponsor application, he also indicated that he would likely be applying for an ITIN and state ID the first week of January 2026, that he was still looking for a new residence and expected to move by February 2026, and further stated he had not yet been able to identify an ACG.

34. On December 31, 2026, the case manager submitted a sponsor referral to ORR, so that a Federal Field Specialist (FFS) could be assigned to assist the sponsor in completing the required vetting steps.

35. On January 5, 2026, A.R.T.P. contacted the case manager and reported that he applied for a New York City ID and scheduled an appointment to obtain an ITIN. At this time, he still had not been able to identify an ACG.

36. On January 7, 2026, he provided his New York City ID to the case manager. During discussions with ORR, A.R.T.P. withdrew his sponsor application because his household members remained unwilling to engage in vetting. He planned to reapply after relocating.

37. On January 7, 2026, ORR spoke with A.R.T.P. The sponsor advised that his household members were not cooperative and reiterated that he would be relocating in February. ORR reiterated that the sponsor would need to provide the information for all

household members so that required background checks could be completed. The sponsor decided to withdraw his application until he could relocate.

38. On January 17, 2026, the care provider facilitated an in-person visit between A.R.T.P. and I.E.T.P.

39. On January 30, 2026, the sponsor submitted a new lease agreement. The case manager submitted a new referral to ORR so that an FFS could be re-assigned to the sponsor's application to assist in the completion of vetting requirements.

40. Following two unanswered call attempts on March 15, 2026, the FFS was able to initiate sponsor vetting later that day. ORR reviewed the sponsor application process, the required steps in vetting the sponsor and ACG and reviewed the documentation they would need to produce. The sponsor confirmed his willingness to comply with the sponsor application process and confirmed his identity as I.E.T.P.'s brother. The sponsor reported obtaining a New York City ID and applied for a driver's license and ITIN, and was informed it would be received within 5–7 weeks. He agreed to submit his ID and ITIN application receipt to begin vetting. The sponsor did not have an identified ACG and reported that he had relocated because his previous household members were unwilling to participate in the vetting process.

41. On March 18, 2026, the care provider facilitated an in-person visit between A.R.T.P. and I.E.T.P.

42. Between March 17 and April 6, 2026, A.R.T.P. worked on obtaining and completing required documentation. During this time, the sponsor reported to the case manager that he was unable to access the application and was unable to reach the FFS due to FFS travel and leave.

43. On April 20, 2026, the FFS informed A.R.T.P. that his application was closed

because essential items remained incomplete. A.R.T.P. received a new Application for Release of Information (ARI) packet to restart the process.

44. On April 22, 2026, I.E.T.P. was transferred to Abbott House Shelter.[2]

45. On May 2, 2026, ORR clarified that the online application was cancelled because A.R.T.P. had not yet received an ITIN. A.R.T.P. confirmed that he applied for an ITIN and would submit proof of doing so. A few days later, on May 9, 2026, the sponsorship application was officially closed pending receipt of the sponsor's ITIN. A.R.T.P. agreed to notify the program once he obtained it.

46. Between May 15 and May 29, 2026, A.R.T.P. created a new sponsor application, completed ARI and SAP documentation, corrected deficiencies, and continued collecting supporting documentation.

47. On June 3, 2026, A.R.T.P. received his ITIN, allowing sponsorship processing to resume. He submitted an incomplete ARI and proof of income, with additional required documents outstanding.

48. Over June 9-10, 2026, A.R.T.P. submitted the SAP, ARI, birth certificates, proof of address, and proof of income. At the time, the outstanding requirements included the ACG packet, DNA testing, a home study, a Division of Vetting Report, and in-person ID verification. The purpose of the DoV Report is to verify whether there are any pending or open investigations against the sponsor or their household members, which would not appear on the

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[2] I.E.T.P. was transferred from Lincoln Hall to Abbot House Shelter because Lincoln Hall was scheduled to close on June 30, 2026.

Further, contrary to Petitioner's representations, *see* Pet. ¶ 2, ORR has no current plans to transfer Petitioner out of New York to Texas (or any other state) unless warranted by specific circumstances, such as medical emergencies or security concerns, consistent with 45 C.F.R. § 410.1601. Any report to the contrary is false.

fingerprint-based checks.

49. A.R.T.P. completed fingerprinting on June 11, 2026, with results later returning as "clear".

50. Proof of relationship was completed on June 12, 2026. On June 16, 2026, A.R.T.P. was reminded to have the ACG complete the ARI and submit documentation. An internet background check was also initiated for A.R.T.P. The case manager later confirmed on June 17, 2026, that A.R.T.P. submitted his ITIN to ORR.

51. On June 23, 2026, A.R.T.P. was again reminded to obtain the ACG's completed ARI, which was submitted on June 30, 2026. A.R.T.P. was also instructed to provide the ACG's identification and Social Security or ITIN documentation.

52. On July 13, 2026, the ACG's ARI and ID were received, and ORR contacted the ACG to scheduled fingerprinting. The ACG's internet background check returned clear on July 15, 2026.

53. On July 18, 2026, A.R.T.P. was contacted regarding the pending fingerprint appointment and agreed to coordinate scheduling. He coordinated an appointment for the ACG for July 20, 2026, A.R.T.P.

54. On July 22, 2026, ACG attended the scheduled fingerprint appointment, but still could not locate a second acceptable ID, prompting ORR to review alternative forms of identification. On July 28, 2026, the sponsor reported the ACG remained unable to locate a second form of ID. The FFS reviewed alternative forms of identification with the sponsor.

55. On July 30, 2026, ORR completed a sponsor assessment summarizing the case history, including the sponsor's relocation, receipt of ITIN, and identification of an ACG. The case was referred for an expedited home study, and in-person ID verification and DNA testing

were pending. The ACG fingerprint appointment was rescheduled for July 31, 2026.

56. On July 31, 20216, the ACG attended a fingerprinting appointment, which were determined to be "clear" on August 5, 2026.

57. On August 1, 2026, a home study was conducted. A positive home study report was received by ORR on August 3, 2026.

58. On August 6, 2026, A.R.T.P. attended an in-person ID check and provided a sample for DNA testing. A.R.T.P. only provided one check stub as proof of income. He was informed to complete the Affidavit of Support to provide further proof of income and return it as soon as possible.

59. On August 11, 2016, a voicemail message was left to remind A.R.T.P. to complete the Affidavit of Support. Later that same day, A.R.T.P. provided the Affidavit of Support to ORR. Also on August 11, ORR received DNA testing results which indicated a biological relationship between I.E.T.P. and his brother, A.R.T.P.

60. As of today's date, the Division of Vetting Report remains pending. Upon receipt of the DoV Report, which is anticipated by August 18, 2026, ORR will promptly make its final sponsor suitability determination and release decision.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: Washington, D.C.

August 13, 2026

ELIZABETH G. KRONK -S

Digitally signed by ELIZABETH G. KRONK -S
Date: 2026.08.13 21:23:47 -04'00'

ELIZABETH KRONK
Acting Assistant Deputy Director for
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