



Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children

Second Half, Calendar Year 2020

October 4, 2021

Fiscal Year 2020 Report to Congress



Homeland
Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Message from the Acting Director

October 4, 2021

I am pleased to present the following report, "Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children," for the second half of Calendar Year 2020, which has been prepared by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

This report was compiled in response to language in House Report 116-180 and Senate Report 116-125, which accompany the Fiscal Year 2020 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-93).

This report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:



The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
Chairwoman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security


The Honorable Chuck Fleischmann
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Chris Murphy
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Shelley Moore Capito
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Inquiries related to this report may be directed to me at (202) 732-3000.

Sincerely,


Tae D. Johnson
Acting Director
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children Second Half, Calendar Year 2020

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I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the language in House Report 116-180 and Senate Report 116-125, which accompany the Fiscal Year 2020 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-93).

House Report 116-180 states:

Reporting on Removals.—The Department shall continue to submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years ...

Senate Report 116-125 states:

Public Reporting of Operational Statistics.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports and data on the deportation of the parents of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years.

Senate Report 116-125 further states:

Deportation of Parents of U.S. Citizen Children.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S. citizen children semiannually, as in prior years.

This report covers data for the second half of Calendar Year (CY) 2020, from July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

II. Background

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is responsible for enforcing federal laws that govern customs, trade, and immigration in order to promote homeland security and public safety. ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) officers are charged with enforcing the immigration laws of the United States. They do this by identifying and arresting removable noncitizens; by detaining, releasing on bond, or placing apprehended removable noncitizens on supervised release, including alternatives to detention, as appropriate; and by removing noncitizens from the United States. To ensure the national security and public safety of the United States and the faithful execution of its immigration laws, ERO officers can take enforcement action against any removable noncitizen who is in the United States in violation of an immigration law and who is encountered in the course of the officers' duties. ICE takes into account numerous factors when prioritizing and making enforcement decisions, and continues to collaborate and consult with its intergovernmental partners to assess existing immigration enforcement practices.

This report was compiled using the ICE Integrated Decision Support reporting tool, a method used for obtaining operational data from the Enforcement Integrated Database and from the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE) Alien Removal Module (EARM) for analytical and reporting purposes. ENFORCE provides a standardized way for field offices to generate regular reports of detained primary caretakers and provides ICE personnel with the ability to monitor individual cases. Similar to prior reports submitted to Congress, the raw data are extracted from the ICE systems of record and are analyzed manually to achieve accurate and consistent reporting. The policies and priorities cited reflect those in place during the second half of CY 2020 - (July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020).

III. Summary

The data provided in this report are based on a reporting period of July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, and predate recently implemented policy changes and priorities made in 2021.

During the reporting period, ICE:

- Sought orders of removal in the cases of 3,811 noncitizens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child;
- Obtained 1,982 final orders of removal for noncitizens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child; and
- Removed 6,153 noncitizens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child.

The ICE areas of responsibility (AOR) in which the most final orders were obtained for noncitizens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child were Dallas (203), Atlanta (196), and Miami (146). The agency that apprehended the most noncitizens for whom final orders were obtained, and who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child, was ICE (1,848), followed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (134). The highest number of final orders obtained was for inadmissible noncitizens (1,406), followed by deportable noncitizens (524).

Data Tables

The number of final removal orders sought or obtained by ICE:

Table A. Final Removal Orders Sought¹ for Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children		
CY 2020, Q3	CY 2020, Q4	Total
1,983	1,828	3,811

¹ Final Orders Sought are identified as the following Processing Dispositions: Administrative Deportation, Expedited Removal (I-860), Expedited Removal Limited Review, Expedited Removal with Credible Fear, Notice to Appear Detained, Notice to Appear Released, Warrant of Arrest/Order to Show Cause, and Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear. The numbers within each calendar year and quarter are based on the apprehension date.

**Table B. Final Orders Obtained for
Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by AOR**

Area of Responsibility²	CY 2020, Q3	CY 2020, Q4	Total
Atlanta	112	84	196
Baltimore	5	4	9
Boston	22	17	39
Buffalo	2	10	12
Chicago	48	38	86
Dallas	100	103	203
Denver	57	39	96
Detroit	48	55	103
El Paso	22	12	34
Houston	32	37	69
Los Angeles	53	25	78
Miami	75	71	146
New Orleans	48	43	91
New York City	30	1	31
Newark	27	14	41
Philadelphia	16	13	29
Phoenix	70	61	131
Salt Lake City	60	60	120
San Antonio	55	60	115
San Diego	20	40	60
San Francisco	17	14	31
Seattle	60	41	101
St. Paul	48	62	110
Washington	32	19	51
HQ	0	0	0
Total	1,059	923	1,982

**Table C. Final Orders Obtained for
Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Type**

Type	CY 2020, Q3	CY 2020, Q4	Total
Deportable	288	236	524
Inadmissible	743	663	1,406
Inadmissible – Expedited Removal (ER)	28	24	52
Total	1,059	923	1,982

² The AOR listed in this column is the AOR at the time that the final order was issued. If AOR information is not present in the system of record for the time that the final order was issued, then the latest AOR for that case is used.

Table D. Final Orders Obtained for Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Arresting Agency			
Arresting Agency³	CY 2020, Q3	CY 2020, Q4	Total
ICE	982	866	1,848
CBP	77	57	134
Total	1,059	923	1,982

Note: All final order statistics are derived from current ICE programs or contributing DHS Components, which attribute all cases back to the program or component of the officer who processed the latest arrest prior to the final order of removal (within the calendar year half). However, if this information is unavailable in the system of record, the Case Cause Encounter is used.

Table E. Number of Removals⁴ of Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Type			
Type	CY 2020, Q3	CY 2020, Q4	Total
Deportable	1,764	1,692	3,456
Inadmissible	1,170	1,317	2,487
Inadmissible – ER	61	57	118
Others	40	52	92
Total	3,035	3,118	6,153

Note: Fiscal Year Data Lag/Case Closure Lag is defined as the physical removal of a noncitizen occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in EARM until a subsequent fiscal year after the data are locked. Because the data from the previous fiscal year are locked, the removal is recorded in the month that the case was closed and is reported in the next fiscal year removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in a fiscal year than actual departures.

³ The ICE Arresting Agency includes the following ERO and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Arresting Agency programs: 287(g) Program, Alternatives to Detention, ERO Criminal Alien Program, Detained Docket Control, Detention and Deportation, Law Enforcement Area Response Unit, Mobile Criminal Alien Team, Nondetained Docket Control, Juvenile, Fugitive Operations, Violent Criminal Alien Section, Joint Criminal Alien Response Team, Probation and Parole, Quick Response Team, User Fee Investigations, Joint Terrorism Task Force, Nonuser Fee Investigations, HSI Criminal Arrest Only, and Intelligence. The ICE Arresting Agency also includes the Default program area for interface records and the Password Issuance and Control System Default value for user initialization, only where the users' programs were not updated at the time of the data run. The CBP Arresting Agency includes the following programs: Border Patrol, Inspections, Inspections - Air, Inspections - Land, and Inspections - Sea.

⁴ ICE removals include returns. Returns include Voluntary Returns (VR), Voluntary Departures, and Withdrawals under Docket Control. ICE removals include noncitizens processed for ER or VR that are turned over to ERO for detention. Border Patrol primarily processes noncitizens for ER, and who are not detained by ERO, and those for VR after June 1, 2013, and who are not detained by ERO; CBP should be contacted for those statistics. "Other" Removals include: Voluntary Departure - Unexpired and Unextended Departure Period; Voluntary Departure - Extended Departure Period; Expired Voluntary Departure Period - Referred to Investigations; Crewmen, Stowaways, S-Visa Holders, and 235(c) cases; Historical Category for system migration only; Relief Granted - Extended Voluntary Departure; and Voluntary Return under Safeguards.

Appendix. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AOR	Area of Responsibility
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CY	Calendar Year
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
EARM	Enforcement Case Tracking System Alien Removal Module
ENFORCE	Enforcement Case Tracking System
ER	Expedited Removal
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
VR	Voluntary Return