



Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children

First Half, Calendar Year 2019

April 13, 2020

Fiscal Year 2019 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Message from the Deputy Director and Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Director

April 13, 2020

I am pleased to present the following report, “Deportation of Parents of U.S.-born Children,” which has been prepared by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

This report was compiled pursuant to language in the Joint Explanatory Statement and Senate Report 115-283, which accompany the Fiscal Year 2019 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-6).

Pursuant to congressional guidelines, 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 Shelley Moore Capito
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jon Tester
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Albence', written in a cursive style.

Matthew T. Albence
Deputy Director and
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Director
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children First Half, Calendar Year 2019

Table of Contents

I.	Legislative Language.....	1
II.	Background.....	2
III.	Summary.....	3
	Data Tables	3
Appendix.	Abbreviations	6

I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the language set forth in the Joint Explanatory Statement and Senate Report 115-283, which accompany the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-6).

The Joint Explanatory Statement includes the following provision:

The Department shall continue to submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years, and shall also report semiannually on removals of honorably discharged members of the armed services.

Senate Report 115-283 states:

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

Senate Report 115-283 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 has been prepared pursuant to the above language and covers data for the first half of calendar year (CY) 2019, from January 1, 2019, through June 30, 2019.

II. Background

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is responsible for enforcing federal laws that govern border control, customs, trade, and immigration in order to promote homeland security and public safety. ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) deportation officers enforce the Nation's immigration laws by identifying and arresting removable aliens; detaining, releasing on bond, or placing apprehended removable aliens on supervised release, including alternatives to detention as appropriate; and removing aliens from the United States. To ensure the national security and public safety of the United States and the faithful execution of the immigration laws, ERO deportation officers can take enforcement action against any removable alien 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, including family ties, when making enforcement decisions. As a result, ICE has taken a number of steps when making these decisions and continues to collaborate and to consult with its intergovernmental partners, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and external stakeholders, including state courts and state child welfare agencies, 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's (ENFORCE) Alien Removal Module (EARM) for analytical and reporting purposes. 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 first half of CY 2019, January 1, 2019, through June 30, 2019.

ENFORCE provides a standardized way for field offices to generate regular reports of detained primary caretakers and provides to ICE personnel the ability to monitor individual cases.

III. Summary

The data provided in this report are based on a reporting period of January 1, 2019, through June 30, 2019.

During the reporting period, ICE sought orders of removal in the cases of 10,513 aliens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child. ICE obtained 4,104 final orders of removal for aliens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child. ICE removed 14,324 aliens 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 aliens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child were Dallas (393), Atlanta (362), and Houston (296). The agency that apprehended the most aliens for whom final orders were obtained, and who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child, was ICE with 3,777 aliens, followed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with 327 aliens. The highest number of final orders obtained was for inadmissible aliens (of which there were 3,015), followed by that for deportable aliens (of which there were 890).

Data Tables

The number of removal orders sought or obtained by ICE:

Table A. Removal Orders Sought¹ for Aliens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children		
CY 2019, Q1	CY 2019, Q2	Total
5,334	5,179	10,513

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, Office of Special Counsel, Warrant of Arrest/Order to Show Cause, and Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear. Calendar year and quarter are based on the apprehension date.

Table B. Final Orders Obtained for Aliens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by AOR			
Area of Responsibility²	CY 2019, Q1	CY 2019, Q2	Total
Atlanta	189	173	362
Baltimore	13	6	19
Boston	43	54	97
Buffalo	5	11	16
Chicago	106	104	210
Dallas	195	198	393
Denver	57	59	116
Detroit	63	82	145
El Paso	32	30	62
Houston	137	159	296
Los Angeles	115	108	223
Miami	120	133	253
New Orleans	94	97	191
New York City	40	51	91
Newark	30	35	65
Philadelphia	34	35	69
Phoenix	158	124	282
Salt Lake City	113	142	255
San Antonio	100	99	199
San Diego	30	39	69
San Francisco	67	61	128
Seattle	89	109	198
St. Paul	101	124	225
Washington	69	71	140
HQ	0	0	0
Total	2,000	2,104	4,104

Table C. Final Orders Obtained for Aliens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Type			
Type	CY 2019, Q1	CY 2019, Q2	Total
Deportable	446	444	890
Inadmissible	1,466	1,549	3,015
Inadmissible – Expedited Removal (ER)	88	109	197
Others	0	2	2
Total	2,000	2,104	4,104

² The AOR is based on 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 case AOR is used.

Table D. Final Orders Obtained for Aliens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Arresting Agency			
Arresting Agency³	CY 2019, Q1	CY 2019, Q2	Total
ICE	1,844	1,933	3,777
CBP	156	171	327
Total	2,000	2,104	4,104

Note: All final order statistics are based on current ICE program or component, which attributes all cases back to the program or component of the officer who processed the latest arrest prior to the final order (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 Aliens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Type			
Type	CY 2019, Q1	CY 2019, Q2	Total
Deportation/Removal	4,059	4,398	8,457
Inadmissible	2,486	2,522	5,008
Inadmissible – ER	346	358	704
Others	85	70	155
Total	6,976	7,348	14,324

Note: Fiscal Year Data Lag/Case Closure Lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien 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 aliens processed for ER or VR that are turned over to ERO for detention. Border Patrol primarily processes aliens 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's Alien Removal Module
ENFORCE	Enforcement Case Tracking System
ER	Expedited Removal
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
VR	Voluntary Return