



# Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children

First Half, Calendar Year 2020

*April 20, 2021*

Fiscal Year 2020 Report to Congress



**Homeland  
Security**

*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement*

# Message from the Acting Director

April 20, 2021

I am pleased to present the following report, “Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children,” for the first 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  
Chairman, 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tae D. Johnson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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



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

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# I. Congressional 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 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 first half of calendar year (CY) 2020, from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020 and predates the current change in administration and present policy changes and priorities.

## 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 Nation's immigration laws. They do this by identifying and arresting removable noncitizens; detaining, releasing on bond, or placing apprehended removable noncitizens on supervised release, including alternatives to detention, as appropriate; and removing noncitizens 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 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 making enforcement decisions, and continues to collaborate and to 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. As noted, the policies and priorities cited reflect those in place during the first half of CY 2020, January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020.

### III. Summary

The data provided in this report are based on a reporting period of January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020 and predates the current change in administration and present policy changes and priorities.

During the reporting period, ICE:

- Sought orders of removal in the cases of 8,114 noncitizens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child;
- Obtained 3,036 final orders of removal for noncitizens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child; and
- Removed 9,172 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 (291), Atlanta (284), and Phoenix (193). 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 with 2,665 noncitizens, followed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with 371 noncitizens. The highest number of final orders obtained was for inadmissible noncitizens (of which there were 2,145), followed by deportable noncitizens (of which there were 685).

#### Data Tables

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

<b>Table A. Final Removal Orders Sought<sup>1</sup> for Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children</b>		
<b>CY 2020, Q1</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q2</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>6,666</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>8,114</b>

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<sup>1</sup> 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 noncitizen’s apprehension date.

<b>Table B. Final Orders Obtained for Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by AOR</b>			
<b>Area of Responsibility<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>CY 2020, Q1</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q2</b>	<b>Total</b>
Atlanta	180	104	284
Baltimore	17	3	20
Boston	44	18	62
Buffalo	11	3	14
Chicago	77	61	138
Dallas	200	91	291
Denver	71	69	140
Detroit	100	50	150
El Paso	75	18	93
Houston	121	70	191
Los Angeles	83	33	116
Miami	125	66	191
New Orleans	78	60	138
New York City	37	13	50
Newark	28	13	41
Philadelphia	28	11	39
Phoenix	149	44	193
Salt Lake City	99	58	157
San Antonio	91	75	166
San Diego	32	17	49
San Francisco	72	19	91
Seattle	98	59	157
St. Paul	130	62	192
Washington	51	22	73
HQ	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>3,036</b>

<b>Table C. Final Orders Obtained for Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Type</b>			
<b>Type</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q1</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q2</b>	<b>Total</b>
Deportable	417	268	685
Inadmissible	1,423	722	2,145
Inadmissible – Expedited Removal (ER)	157	49	206
Others	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>3,036</b>

<sup>2</sup> The AOR listed in this column is the AOR in which 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 based on the noncitizen's last known address.

<b>Table D. Final Orders Obtained for Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Arresting Agency</b>			
<b>Arresting Agency<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>CY 2020, Q1</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q2</b>	<b>Total</b>
ICE	1,708	957	2,665
CBP	289	82	371
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>3,036</b>

Note: All final order statistics are derived from ICE programs and/or contributing DHS Components, which attribute all cases back to the program and/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 Initial Case Encounter or Apprehension event is used.

<b>Table E. Number of Removals<sup>4</sup> of Noncitizens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children by Type</b>			
<b>Type</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q1</b>	<b>CY 2020, Q2</b>	<b>Total</b>
Deportation/Removal	3,267	1,986	5,253
Inadmissible	2,280	1,229	3,509
Inadmissible – ER	241	82	323
Others	47	40	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>9,172</b>

Note: Fiscal Year Data Lag/Case Closure Lag occurs when a noncitizen is removed physically in a given month, but the case is not closed in EARM until the 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 versus the month that the noncitizen was removed, and is reported in the next fiscal year’s removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in a fiscal year than actual departures.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 who are not detained by ERO, and those for VR after June 1, 2013, 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

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