



Deportation of Parents of U.S.-Born Children

Second Half, Calendar Year 2019

July 22, 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

July 22, 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 in response 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).

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 Second Half, Calendar Year 2019

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I. Joint Explanatory Statement and Senate Report 115-283 Language

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

The Joint Explanatory Statement says:

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

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 covers data for the second half of calendar year (CY) 2019, from July 1, 2019, through December 31, 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 (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 second half of CY 2019, July 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

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.

III. Summary

The data provided in this report are based on a reporting period of July 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

During the reporting period, ICE sought orders of removal in the cases of 8,817 aliens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child. ICE obtained 3,921 final orders of removal for aliens who claimed to have at least one U.S.-born child. ICE removed 13,656 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 (349), Miami (310), and Atlanta (309). 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 3,502 aliens, followed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with 419 aliens. The highest number of final orders obtained was for inadmissible aliens (of which there were 2,851), followed by that for deportable aliens (of which there were 830).

Data Tables

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

Table A. Final Removal Orders Sought¹ for Aliens Who Claim to Have U.S.-born Children		
CY 2019, Q3	CY 2019, Q4	Total
4,764	4,053	8,817

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.

Area of Responsibility²	CY 2019, Q3	CY 2019, Q4	Total
Atlanta	164	145	309
Baltimore	13	11	24
Boston	27	33	60
Buffalo	10	6	16
Chicago	80	90	170
Dallas	190	159	349
Denver	76	60	136
Detroit	71	70	141
El Paso	39	43	82
Houston	158	143	301
Los Angeles	81	79	160
Miami	161	149	310
New Orleans	79	82	161
New York City	49	40	89
Newark	40	50	90
Philadelphia	40	34	74
Phoenix	119	136	255
Salt Lake City	143	150	293
San Antonio	105	79	184
San Diego	25	32	57
San Francisco	64	59	123
Seattle	139	84	223
St. Paul	101	92	193
Washington, D.C.	65	56	121
HQ	0	0	0
Total	2,039	1,882	3,921

Type	CY 2019, Q3	CY 2019, Q4	Total
Deportable	437	393	830
Inadmissible	1,478	1,373	2,851
Inadmissible – Expedited Removal (ER)	123	115	238
Others	1	1	2
Total	2,039	1,882	3,921

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, Q3	CY 2019, Q4	Total
ICE	1,836	1,666	3,502
CBP	203	216	419
Total	2,039	1,882	3,921

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, Q3	CY 2019, Q4	Total
Deportation/Removal	4,037	4,148	8,185
Inadmissible	2,381	2,323	4,704
Inadmissible – ER	330	299	629
Others	72	66	138
Total	6,820	6,836	13,656

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 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