THE BIDEN BORDER CRISIS: NEW DATA AND TESTIMONY SHOW HOW THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION OPENED THE SOUTHWEST BORDER AND ABANDONED INTERIOR ENFORCEMENT

Interim Staff Report of the

Committee on the Judiciary
and
Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New data and information obtained by the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement reveal that the Biden Administration has failed to remove, through immigration court removal proceedings, over 99 percent of those illegal aliens who have been released into the country under President Joe Biden. This information contradicts the assertions of the Administration, and the statements of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, that the southwest border is closed and illegal aliens are removed from the country quickly.

These new data reinforce widespread concern about the state of the border. More than two and a half years into President Biden's term, his Administration's border crisis continues unabated. Publicly available information shows that encounters of illegal aliens on the southwest border surpassed 100,000 for the 31st straight month and total southwest border illegal alien encounters exceeded 2.2 million in the first 11 months of fiscal year 2023.[1] In August 2023, encounters of illegal aliens at the southwest border skyrocketed to 232,972,[2] and the unreleased encounter numbers for September 2023 will reportedly shatter previous records, exceeding 260,000 encounters in a single month.[3] Meanwhile, more than 1.7 million known "gotaways" have evaded Border Patrol and escaped into the interior since January 20, 2021, with untold numbers of *unknown* "gotaways" avoiding detection during that period.[4]

Under Chairman Jim Jordan and Subcommittee Chairman Tom McClintock, the Committee and its Subcommittee are conducting vigorous oversight of the Biden Administration's immigration crisis. New nonpublic data provided by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to the Committee paint a bleak picture of the state of our border security under President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas. The new data are staggering:

- Of the more than 5 million illegal alien encounters from January 20, 2021, through March 31, 2023, at least 2,464,424 illegal aliens had no confirmed departure from the United States as of March 31, 2023.[5]

- Of the illegal aliens encountered in those 26 months, DHS released at least 2,148,738 illegal aliens into the United States.[6]

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[1] *Compare* U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Southwest Border Migration FY 2019, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (last accessed Sept. 27, 2023), https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration/fy-2019, *with* U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Southwest Land Border Encounters*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (last accessed Sept. 27, 2023), https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters [hereinafter CBP Southwest Land Border Encounters].

[2] CBP Southwest Land Border Encounters, *supra* note 1.

[3] Patrick Reilly, *Record-setting 260,000 migrants crossed southern border in September: report*, N. Y. POST (Sept. 30, 2023, 11:30 PM), https://nypost.com/2023/09/30/record-setting-260000-migrants-crossed-southern-border-in-september-report/.

[4] Casey Harper, *Border crisis creates national security threat for U.S., observers say*, WASH. EXAMINER (Aug. 7, 2023), https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/border-crisis-creates-national-security-threat-for-u-s-observers-say.

[5] *See* App'x 3 (Standard Lifecycle table).

[6] *See* App'x 1 (Chairman Jordan "Get Back" Correspondence Responses (Sept. 19, 2023) document).

- Between January 20, 2021, and March 31, 2023, the Biden Administration has removed from the United States only 5,993 illegal aliens who were encountered at the southwest border and who were placed in removal proceedings before an immigration judge during that time.[7] In other words, of the at least 2.1 million aliens released into the United States since January 20, 2021, the Biden Administration has failed to remove, through immigration court removal proceedings, roughly 99.7 percent of those illegal aliens.[8]

- The Biden Administration's total removals of illegal aliens encountered during that same period were just 4 percent of the number of aliens with no confirmed departure from the United States as of March 31, 2023.[9]

- These data contradict Secretary Mayorkas's statements that the southwest border is closed and that illegal aliens are "quickly" removed.[10] Instead, with more than 99 percent of illegal aliens staying inside the United States after being released by the Biden Administration, there is virtually no enforcement of our immigration laws.

- Of the illegal aliens who Secretary Mayorkas claims are asylum seekers and who were released into the United States from January 20, 2021, through March 31, 2023, only six percent were screened for a fear of persecution.[11]

- Of the illegal aliens who were found to have a credible fear of persecution and whose asylum claims were adjudicated on the merits, DHS had removed only 874 of those aliens as of March 2023.[12]

- The Biden Administration has released into the country at least an additional 205,473 aliens through its illegal categorical parole programs.[13]

Because of the unprecedented border crisis, some Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers have been forced to abandon arrests and removals of aliens, including criminal aliens, to process the illegal aliens who have arrived at the southwest border.[14] Meanwhile, the

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[7] *See* App'x 3.
[8] *See* App'x 3.
[9] *See id.*
[10] Secretary Mayorkas: Beginning May 12th DHS Will Use Expedited Removal Proceedings, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (Apr. 27, 2023), https://www.dhs.gov/medialibrary/assets/video/42852#:~:text=Those%20who%20arrive%20at%20our,and%20just%20a%20few%20weeks ("Those who arrive at our border and do not have a legal basis to stay will have made the journey, often having suffered horrific trauma and having paid their life savings to the smugglers, only to be quickly removed. They will be removed most often in a matter of days and just a few weeks.").
[11] *See* App'x 1 at 2.
[12] *Id.* at 5.
[13] The Venezuela categorical parole program began on October 18, 2022. The Cuba, Haiti, and Nicaragua categorical parole programs began on January 6, 2023. The 205,473 figure is based data from a DHS document entitled "CHNV Travel Authorizations, Arrivals, and Entries: January 1, 2023 – September 26, 22023," which incorporates aliens from all four countries, s*ee* App'x 5 (CHNV ATA and Parole Data), as well data from the Venezuela program from October 2022 to December 2022. *See* Paroles through CHNV Parole Process: October 18, 2022 – June 30, 2023 (on file with Comm.).
[14] *See infra* notes 96-104.

Biden Administration's own policies and so-called enforcement "priorities" have contributed to reduced arrests and lower removals of aliens.[15] In transcribed interviews before the Committee, ICE officials—including an official with ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and multiple current ICE Field Office Directors—have testified that under the Biden Administration, releases have increased, removals have decreased, American communities have become less safe, and the Biden Administration has all but abandoned immigration enforcement.[16] The testimony from these front-line immigration enforcement officials vividly shows the dangerous consequences of the Biden Administration's open-borders policies.

The Committee and Subcommittee will continue to conduct oversight of the Biden Administration's radical, open-borders immigration policies. This interim staff report highlights the failures of President Biden's immigration agenda and helps to inform the House on legislative reforms to secure the border, reform immigration law, and end the far left's policy incentives driving the crisis at the border.

[15] *See infra* notes 115-25.
[16] *See infra* notes 96-104, 115-25.

BORDER CRISIS BY THE NUMBERS

Since President Biden took office, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has encountered more than 6.2 million illegal aliens along the southwest border.[17] Of the more than 5 million illegal alien encounters from January 20, 2021, through March 31, 2023, at least 2,464,424 illegal aliens remained in the United States as of March 31, 2023.[18] Of the illegal aliens encountered in those 26 months, DHS released at least 2,148,738 illegal aliens into the country,[19] with an additional 205,473 aliens paroled into the country through September 26, 2023, through President Biden's illegal categorical parole programs.[20] Significantly, the release data do not include any releases from April through September 2023, when there were more than 1.2 million additional southwest land border encounters.[21]

At the same time, the Biden Administration fails to acknowledge the reality of the situation at the border. On May 10, 2023, Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas asserted that he and DHS were "making it very clear that our border is not open, that crossing irregularly is against the law, and that those who are not eligible for relief will be quickly returned."[22] Secretary Mayorkas also stated, "Do not listen to the lies of the smugglers. This is what will happen to you. You will be returned."[23] Data from his own department, however, tell the real story, and it is not good:

- In fiscal year 2021, the Biden Administration released 310,379 illegal aliens at the southwest border.[24]

- In the first full fiscal year of the Biden Administration, fiscal year 2022, the number of illegal-alien releases soared to 777,283 illegal aliens.[25]

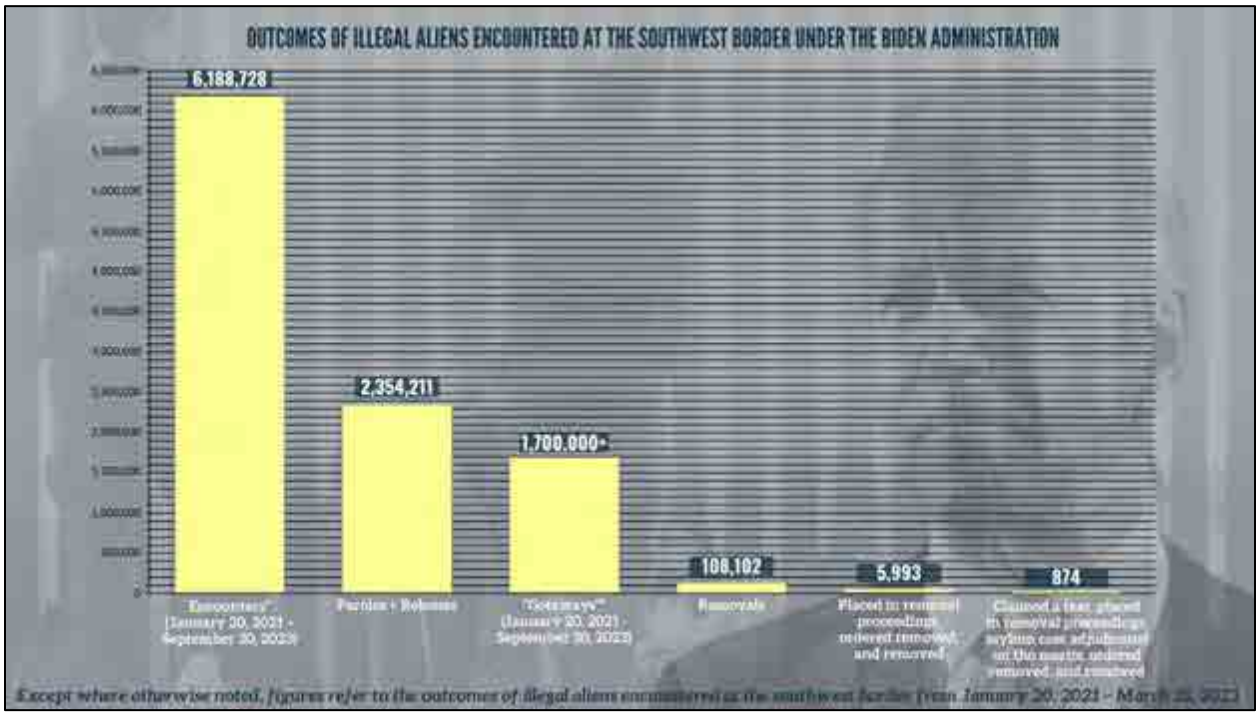
- In just the first 10 months of fiscal year 2023, DHS released into the United States 929,496 illegal aliens encountered at the southwest border.[26] The CBP One mobile application facilitated 182,425 of these releases through parole.[27]

[17] CBP Southwest Land Border Encounters, *supra* note 1; Reilly, *supra* note 3.
[18] *See* App'x 3.
[19] *See* App'x 1. The number of releases includes the categories Non-CBP One Release with NTA, CBP One Release with NTA, I-94 Parole, Notice to Report, Other Release, and Released by ICE – Pending Resolution. *See* App'x 1. It does not include those aliens continuously detained by ICE, *see* App'x 1, or the broader category of No Subsequent Event, *see* App'x 3. Consequently, the number of releases is undoubtedly higher, as shown by the "no confirmed departure" category in other DHS data. *See* App'x 3.
[20] *See* note 13.
[21] CBP Southwest Land Border Encounters, *supra* note 1; Reilly, *supra* note 3.
[22] Secretary Mayorkas Remarks at a Media Availability Outlining Planning and Operations Ahead of the Lifting of the Title 42 Public Health Order, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (May 10, 2023), https://www.dhs.gov/news/2023/05/10/secretary-mayorkas-remarks-media-availability-outlining-planning-and-operations.
[23] *Id.*
[24] *See* App'x 2 (Office of Immigr. Statistics Detailed Bookout Outcomes table).
[25] *Id.*
[26] *Id.*
[27] *Id.*

- However, the border release numbers do not include the illegal aliens who were released after being transferred from CBP to ICE.[28] In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, there were an additional 471,190 illegal aliens transferred to ICE custody.[29] In the first 10 months of fiscal year 2023, 238,870 illegal aliens were transferred to ICE custody.[30] In those three years, ICE released into the United States the majority of the transferred illegal aliens.[31]

- The border release numbers also do not include the unaccompanied alien children who were transferred to the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, there were 249,304 unaccompanied alien children transferred to HHS custody, with an additional 92,498 transfers in just the first 10 months of fiscal year 2023.[32] That is a total of at least 341,802 unaccompanied alien children transferred to HHS from the beginning of fiscal year 2021 through the end of July 2023.[33]

- In stark contrast, the Biden Administration has removed from the United States only 5,993 illegal aliens who were encountered at the southwest border and who were placed in removal proceedings before an immigration judge between January 20, 2021, and March 31, 2023.[34]



[28] *See generally id.*
[29] *Id.*
[30] *Id.*
[31] *See* App'x 1 and App'x 2.
[32] *See* App'x 2.
[33] *See id.*
[34] *See* App'x 3.

The number of border encounters and subsequent releases have ballooned across every category of "encounter" at the border. In fiscal year 2022, for instance, CBP encountered nearly five times as many single adults at the southwest border (1,662,476) than in fiscal year 2019 (368,304), which was the highest year for single adult encounters during the Trump Administration.[35] In the first 10 months of fiscal year 2023, that number already has approached 1.3 million.[36] From October 1, 2021, through July 2023, the Biden Administration released into the United States at least 879,897 single adults, with another 411,425 transferred to ICE for potential release.[37]

Family units—or those posing as family units—also have taken advantage of the open southwest border. From the beginning of fiscal year 2021 through the end of July 2023, a little more than 1.1 million family unit individuals were released into the United States, with another 188,524 transferred to ICE for potential release.[38] ICE, meanwhile, has touted its new program, Family Expedited Removal Management (FERM), purportedly designed to remove from the United States family units apprehended at the southwest border.[39] As of September 26, 2023, ICE had removed only 196 family unit individuals as part of the program, just as CBP encountered 320,286 family unit individuals at the southwest border from May 2023 through August 2023.[40]

In seeking to downplay the seriousness of the immigration crisis, Secretary Mayorkas and congressional Democrats have framed illegal aliens at the border as asylum seekers who are removed from the country if they do not have a valid claim. For example, in a March 2023 interview discussing the border crisis, Rep. Pramila Jayapal said, "To me . . . what we have to do is stick to our values, stick to our laws, which require us to be able to process asylum seekers, and make sure that we are expanding legal pathways for people to come here."[41] Rep. Hank Johnson framed his defense of the crisis more succinctly: "They're not crossing into the U.S. illegally. They're sitting at the border seeking asylum."[42]

Secretary Mayorkas himself has portrayed the millions of illegal aliens released into the United States as asylum seekers who are initially screened for a fear of persecution. In a February 2023 interview, Secretary Mayorkas stated, "The vast majority of those individuals have not sought to evade law enforcement but have actually surrendered themselves to law

[35] App'x 2.
[36] *Id.*
[37] *Id.*
[38] *Id.*
[39] *See* U.S. Immigr. And Customs Enf't, *ICE announces new process for placing family units in expedited removal*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (May 10, 2023), https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-announces-new-process-placing-family-units-expedited-removal.
[40] U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec. briefing with Comm. staff (Oct. 5, 2023); CBP Southwest Land Border Encounters, *supra* note 1.
[41] Rep. Pramila Jayapal (@RepJayapal), TWITTER (Mar. 24, 2023, 3:00 PM), https://twitter.com/RepJayapal/status/1639341495277740045.
[42] Bill Melugin (@BillFOXLA), TWITTER (Sept. 27, 2023, 1:38 PM), https://twitter.com/BillMelugin_/status/1707087328832069928.

enforcement and made a claim for relief under our laws."[43] When pressed on whether the illegal aliens at the southwest border were "legitimate asylum seekers or just simply people who want to cross the border because they think they'll have a better life," Secretary Mayorkas responded, "Of course, and so they make their claims. And the initial threshold of those claims under the law is lower than the ultimate asylum standard."[44] In the same interview, Secretary Mayorkas claimed, "[The laws] also provide that individuals who do not qualify [for humanitarian relief] will be removed. That's how we do our work in the Department of Homeland Security."[45] In May 2023, Secretary Mayorkas claimed that DHS had surged "asylum officers to ensure that that screening process, that credible fear screening process, is done fairly, with access to counsel, but expeditiously."[46]

Secretary Mayorkas's comments are divorced from the border reality. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, certain aliens encountered at the border are subject to expedited removal, in which they are ordered removed from the United States without further review or hearing.[47] The prohibition on further review, however, does not apply to any alien who indicates an intention to apply for asylum or otherwise expresses a fear of persecution.[48] In those cases, an asylum officer must conduct a credible fear interview to determine whether "there is a significant possibility" that the alien could establish eligibility for asylum.[49] If an alien fails to show a credible fear, the alien should be removed pursuant to the expedited removal process.[50]

Despite Secretary Mayorkas's claims that aliens encountered at the border are, in fact, asylum seekers, the Biden Administration has placed only a fraction of illegal aliens into expedited removal to be screened for asylum eligibility. In fact, of the more than 2.1 million illegal aliens released by DHS from January 20, 2021, through March 31, 2023, only 197,531 illegal aliens were placed in expedited removal and claimed a fear of persecution, with upward of 2 million aliens being released or placed directly in removal proceedings without first having established that they even feared persecution.[51] Additionally, between January 20, 2021, and March 31, 2023, 25 percent of aliens placed into expedited removal did not claim a fear of persecution.[52] DHS reported no "confirmed removal or return" for nearly 20,000 of those illegal aliens who did not even claim a fear.[53] Of the 197,531 who were set to be screened for a fear of

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[43] Tommy Christopher, *'It Is Not A Secure Border!' CNN's Chris Wallace Goes At It With Biden DHS Chief Over Migrants*, MEDIAITE (Feb. 17, 2023, 1:23 PM), https://www.mediaite.com/news/it-is-not-a-secure-border-cnns-chris-wallace-goes-at-it-with-biden-dhs-chief-over-migrants/.
[44] *Id.*
[45] CNN, *'What does secure mean to you?': Mayorkas pressed about US-Mexico border*, YOUTUBE (Feb. 19, 2023), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lndf5JBUxI.
[46] Secretary Mayorkas Remarks at a Media Availability Outlining Planning and Operations Ahead of the Lifting of the Title 42 Public Health Order, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (May 10, 2023), https://www.dhs.gov/news/2023/05/10/secretary-mayorkas-remarks-media-availability-outlining-planning-and-operations.
[47] *See* INA § 235(b)(1)(A).
[48] *Id.*
[49] *See* INA § 235(b)(1)(B)(v).
[50] *See* INA § 235(b)(1)(B)(iii).
[51] App'x 1.
[52] App'x 4 (Final or Most Current Outcomes, Total SW Border Encounters by Fear Claims: January 20, 2021 – March 31, 2023 table).
[53] *Id.*

persecution, DHS only interviewed 134,449 illegal aliens for a credible fear of persecution.[54] Stated differently, of the illegal aliens who Secretary Mayorkas claims are asylum seekers and who were released into the United States from January 20, 2021, through March 31, 2023, only six percent were even screened for a fear of persecution.[55]

Ultimately, 72 percent of illegal aliens screened for a credible fear of persecution were found to have cleared that low bar; however, of the 33,345 illegal aliens who were found to *not* have a credible fear of persecution, more than 47 percent remained in the United States and were not removed by March 31, 2023.[56] Finally, of the illegal aliens who were found to have a credible fear of persecution and whose asylum claims were adjudicated on the merits, more than two-thirds failed to establish asylum or another form of relief, resulting in final orders of removal.[57] As of March 2023, DHS had removed only 874 of those aliens, which is less than half the number who received final orders of removal.[58]

Even the Biden Administration has previously acknowledged the loophole of the low credible fear standard, as it incentivizes mass illegal immigration into the United States by aliens whose claims most likely will ultimately be denied because they are economic migrants and not asylum seekers fleeing persecution. The Biden Administration emphasized that, while "[a] full 83 percent of the people who were subject to [expedited removal] and claimed fear from 2014 to 2019 were referred to an [immigration judge] for [removal] proceedings," only "15 percent of those cases that were completed were granted asylum or some other form of protection."[59] In an October 1 interview, New York Governor Kathy Hochul seemingly acknowledged the problem as well, as she not only called for "a limit on who can come across the border" but also observed that "people coming from all over the world are finding their way through, simply saying they need asylum, and the majority of them seem to be ending up in the streets of New York."[60]

During a time in which DHS released at least 2.1 million illegal aliens into the United States, DHS data show that immigration authorities only removed 108,102 of those aliens from the country.[61] Of those aliens removed, only 5,993 removals were for aliens placed in removal proceedings before an immigration judge.[62] That removal rate is 0.27 percent of all aliens released by the Biden Administration through March 31, 2023.[63] In other words, the Biden Administration failed to remove, through immigration court proceedings, 99.73 percent of illegal aliens released into the United States during President Biden's first 26 months in office.[64] In fact, the Biden Administration's 108,102 *total* removals account for just 2.15 percent of all southwest

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[54] App'x 1.
[55] *See* App'x 1 at 2.
[56] *Id.* at 3.
[57] *Id.* at 5.
[58] *Id.*
[59] Circumvention of Lawful Pathways, 88 Fed. Reg. 11704 (proposed Feb. 23, 2023) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. 208, 1208), https://www federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/23/2023-03718/circumvention-of-lawful-pathways.
[60] *See* Face the Nation (@FaceTheNation), TWITTER (Oct. 1, 2023, 11:43 AM), https://twitter.com/FaceTheNation/status/1708507976393269608.
[61] App'x 1 at 2, 5; App'x 3.
[62] App'x 3.
[63] *Id.*
[64] *Id.*

border encounters during that time and just 4 percent of the number of aliens with no confirmed departure from the United States.[65]

To excuse the abysmally low number of removals, DHS blamed the backlog at the nation's immigration courts through the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR).[66] Specifically, DHS stated that "as of FY 2022 year-end, more than a quarter (26 percent) of EOIR cases resulting from [southwest border] encounters making credible fear claims from as long ago as FY 2014 remained in proceedings, one-third (33 percent) of EOIR cases resulting from FY 2016 encounters remained in proceedings, and almost half (48 percent) of EOIR cases resulting from FY 2019 encounters remained in proceedings," with a mean completion time of 4.2 years.[67] According to EOIR's own data, however, the immigration court backlog has only grown under the Biden Administration, skyrocketing to nearly 2.2 million pending cases at the end of the third quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2023,[68] despite employing the historically high number of 659 immigration judges.[69] Consequently, the Biden Administration's border policies, including placing aliens directly into removal proceedings without first screening them for a fear of persecution, have only worsened immigration judges' ability to adjudicate cases in a timely manner.

[65] App'x 3.
[66] App'x 1.
[67] *Id.*
[68] Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Pending Cases, New Cases, and Total Completions*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1242166/download (last accessed Oct. 2, 2023).
[69] Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Adjudication Statistics: Immigration Judge (IJ) Hiring*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1242156/download (last accessed Oct. 2, 2023).

At the same time, far from disincentivizing illegal immigration at the border, Secretary Mayorkas's policies only encourage more aliens to illegally cross into the United States—and continue doing so until they are successful. Instead of placing aliens into expedited removal, through which they would receive a removal order and be barred from re-entering the United States,[70] DHS has given tens of thousands of aliens the option to leave the United States through "voluntary return," which carries no immigration consequences.[71] In fact, at a May 2023 press conference, Secretary Mayorkas boasted about DHS's soft-on-illegal-entry approach:

> We are giving the option to individuals, who are in our custody, the option of voluntarily returning to the country from which they came. Because of the consequence of a removal, people have to understand that under Title 8 of the United States Code, when one is removed, one faces [] at least a five-year bar to reentry. And so[,] we will give people an opportunity to avoid that tougher consequence by voluntarily returning.[72]

In the first 10 months of fiscal year 2023, there were 75,575 voluntary returns at the southwest border, 23,105 more than the previous eight fiscal years *combined*.[73] Because aliens do not face immigration consequences through voluntary return, they have myriad opportunities to re-attempt their illegal entries.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S NOTICE TO [DIS]APPEAR

Of the millions of illegal aliens released into the United States, DHS can locate only a fraction of them. On September 6, 2023, the DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) published a report, "DHS Does Not Have Assurance That All Migrants Can be Located Once Released into the United States."[74] According to the report, "U.S. Border Patrol [] cannot always obtain and does not always record migrant addresses, and [ICE] [] does not always validate migrant addresses prior to migrant release into the United States."[75] According to the OIG, "80 percent (790,090 of 981,671) of addresses were recorded at least twice during an 18-month period, some of which were provided by families upon release. More than 780 of these addresses were used more than 20 times."[76] Moreover, families provided addresses to unsafe or overcrowded living conditions, as can be surmised based on multiple aliens providing the same address.[77] As one example, "DHS released 7 families, comprising 12 adults and 17 children, to a

[70] *See* INA § 212(a)(9)(A).
[71] *See, e.g.*, App'x 2.
[72] Secretary Mayorkas Remarks at a Media Availability Outlining Planning and Operations Ahead of the Lifting of the Title 42 Public Health Order, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. (May 10, 2023), https://www.dhs.gov/news/2023/05/10/secretary-mayorkas-remarks-media-availability-outlining-planning-and-operations.
[73] App'x 2.
[74] INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEP'T. OF HOMELAND SEC., OIG-23-47, DHS DOES NOT HAVE ASSURANCE THAT ALL MIGRANTS CAN BE LOCATED ONCE RELEASED INTO THE UNITED STATES (2023).
[75] *Id*.
[76] *Id*.
[77] *Id*.

single-family 3-bedroom New Jersey home in a 70-day period."[78] Additionally, the OIG found seven addresses that were used more than 500 times each.[79]

As a result, ICE's ability to "validate migrant addresses or effectively track if migrants check in at field offices, as required" is severely limited and, in many cases, foreclosed upon entirely.[80] As the report states:

> ICE must be able to locate migrants to enforce immigration laws, including to arrest or remove individuals who are considered potential threats to national security. The notable percentage of missing, invalid for delivery, or duplicate addresses on file means DHS may not be able to locate migrants following their release into the United States.[81]

Moreover, "[w]hen migrants do not check in, ICE . . . cannot easily locate migrants who may be threats to public safety or are scheduled for removal."[82]According to one ICE ERO officer interviewed for the report, "[o]fficers spend their days reviewing migrant cases at their desks and do not feel they are exercising law enforcement authority, for which they were hired" and, "without a valid address to locate migrants, ICE may only locate migrants after they have been arrested by state or local police for unrelated offenses post-release. Only *after* the migrant's arrest would ICE be aware of the migrant's whereabouts."[83]

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION HANDCUFFING OF LINE IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

The Biden Administration's mass release of millions of illegal aliens into the United States is matched by a similarly disastrous approach to removing illegal aliens from the country. In transcribed interviews with the Committee, ICE officials, including ICE Field Office Directors and an ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) official, confirmed ICE's inability to confront the ballooning number of illegal aliens in the United States due to the border crisis.

One Field Office Director stated that the hundreds of thousands of aliens in his area of responsibility's non-detained docket represent the highest number he has seen in his more than a decade of serving as a Field Office Director.[84] He blamed the rise on the southwest border crisis and said the volume of cases is the largest he has encountered in his decades-long career.[85] Despite the expanded docket, his office employs only roughly 200 law enforcement officers.[86] Another Field Office Director said he has seen his office's non-detained docket double in just the last few years,[87] and a Field Office Director in a major urban center far from the border

[78] *Id*.
[79] *Id*.
[80] *Id*.
[81] *Id*.
[82] *Id*.
[83] *Id*. (emphasis added).
[84] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 32 (on file with Comm.).
[85] *Id*.; *see id.* at 46.
[86] *Id*. at 36.
[87] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 24-25 (on file with Comm.).

described how his area of responsibility's non-detained docket has nearly tripled in the past two years alone.[88] This Field Office Director blamed the increase on the surge of reporting at the field office, which he attributed to swelling southwest border encounters.[89]

Of the more than 2.1 million illegal aliens released into the United States between January 2021 and March 2023, 90,613 were released with Notices to Report (NTR).[90] Typically, when an illegal alien is encountered by an immigration officer, the alien is either subject to expedited removal or issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) and placed into removal proceedings.[91] The NTA is the charging document that states the grounds on which the alien is inadmissible to or removable from the United States. Under section 239 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, "an NTA must provide the alien with certain information, including the grounds of removability and the time, date, and place of the first removal hearing."[92] Beginning in March 2021, however, the Biden Administration's Border Patrol authorized the release of aliens arriving at the southwest border without first serving them with an NTA and placing them in removal proceedings, as the statute requires.[93] Instead, Border Patrol issued aliens an NTR, with instructions to report to a local ICE office to be served with an NTA and processed.[94] Those offices are backlogged for years, with one office's appointments at 97 percent capacity through September 2028 and the appointments for single adults in a major urban area at 81 percent capacity through September 2033.[95]

That processing has resulted in logistical hurdles at ICE field offices across the country. One Field Office Director described how his field office has been "historically busier" over the past two years.[96] Because of the increased number of aliens, his field office had to hire additional security guards, work with local partners, and establish initiatives to ensure the orderly processing of aliens.[97] Another Field Office Director stated that his field office "was not made to sustain that large amount of reporting" of illegal aliens.[98]

Due to the large number of recent border crossers who need to be processed, two Field Office Directors and two Deputy Field Office Directors have been forced to reassign officers

[88] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 22 (on file with Comm.).
[89] *Id*.
[90] App'x 1 at 2. The Biden Administration no longer uses Notices to Report. *See* News Service of Florida, *Federal judge sides with Florida in suit over Biden immigration policies*, TAMPA BAY TIMES (Mar. 8, 2023), https://www.tampabay.com/news/florida-politics/2023/03/08/desantis-moody-biden-immigration-judge-detention-border/; *see also* Andrew R. Arthur, *Biden's DOJ Doesn't Appeal Court's Blockbuster Order on Parole*, CENTER FOR IMMIGR. STUDIES (Mar. 21, 2023), https://cis.org/Arthur/Bidens-DOJ-Doesnt-Appeal-Courts-Blockbuster-Order-Parole.
[91] Andrew R. Arthur, *Big Surprise: Most Migrants Released at Border Don't Report to ICE*, CENTER FOR IMMIGR. STUDIES (July 29, 2021), https://cis.org/Arthur/Big-Surprise-Most-Migrants-Released-Border-Dont-Report-ICE.
[92] *Id.*
[93] *Florida v. United States*, No. 3:21-CV-1066-TKW-ZCB, 2023 WL 2399883, at *4, *8 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 8, 2023).
[94] *Id.*
[95] Top 10 Parole/NTR Appointment Backlog Locations Chart provided to H. Comm. on the Judiciary Staff by U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf't (Sept. 28, 2023) (on file with Comm.).
[96] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 25 (on file with Comm.).
[97] *Id.* at 25-26.
[98] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 13 (on file with Comm.).

from their Criminal Apprehension Program and Fugitive Operations Program.[99] At least one office has had to detail officers to the southwest border, with roughly 10 percent of the Field Office Director's officers detailed to the border on a rotating basis at one point.[100] Another Field Office Director estimated an ICE officer must devote an average of one hour to an hour and a half to process each alien.[101] Consequently, instead of locating aliens with final orders of removal or arresting criminal aliens released from jail, the officers reassigned from Fugitive Operations "are either processing individuals that were not processed by the Border Patrol or they were dealing with individuals that were coming in to report to ICE as part of their order of supervision."[102] The former Acting Field Office Director for a major city said that the reassignment of ICE officers has contributed to fewer arrests and lower removal numbers.[103] In fact, he linked lower removal numbers to the border crisis:

> Q. So given that your officers from Fugitive Operations and the Criminal Apprehension Program have been reassigned, including on a rotation basis, is it safe to say that that reassignment has also contributed to lower arrests and lower removal numbers?
>
> A. I would say yes.
>
> Q. And that – what has led to that reassignment?
>
> A. The numbers on our non-detained docket.
>
> Q. And what has led to the increased numbers on your non-detained docket?
>
> A. The cases that we're getting from the southwest border.
>
> Q. So then you would agree that the volume of encounters at the southwest border is directly correlated to lower removal numbers and lower arrests of criminal aliens?
>
> A. I would agree that the numbers that we're seeing on our non-detained docket are directly from the southwest border and moving staff. Yeah, I think it would definitely contribute.[104]

[99] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 32-33 (on file with Comm.); Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 18-19 (on file with Comm.); Transcribed Interview of Former Acting [redacted] Field Office Director at 34-35 (on file with Comm.); Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Deputy Field Office Director at 39-42 (on file with Comm.). A third Field Office Director described how his office reallocated non-detained officers to "processing teams." Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 22 (on file with Comm.).

[100] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 36-37 (on file with Comm.).

[101] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 18-19 (on file with Comm.).

[102] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 40 (on file with Comm.).

[103] Transcribed Interview of Former Acting [redacted] Field Office Director at 102 (on file with Comm.).

[104] *Id.*

One Deputy Field Office Director, who previously served as Acting Field Office Director in two jurisdictions, said his office has been forced to reassign half of the office's Fugitive Operations officers to process aliens, which he acknowledged had made the office less effective at arresting and removing criminal aliens from the United States.[105] He also agreed that a Biden Administration memorandum that prohibits ICE officers from taking enforcement actions in or near courthouses negatively impacts enforcement of criminal aliens, with the memorandum having the effect of endangering officers, aliens, and American communities.[106]

Overall, the Biden Administration's release of illegal aliens only degrades ICE's ability to remove aliens from the United States. An ERO official acknowledged that, with the current rate of removals, ICE would need 20 years to remove the aliens currently on the non-detained docket who have a final order of removal.[107]

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S DECREASED IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

The Biden Administration's immigration enforcement policies also compound both the crisis at the southwest border and the crisis in the interior of the country through ICE's failure to remove aliens from the United States. In September 2021, Secretary Mayorkas issued a memorandum entitled "Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law" ("Mayorkas Memo"), which outlined three enforcement priorities: national security, public safety, and border security.[108] The Mayorkas Memo begins with the assumption that "undocumented noncitizens" work hard and contribute to "our communities" and that "bipartisan groups" have "tried to pass legislation that would provide a path to citizenship or other lawful status for the approximately 11 million undocumented noncitizens" in the country.[109]

From that premise, Secretary Mayorkas articulated a new policy that the mere fact that aliens are removable pursuant to U.S. law "should not alone be the basis of an enforcement action against them."[110] Under the Mayorkas Memo, for instance, "[b]efore ICE officers [could] arrest and detain aliens as a threat to public safety, they [were] now required to conduct an assessment of the individual and the totality of facts and circumstances, including various aggravating or mitigating factors."[111] In this assessment, ICE officers were prohibited from relying solely on the fact of an alien's conviction, regardless of the seriousness of the underlying crime.[112] After listing certain aggravating and mitigating factors, the Mayorkas Memo states that the listed factors were "not exhaustive" and that "the overriding question is whether the noncitizen poses a *current* threat to public safety."[113] The Mayorkas Memo also does not

[105] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Deputy Field Office Director at 39-42 (on file with Comm.).
[106] *Id.* at 68-69.
[107] Transcribed Interview of [redacted], Immigr. and Customs Enf't, at 29 (on file with Comm.).
[108] *See* Memorandum from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Sec'y, Dep't of Homeland Sec., to Tae Johnson, Acting Dir., U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf't, et al., "Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law" (Sept. 30, 2021), https://www.ice.gov/doclib/news/guidelines-civilimmigrationlaw.pdf.
[109] *See id.* at 2.
[110] *Id.*
[111] *Texas v. United States*, 40 F.4th 205, 214 (5th Cir.) (internal quotation marks omitted).
[112] *Id.*
[113] *See* Memorandum from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, *supra* note 108, at 4 (emphasis added).

presumptively subject aliens with aggravated felony convictions to enforcement action or detention.[114]

An ERO official and a Field Office Director described how the Mayorkas Memo requires a lengthier review process before an ICE officer can arrest or remove an illegal alien.[115] This review process was required even for cases with known gang members.[116] As a result, this official testified, ICE officers were less likely to pursue cases.[117]

A Field Office Director explained how, under the Mayorkas Memo, an alien's commission of a crime is not alone sufficient to justify an ICE arrest, as the facts of the case are examined to determine whether the crime involved factors such as violence.[118] The Field Office Director agreed that having a final order of removal would not currently be sufficient to justify removing a noncriminal alien from the United States, even though it would have been sufficient historically.[119] He agreed that even *criminal* aliens would not necessarily be subject to removal today under the Biden Administration, due to mitigating factors, such as "how old the crime is, what he actually did, are there other crimes or is it just one isolated incident that happened, and depending on what it was."[120] The Field Office Director stated that a decreased number of removals of criminal aliens "allows for a criminal individual to re-offend, which often happens."[121] He said "possibly" and "probably" more criminal aliens are on the street today than two to three years ago.[122]

Another Field Office Director agreed that the Mayorkas Memo contributed to fewer ICE arrests of criminal aliens, including those with assault offenses and sexual assault offenses, in 2022 than in 2018.[123] A Deputy Field Office Director also linked lower removal numbers to enforcement priorities and policies, including the Mayorkas Memo, put in place by the Biden Administration.[124] He said aliens who committed larceny or theft would not be presumptive priorities under the Mayorkas Memo and would require additional approval from a field office director.[125]

ICE's arrest and removal numbers during the Biden Administration speak for themselves. In fiscal year 2018, ICE made 158,581 administrative arrests of aliens in the United States.[126] Those arrests included 105,140 convicted criminals; 32,977 with pending criminal charges; and

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[114] *See Texas v. United States*, 606 F. Supp. 3d 437, 457 (S.D. Tex. 2022).
[115] Transcribed Interview of [redacted], Immigr. and Customs Enf't, at 59-60 (on file with Comm.). *See generally id.* at 70-71, 84-85 (describing the process before and after the Mayorkas Memo).
[116] *Id.* at 93.
[117] *See id.* at 85-86.
[118] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 13-14 (on file with Comm.).
[119] *Id.* at 51-52.
[120] *Id.* at 52.
[121] *Id.* at 67.
[122] *Id.*
[123] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 65 (on file with Comm.).
[124] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Deputy Field Office Director at 60 (on file with Comm.).
[125] *Id.* at 48-49.
[126] U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf't, Fiscal Year 2018 ICE Enf't and Removal Operations Report, at 2, https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf.

20,464 with other immigration violations.[127] During the same time, ICE removed 95,360 aliens from the interior of the United States.[128] The Biden Administration reversed course, arresting only 36,322 convicted criminals and only 10,074 with pending criminal charges in fiscal year 2022.[129] The drop in removals was even more staggering, with only 28,204 interior removals during the year.[130] Those numbers remained stagnant for fiscal year 2023: As of August 19, 2023, ICE had removed only 38,942 aliens from the interior of the United States.[131]

A comparison of administrative arrests by criminal charge/conviction category further highlights the differences in immigration enforcement between the Trump and Biden Administrations.[132] In fiscal year 2018, the Trump Administration made 76,585 arrests of criminal aliens charged with or convicted of dangerous drug crimes, compared to only 29,228 such arrests under the Biden Administration in fiscal year 2022.[133] For assault offenses, there were 50,753 arrests in fiscal year 2018 but only 21,531 in fiscal year 2022.[134] And for sex offenses, that number was 6,888 in 2018 but only 4,763 in 2022.[135] Across the board, in categories ranging from murder to kidnapping to weapons offenses, the Trump Administration in 2018 arrested far more criminal aliens than the Biden Administration in 2022.[136]

At a hearing before the Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement in July 2023, former ICE Field Office Director John Fabbricatore testified that, had the Biden Administration removed criminal aliens from the United States at the same rate as the Trump Administration, 90,000 additional criminal aliens would have been removed from the country, with those criminal aliens being responsible for 300,000 crimes.[137] Instead, the criminal aliens remain in the United States, free to reoffend.

At the same time of low removal numbers, Field Office Directors sounded the alarm in transcribed interviews to the Committee about rampant vacancies in their offices.[138] A Deputy Field Office Director said, "[T]he vacancy rate that we have now is really hurting us with regards to being able to effectively do our job. And it's probably the worst I've seen in my career."[139]

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[127] *Id.* at 2-3.
[128] *Id.* at 7.
[129] U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf't, ICE Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2022, at 6 (Dec. 30, 2022), https://www.ice.gov/doclib/eoy/iceAnnualReportFY2022.pdf.
[130] *Id.* at 21.
[131] Email from Immigr. and Customs Enf't, Off. of Cong. Relations, to H. Comm. on the Judiciary staff (Sept. 28, 2023) (on file with Comm.).
[132] *Compare* U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf't, Fiscal Year 2018 ICE Enf't and Removal Operations Report, at 4, https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf, *with* U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf't, ICE Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2022, at 8 (Dec. 30, 2022), https://www.ice.gov/doclib/eoy/iceAnnualReportFY2022.pdf.
[133] *Id.*
[134] *Id.*
[135] *Id.*
[136] *Id.*
[137] *The Consequences of Criminal Aliens on U.S. Communities, Hearing Before the H. Subcomm. on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement*, 118th Cong. (July 13, 2023) (Testimony of Mr. John Fabbricatore).
[138] *See, e.g.*, Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 11 (on file with Comm.); Transcribed Interview of Former Acting [redacted] Field Office Director at 73 (on file with Comm.).
[139] Transcribed Interview of Former Acting [redacted] Field Office Director at 73 (on file with Comm.).

The Field Office Director in a major urban area attributed the vacancies and recruitment difficulties to "the narrative against law enforcement":[140]

> Q. You mentioned a narrative against law enforcement as being a contributing factor to decreased officers and recruitment issues. Can you be more specific about what you mean by that?
>
> A: Well, there's, you know, stuff or talk that's put out through media, through individuals, that, you know, law enforcement, you know, has issues. And the fact that they – anti-ICE rhetoric too. You know, it feeds into morale of people, that if they want to become an officer, it might sway them away from it. So that's basically what I'm talking about with that.[141]

Although not directly tying such instances to high vacancy numbers, a Former Acting Field Office Director in a major city, who currently serves as Deputy Field Office Director in another jurisdiction, emphasized how his staff members have dealt with protests at ICE offices as well as doxing by the public.[142] In one instance, protestors put an ICE official's face on a piece of paper that read, "Gestapo."[143] Although he could not pinpoint the particular group responsible, the Former Acting Field Office Director noted that Antifa had participated in the protest outside the ICE official's home.[144]

CONCLUSION

In the wake of Title 42's end and a brief respite from *historically* high border encounters, the Biden Administration celebrated the "significant reduction in encounters" while declaring, "The Administration's plan is working as intended."[145] Just four months after those statements, sustained increases in southwest border encounters reflect chaos instead. Border encounters have increased every month since June, with 183,494 southwest border encounters in July and an additional 232,972 encounters in August.[146] Despite an outcry from the American public, including from lawmakers in his own party, President Biden has shown no interest in controlling the southwest border. According to data current through just March 2023, the Biden Administration has released more than 2.1 million illegal aliens into the U.S.,[147] with more than 200,000 additional aliens allowed into the country through illegal categorical parole programs.[148]

To downplay the crisis, Democrats portray illegal aliens at the border as asylum seekers, all while the Biden Administration has screened for a fear of persecution only six percent of

[140] Transcribed Interview of [redacted] Field Office Director at 11 (on file with Comm.).
[141] *Id.* at 12.
[142] Transcribed Interview of Former Acting [redacted] Field Office Director at 53 (on file with Comm.).
[143] *Id.* at 54.
[144] *Id.*
[145] Myah Ward, *As border crossings dip, Biden admin crows about the fiasco that never happened*, POLITICO (June 6, 2023, 5:00 AM), https://www.politico.com/news/2023/06/06/border-crossings-fall-biden-administration-00100333.
[146] CBP Southwest Land Border Encounters, *supra* note 1.
[147] *See* App'x 1.
[148] *See* note 13.

those aliens released into the United States through March 31, 2023.[149] Instead of relying on Trump-era policies that controlled the border, the Biden Administration has reduced the nation's immigration laws to little more than a speed bump in the path of mass releases of millions of illegal aliens. The dangers of an open southwest border are only rivaled by the Biden Administration's abandonment of interior immigration enforcement by restricting ICE officers' ability to arrest and detain aliens.[150]

Far from slowing down, the Biden border crisis is only accelerating. Crossings in Panama's Darién Gap, through which aliens travel en route to the United States, have increased exponentially: "In September alone, 75,268 migrants crossed the Darién jungle, the second-highest monthly tally ever recorded, only behind the 82,000 crossings reported there in August."[151] And with southwest land border encounters for September 2023 set to break the record for highest number of monthly encounters,[152] the Biden Administration jumped into action to boost the magnet for illegal immigration by granting Temporary Protected Status to at least 470,000 Venezuelans, including illegal border crossers.[153] Meanwhile, approximately 50,000 additional Venezuelans illegally crossed the southwest border in September alone, up from 22,090 in August.[154]

In passing H.R. 2 on May 11, 2023, the House of Representatives proposed a solution to end the chaos. Congress must secure the southwest border and eliminate the incentives for illegal immigration or this crisis will continue to intensify. This interim staff report helps to inform these legislative proposals. It is now up to the Senate and President Biden to act on H.R. 2 and other measures to ensure the safety and security of all Americans through a secure southwest border and robust immigration enforcement.

[149] See App'x 1 at 2.
[150] *See supra* notes 118-31.
[151] Camilo Montoya-Galvez, *Record number of Venezuelan migrants crossed U.S.-Mexico border in September, internal data show*, CBS NEWS (Oct. 4, 2023, 1:35 PM), https://www.cbsnews.com/news/venezuelan-migrants-us-mexico-border-september-numbers/.
[152] *See* Reilly, *supra* note 3.
[153] Rebecca Santana and Elliot Spagat, *The US is allowing hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans in the country to work legally*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (Sept. 21, 2023, 6:56 AM), https://apnews.com/article/biden-immigration-border-migrant-venezuela-b914be14aaeef14eb01bd10ee23067f4.
[154] *See* Montoya-Galvez, *supra* note 151.

Appendix 1

HJC HEARING: OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
July 26, 2023

Chairman Jordan "Get Back" Correspondence Responses (September 19, 2023)

Chairman Jim Jordan: Credible Fear Data

1. *Since January 20, 2021, the total number of inadmissible aliens who have been encountered by CBP along the southwest border and who were a) released into the United States (whether paroled, issued an NTA, issued an NTR, etc) (also broken down by category of release (NTA, parole, NTR, etc).), and b) who have remained in DHS detention and have not been released.*

It is important to understand current encounter numbers in context. There are more people displaced throughout the world today than at any time since World War II. Violence, food insecurity, severe poverty, corruption, climate change, the fall-out of the COVID-19 pandemic, and dire economic conditions have all contributed to a significant increase in irregular migration around the globe. In the Western Hemisphere, failing authoritarian regimes in Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua, along with an ongoing humanitarian crisis in Haiti, have driven millions of people from those countries to leave their homes. Moreover, violence, corruption, and the lack of economic opportunity—challenges that are endemic throughout the region—are driving many from Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru to make the dangerous journey to the U.S. Southwest Border (SWB).

These historic challenges were exacerbated by the application of the Title 42 public health order at the SWB had on migration in our hemisphere. Because expulsions under Title 42 had no immigration consequence for migrants, these expulsions did not have the same impact as removals under Title 8 processing, including at least a five-year bar to admission and other legal consequences such as criminal prosecution.

The application of Title 42 at the border—which DHS was required by a court order to continue to implement after the CDC initially announced it would terminate the order in April 2022—likely *increased* border encounters overall, particularly for single adults expelled to Mexico. This is due to the significant increase in recidivism, or multiple encounters of the same person, observed for individuals processed under Title 42 as compared to those processed under Title 8 authorities.

CBP encountered a total of 3,447,327 unique individuals at the SWB between January 20, 2021, and March 31, 2023. These individuals accounted for a total of 4,675,406 encounters during this period. As noted above, recidivism rates were elevated during the pandemic; noncitizens expelled under Title 42 authority were about three times more likely to be re-encountered than those removed or returned under Title 8 authority. From the start of the pandemic and the initiation of Title 42 expulsions through February 28, 2023, 33 percent of all Title 42 expulsions were followed by a re-encounter of the same individual within 30 days (as of March 31, 2023), as compared with a 30-day re-encounter rate of just 5.3 percent for Title 8 repatriations.

Similarly, the 12-month re-encounter rates were 42 percent for Title 42 expulsions versus 10 percent for Title 8 repatriations.

Except as otherwise noted, all data in this response are reported at the event level, not at the person level. This means that individual noncitizens encountered more than once in the period covered by this response are counted more than once. A total of 2,526,668 encounters (54 percent) were continuously in CBP or ICE custody from the time of encounter to removal, return, or expulsion. Additionally, a total of 672,748 encounters (14 percent) were transferred to ICE ERO for a custody determination and released from detention while removal proceedings were pending. A total of 1,475,990 encounters (32 percent of all encounters) resulted in releases at the Southwest Border. Table 1 provides additional details about the detention histories of these encounters.

Table 1: Detention Histories of CBP Encounters, January 20, 2021 – March 31, 2023

	BP	OFO	Total
Releases	1,262,715	213,275	1,475,990
Non-CBP One Release with NTA	499,216	160,209	659,425
CBP One Release with NTA	-	52,182	52,182
I-94 Parole	663,530	-	663,530
Notice to Report	90,613	-	90,613
Other Release	9,356	884	10,240
Continuous Detention	2,449,090	77,578	2,526,668
T42 Expulsion	2,310,764	49,113	2,359,877
Other CBP repatriation	74,485	26,395	100,880
Continuously Detained by ICE	63,841	2,070	65,911
Released by ICE - Pending Resolution	620,979	51,769	672,748
Total	**4,332,784**	**342,622**	**4,675,406**

Note: Table reports on encounter events, not unique individuals.
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics Persist Dataset.

2. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 1 who claimed a fear of persecution for purposes of asylum and received a fear determination.*

The Title 42 public health order was in effect until May 11, 2023. Accordingly, as reflected in Table 1, most encounters during the time frame in question resulted in Title 42 expulsions.

A total of 265,604 noncitizens encountered between January 20, 2021 and March 31, 2023 were processed under Title 8 authority and placed in expedited removal, accounting for 5.7 percent of all encounters during this period and 11 percent of encounters processed under Title 8 authorities during this period.

Of those encounters placed in expedited removal between January 20, 2021 and March 31, 2023, 197,531 noncitizens (4.2 percent of all encounters and 74 percent of encounters placed in expedited removal) initially claimed a fear of persecution for purposes of asylum while in CBP custody. Of these, 134,449 noncitizens (2.9 percent of all encounters and 51 percent of encounters placed in expedited removal) had their fear claims adjudicated by USCIS and either received a fear determination or had their fear claims administratively closed by USCIS. The

remaining 63,082 fear claims were not adjudicated by USCIS because the cases were reprocessed by ICE into a disposition other than expedited removal, or because the fear claims were withdrawn prior to an interview.

3. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 2 who received a negative fear determination.*

Among noncitizens placed in expedited removal whose fear claims were adjudicated by USCIS, approximately 33,346 (or 25 percent of those adjudications) were removable without being referred to EOIR, either because they received a negative fear determination from USCIS that was not vacated by EOIR (30,734 cases, 23 percent of USCIS adjudications) or because their case was administratively closed and did not result in a referral to EOIR (2,382 cases, 1.8 percent of USCIS adjudications). [1]

4. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 3 who have been removed from the U.S.*

Again, the Title 42 public health Order was in effect until May 11, 2023. Accordingly, as reflected in Table 1, most encounters during the time frame in question resulted in Title 42 expulsions.

Of the 33,345 noncitizens placed in expedited removal who were removable without being referred to EOIR (due to a negative fear determination or case closure that did not result in a referral to EOIR), a total of 17,629 noncitizens had been removed as of March 31, 2023. This represents 53 percent of ER cases that were removable without being referred to EOIR. A large majority of ER removal orders that had not yet been executed as of March 31, 2023 were nationals from countries with limited Title 8 removal flights during this time period and/or diplomatic relations that impede removals.

37 percent of unexecuted orders were of nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela—countries to which the United States had limited ability to repatriate people during this time period. 42 percent of unexecuted orders were of nationals of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, or Peru—countries to which almost all repatriation flights were reserved for Title 42 expulsions during this period. Four percent of removals not executed as of March 31, 2023 were of Mexican, Guatemala, Honduran, or El Salvadoran nationals. Most remaining unexecuted orders were of nationals from Eastern Hemisphere countries without regular removal flights.

DHS has worked and continues to increase its capacity to conduct repatriation flights of removable noncitizens, including through an increased cadence of diplomatic engagements with international partners to secure agreement to accept removal flights, provide travel documents, and streamline requirements. As a result, the number of charter removal flights conducted by ICE Air Operations more than doubled in the latter half of FY 2023, compared with the first half

[1] A total of 40,225 credible fear claims resulted in negative fear determinations by USCIS, but 9,491 were appealed to EOIR and vacated, resulting in a referral to EOIR for removal proceedings. The total reported here (33,346 credible fear reviews not referred to EOIR) is an upper limit; some of the administrative closures counted here may eventually result in a referral to EOIR.

of the fiscal year. Removals via commercial air have also increased substantially; as of August 12, 2023, ICE Air Operations has completed 4,282 commercial removals in FY 2023, an 85% increase over the same period in FY 2022. These efforts, combined with other measures to expand expedited removal to eligible populations, have expanded the Department's ability to swiftly and humanely return those without a legal basis to remain in the United States.

5. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 2 who received a positive fear determination.*

Among noncitizens placed in expedited removal who had fear claims adjudicated by USCIS, a total of 101,103 (75 percent of cases adjudicated by USCIS) were referred to EOIR for removal proceedings, either because the noncitizens received a positive fear determination from USCIS (87,606 cases, 65 percent of credible fear adjudications), because the noncitizen received a negative fear determination that was then vacated during removal proceedings by EOIR (9,491 cases, 7.1 percent of credible fear adjudications), or because the noncitizen's case was administratively closed by USCIS and referred to EOIR for removal proceedings (4,236 cases, 3.2 percent of credible fear adjudications).

6. *The number and percentage of those alien in question 5 who have been placed in removal proceedings.*

All 101,103 (100 percent) of noncitizens described in question 5 were placed in removal proceedings.

7. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 6 whose claims have been adjudicated on the merits.*

Among noncitizens placed in expedited removal and subsequently referred to EOIR for removal proceedings, 3,483 (three percent of those in proceedings) have had their cases adjudicated on the merits.[2] Among those referred to EOIR for removal proceedings, 68,830 noncitizens (87 percent) remain in removal proceedings.

This rate of completed adjudications within the given time frame is consistent with recent historical trends, which predict a lengthy backlog for those who establish a credible fear. Half of all cases referred to EOIR for removal proceedings take more than four years to complete, and in many cases much longer. Indeed, 39 percent of all SWB credible fear referrals to EOIR from FY 2014 to FY 2019 remain in EOIR proceedings today.

As of FY 2022 year-end, more than a quarter (26 percent) of EOIR cases resulting from SWB encounters making credible fear claims from as long ago as FY 2014 remained in proceedings, one-third (33 percent) of EOIR cases resulting from FY 2016 encounters remained in proceedings, and almost half (48 percent) of EOIR cases resulting from FY 2019 encounters remained in proceedings. Excluding in absentia orders, the mean completion time for EOIR cases completed in FY 2022 was 4.2 years.

[2] Adjudications on the merits include grants of relief and removal orders not issued in absentia.

8. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 7 who have received a final order of removal.*

Among cases adjudicated on the merits, 2,370 final adjudications (68 percent of cases adjudicated on the merits) resulted in orders of removal. 1,896 (54 percent) were not appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and became final orders of removal. For more information on BIA appeals, we refer you to the Department of Justice.

9. *The number and percentage of those aliens in question 8 who have been removed from the U.S.*

Among noncitizens with final orders of removal on the merits, 874 (46 percent of final orders not pending appeal) have confirmed removals from the United States. 37 percent were nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela—countries to which the United States had limited ability to repatriate people during this time period. 26 percent were nationals of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, or Peru—countries to which almost all repatriation flights were reserved for Title 42 expulsions during this period. Nine percent of removal orders not yet executed as of March 31 were of Mexican, Guatemala, Honduran, or El Salvadoran nationals. Most remaining unexecuted orders were of nationals from Eastern Hemisphere countries without regular removal flights.

Of the 219,359 removals conducted during this time period, the 874 removals above represent less than one percent. During the same time period, when Title 42 was in effect, DHS conducted 2,863,319 removals, returns, and expulsions; the 874 removals above represent less than one tenth of one percent of this total.

Rep. Matt Gaetz: Removals

Since January 20, 2021, over 5.6 million illegal aliens have been encountered at the Southwest Border, not including the more than 1.5 million "gotaways" who have evaded Border Patrol. At the hearing, Representative Gaetz asked you how many of the aliens who have entered since the beginning of the Biden Administration have had their claims adjudicated on the merits, received a final order of removal, and been removed by ICE. You could not provide the answer. When pressed again for the same data, you eventually told Chairman Jordan that the number of those removals is over 1,000, but you declined to provide a definitive number. You also committed to providing the requested data "as promptly as possible." Therefore, we reiterate our request for this data.

The response to Rep. Gaetz's question is included in the data set above (7, 8, and 9):

- During the period from January 20, 2021 to March 31, 2023, DHS completed 2,863,319 removals, returns, and expulsions.
- Among noncitizens placed in expedited removal and subsequently referred to EOIR for removal proceedings, 3,483 (three percent of those in proceedings) have had their cases adjudicated on the merits.[3] Among those referred to EOIR for removal proceedings, 68,830 noncitizens (87 percent) remain in removal proceedings.
- Among cases adjudicated on the merits, 2,370 final adjudications (68 percent of cases adjudicated on the merits) resulted in orders of removal. 1,896 (54 percent) were not appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and became final orders of removal. For more information on BIA appeals, we refer you to the Department of Justice.
- Among noncitizens with final orders of removal on the merits, 874 (46 percent of final orders not pending appeal) have confirmed removals from the United States.
- 37 percent were nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, or Venezuela—countries to which the United States had limited ability to repatriate people during this time period; 26 percent were nationals of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, or Peru—countries to which almost all repatriation flights were reserved for Title 42 expulsions during this period. Nine percent of removal orders not yet executed as of March 31 were of Mexican, Guatemala, Honduran, or El Salvadoran nationals. Most remaining unexecuted orders were of nationals from Eastern Hemisphere countries without regular removal flights.
- Of the 219,359 removals conducted during this time period, the 874 removals above represent less than one percent. During the same time period, when Title 42 was in effect, DHS conducted 2,863,319 removals, returns, and expulsions; the 874 removals above represent less than one tenth of one percent of this total.
- DHS has worked and continues to increase its capacity to conduct repatriation flights of removable noncitizens, including through an increased cadence of diplomatic engagements with international partners to secure agreement to accept removal flights, provide travel documents, and streamline requirements. As a result, the number of charter removal flights conducted by ICE Air Operations more than doubled in the latter half of FY 2023, compared with the first half of the fiscal year. Removals via commercial air have also increased substantially; as of August 12, 2023, ICE Air Operations has completed 4,282 commercial removals in FY 2023, an 85% increase over the same

[3] Adjudications on the merits include grants of relief and removal orders not issued in absentia.

period in FY 2022. These efforts, combined with other measures to expand expedited removal to eligible populations, have expanded the Department's ability to swiftly and humanely return those without a legal basis to remain in the United States.

Chairman Jim Jordan: Status of arrested noncitizen smugglers
According to your written testimony, the Department conducted a "campaign" that resulted in "the arrest of nearly 14,000 smugglers." Chairman Jordan requested the case status of those 14,000 smugglers. Specifically, he asked, "Have they been indicted, taken to trial? Found guilty? Are they in prison somewhere? What's the status?" You replied, "Very pleased to provide that data to you." Chairman Jordan then asked, "Have you arrested any of them multiple times?" You responded, "Congressman, I'll provide that information for you." Pursuant to that exchange, please provide the case status of each of the "nearly 14,000" smugglers you noted in your testimony and whether any (and if so, how many) of those have been arrested more than once by the Department since January 20, 2021.

From April 1, 2022 through the preparation of Secretary Mayorkas's July testimony, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) arrested more than 14,000 human smugglers as part of a coordinated campaign to counter transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). As of July 30, 2023, CBP and HSI arrests of suspected human smugglers have increased to more than 15,000. These efforts are the result of a first-of-its-kind effort, launched under the Biden Administration and unprecedented in scale, to disrupt and dismantle these human smuggling networks. The campaign is an interagency effort led by the Department that has committed resources and surged personnel in Latin America and along the Southwest Border. DHS is working with our international partners to bring the swift hand of justice down on these criminal organizations. This interagency effort is organized around several different aspects of criminal operations – targeting by CBP, investigations by HSI, prosecutions by the Department of Justice (DOJ), financial sanctions by the Department of Treasury, as well as indications and warning from the Intelligence Community.

It is DHS policy to refer all suspected violations of human smuggling to local U.S. attorneys, under DOJ, for prosecution. Of the 15,000-plus arrests, CBP is responsible for more than 8,000, with approximately 6,500 having been accepted by U.S. attorneys so far.[4] HSI is responsible for more than 7,000 arrests; from these arrests HSI has initiated nearly 3,000 cases, which have resulted in more than 2,000 indictments and more than 1,500 convictions in partnership with the U.S. attorneys. In addition to those individuals who are detained as part of the criminal justice system, as of mid-August, more than 1,200 noncitizens involved in these cases have been removed from the United States and more than 100 are currently in ICE detention. It is important to note that approximately half of the arrests are noncitizens and therefore, eligible for removal while the remaining half are U.S. citizens. Based on our data, recidivism is not a significant portion of the 15,000-plus arrests, meaning the vast majority of our efforts are targeting unique individuals.

The decision as to which of those individuals arrested are ultimately indicted falls within the jurisdiction of the Justice Department. For an example, an individual referred to DOJ for prosecution may simply be deported and never indicted nor convicted. An individual arrested and referred for prosecution may also decide after being indicted to cooperate with the government and be deported and never convicted.

[4] CBP presents instances of suspected violations of U.S. law pertaining to human smuggling to local USAOs (under DOJ) for prosecution. The AUSA will evaluate the referral and determine whether to accept and prosecute.

Beyond the arrests, as a result of this concerted effort, HSI has seized nearly $13 million in bulk cash and more than $50 million in assets such as homes, vehicles, and other property from these human smuggling organizations. These financial and asset seizures are a means of more permanently disrupting and degrading human smuggling organizations' ability to engage in illicit activity and endanger lives in the future.

Rep. Barry Moore: Criminal noncitizen information
Representative Moore mentioned the case of a 29-year-old illegal alien from Honduras who was charged with assaulting a teenage girl in Prattville, Alabama. The alien reportedly entered the United States in November 2021 in Texas, using a fake name, and was "allowed into the country" despite his criminal history. You stated that you were "very sorry, of course, to learn of the tragedy that occurred." On May 24, 2023, however, the Committee requested that individual's alien file (A-file) and "[i]nformation regarding the time, date, and place of any and all of the alien's entries into the United States." Despite this request letter—and repeated attempts by the Committee to receive information about the alien—you stated you were surprised to learn of the horrific crime occurring in Rep. Moore's district. Now that you have been reminded of this crime, we ask that you provide the Committee with the information first requested more than two months ago.

The partial response to this letter was transmitted to the Committee on August 28, 2023. DHS OLA anticipates transmitting the final responsive documents soon.

Appendix 2

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CBP Book-Out Outcomes, SW Border Encounters by Selected Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023 YTD (July 2023)

	Total										
	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]
2013	489,612	295,666	X	X	156,317	23,233	13,523	X	873	317,562	294,425
2014	570,048	257,088	X	X	224,007	56,757	31,213	X	983	285,502	255,279
2015	444,856	212,307	X	X	155,044	33,279	42,217	X	2,009	253,660	211,022
2016	558,991	216,747	X	X	229,792	54,758	55,608	X	2,086	256,083	213,741
2017	415,199	157,040	X	X	186,740	39,646	30,660	X	1,113	181,519	149,380
2018	519,944	171,697	X	X	271,732	48,034	27,615	X	866	221,711	168,231
2019	977,215	179,719	X	39,092	418,675	68,928	257,281	X	13,520	237,053	174,737
2020	458,063	106,341	204,774	20,212	84,304	15,091	17,612	X	9,729	297,690	105,727
2021	1,734,683	46,456	1,063,524	3,238	178,557	121,854	310,379	X	10,675	655,591	46,082
2022	2,378,944	75,462	1,079,507	12,405	292,633	127,450	777,283	X	14,204	808,339	74,553
October	164,837	4,429	94,523	X	26,267	10,583	28,599	X	436	66,049	4,365
November	174,845	5,184	90,187	36	25,745	11,981	41,380	X	332	63,846	5,093
December	179,253	4,587	82,153	265	28,463	10,196	52,908	X	681	51,475	4,500
January	154,874	5,120	79,715	390	17,426	6,751	44,775	X	697	60,341	5,045
February	166,010	5,946	93,153	911	18,523	9,574	37,364	X	539	71,850	5,879
March	222,574	8,413	112,081	1,463	28,199	11,418	60,479	X	521	88,132	8,310
April	235,785	8,769	100,574	2,081	27,163	9,715	86,767	X	716	82,568	8,698
May	241,136	7,487	105,774	2,188	31,321	12,523	79,869	X	1,974	77,453	7,430
June	207,834	6,598	94,680	2,246	21,445	13,450	67,170	X	2,245	66,730	6,519
July	200,162	6,041	77,706	2,287	24,503	11,717	75,822	X	2,086	55,692	5,957
August	204,087	6,391	74,709	538	28,681	9,529	82,292	X	1,947	60,772	6,315
September	227,547	6,497	74,252	X	14,897	10,013	119,858	X	2,030	63,431	6,442
2023	1,973,092	144,851	564,443	X	238,870	92,498	747,071	182,425	2,934	608,561	138,464
October	231,541	6,356	82,132	X	22,439	10,026	110,385	X	203	66,278	6,225
November	235,204	5,909	70,985	X	16,618	11,450	130,085	X	157	59,349	5,795
December	252,325	10,990	53,299	X	11,315	10,882	165,666	X	173	48,392	10,863
January	157,361	12,404	68,176	X	22,886	7,453	36,598	9,663	181	62,265	12,310
February	156,632	7,480	77,980	X	25,687	8,788	16,348	20,132	217	65,271	7,393
March	193,260	7,481	93,197	X	32,007	10,001	27,952	22,419	203	81,311	7,382
April	211,999	6,390	86,227	X	20,516	9,655	66,968	21,925	318	67,087	6,272
May	206,701	25,552	32,447	X	30,970	8,518	80,928	27,847	439	55,405	23,763
June	144,566	31,931	0	X	29,246	6,169	39,843	37,053	324	49,268	29,794
July	183,503	30,358	0	X	27,186	9,556	72,298	43,386	719	53,935	28,667

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals that arrived at a port of entry (POE) with a status indicating 'returned to foreign' or dispositions in Crew member, Deserter, Expedited Removal (ER) without fear claim, Reinstatement of deportation order (REINST) without fear

[2] T42 expulsions includes Title 42 immediate and delayed expulsions from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Title 42 immediate expulsions from CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO).

[3] Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) include individuals in the original program between March of 2019 through January of 2021. In August 2021, DHS was ordered to reimplement MPP in good faith. The reimplentation began in December 2021 an

[4] Transfers to ICE include all Bag and Baggage, Detainer, Deported, Administrative Deportation, ER, REINST, Stowaway, Transfer, and VWP who are not in T8 repatriations group; and those with Notice to Appear (NTA) type dispositions who are r

[5] Transfers to HHS includes UCs who are not returned by CBP to Mexico.

[6] Releases includes individuals processed by USBP as NTA/OR, Notice to Report (NTR), Prosecutorial Discretion (PD), Paroles enrolled in Alternative to Detention (ATD), Parole with Condition, and individuals processed at a POE with a disposition

[7] Includes individuals released with NTA (DT Parole) after a CBP One appointment at a POE. (Excludes noncitizens with CBP One appointments who are not granted parole.)

[8] Other outcomes includes transfers to other law enforcement and less common outcomes.

Notes: Data is current as of report date; future month-end and year-end reporting may include corrections that update previous months' data. Data are limited to SW Border encounters, including CBP One arrivals. All data reported by CBP encounter c

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics Persist Dataset.

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	Mexico										
	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]
2013	X	X	12,785	766	8,968	X	618	37,772	124	X	X
2014	X	X	20,369	1,173	8,130	X	551	68,385	148	X	X
2015	X	X	28,971	2,001	10,200	X	1,466	45,110	99	X	X
2016	X	X	27,899	1,473	11,601	X	1,369	80,566	136	X	X
2017	X	X	14,315	1,242	15,922	X	660	57,188	164	X	X
2018	X	X	26,425	1,789	24,714	X	552	36,999	125	X	X
2019	X	X	35,613	1,742	21,180	X	3,781	92,345	299	X	5,559
2020	157,871	X	16,561	1,055	10,422	X	6,045	17,165	41	5,943	1,818
2021	582,535	X	10,364	1,841	13,072	X	1,697	98,690	24	56,759	8
2022	692,363	X	7,240	3,422	23,134	X	7,627	97,030	24	56,309	15
October	60,206	X	277	224	787	X	190	9,801	1	5,243	X
November	57,173	X	332	236	806	X	206	9,664	1	5,050	0
December	45,331	X	328	215	893	X	208	8,874	6	5,411	0
January	53,658	X	244	164	1,039	X	191	5,810	0	3,785	0
February	64,200	X	314	228	926	X	303	7,146	0	4,632	0
March	77,741	X	440	301	1,097	X	243	8,403	2	5,325	0
April	70,828	X	615	247	1,805	X	375	8,355	2	5,012	15
May	65,063	X	1,204	309	2,278	X	1,169	8,980	3	5,028	0
June	55,641	X	1,052	350	2,013	X	1,155	9,123	2	5,028	0
July	44,259	X	1,428	343	2,578	X	1,127	7,952	3	4,619	0
August	47,971	X	496	383	4,513	X	1,094	6,675	3	3,766	0
September	50,292	X	510	422	4,399	X	1,366	6,247	1	3,410	X
2023	348,748	X	21,378	6,505	53,784	38,240	1,442	47,893	65	21,131	X
October	52,715	X	833	440	5,959	X	106	6,069	3	3,329	X
November	44,637	X	412	444	7,976	X	85	5,534	1	2,796	X
December	26,797	X	526	481	9,627	X	98	4,860	0	2,446	X
January	40,042	X	2,768	493	5,380	1,167	105	3,779	2	2,137	X
February	50,745	X	4,032	572	1,195	1,220	114	4,719	2	3,175	X
March	63,931	X	3,665	706	1,454	4,051	122	5,766	1	3,696	X
April	52,185	X	2,186	716	2,956	2,573	199	4,677	1	2,651	X
May	17,696	0	1,235	718	5,392	6,377	224	5,349	5	901	0
June	0	X	3,411	723	4,950	10,219	171	3,184	38	0	X
July	0	X	2,310	1,212	8,895	12,633	218	3,956	12	0	X

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals claim, In transit refusal, Stowaway, and Visa Waiver Program (VWP) without fear claim; Nationals of Mexico with dispositions in Bag and Baggage, Voluntary Return, Withdrawal, Expedited Removal without fear claim, Reinstaten

[2] T42 expulsions inch

[3] Migrant Protection Id continued until August 2022, when the injunction was lifted.

[4] Transfers to ICE inoot in Releases; and individuals who arrived at a POE with status indicating a transfer to Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO).

[5] Transfers to HHS ir

[6] Releases includes in of Deferred inspection, NTA, or any Parole with a status indicating a release.

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is currentate. Individuals are classified with the following priority: Title 42 expulsion, UC return, UC transfer to HHS, MPP, then all other outcomes.

Source: Office of Imr

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	El Salvador									Guatemala	
	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]
2013	31,151	6,205	203	X	89	55,067	316	X	X	46,329	8,236
2014	49,650	16,963	1,531	X	93	84,027	546	X	X	64,219	18,108
2015	34,891	9,848	158	X	114	61,873	458	X	X	45,998	14,968
2016	60,679	19,271	314	X	166	87,069	900	X	X	63,673	21,391
2017	45,872	10,848	186	X	118	76,668	947	X	X	57,686	17,598
2018	30,692	5,770	371	X	41	133,227	1,852	X	X	104,384	25,989
2019	42,683	12,166	31,030	X	608	270,160	374	X	12,221	144,372	30,995
2020	6,479	2,064	646	X	174	48,052	93	15,142	2,535	21,948	7,108
2021	3,985	15,346	21,902	X	666	283,035	52	173,616	18	8,182	58,009
2022	11,779	16,431	11,821	X	651	231,565	91	154,193	110	6,830	60,778
October	1,130	1,672	1,730	X	25	19,374	11	13,301	X	367	5,076
November	1,427	1,733	1,438	X	15	20,469	10	13,319	0	339	6,003
December	827	1,346	1,271	X	13	21,009	6	14,162	0	339	5,289
January	465	950	599	X	11	13,856	7	10,144	0	218	3,066
February	781	1,139	577	X	17	18,215	10	12,595	1	326	4,866
March	1,059	1,480	519	X	18	21,392	13	15,036	1	414	5,488
April	920	1,283	1,064	X	59	19,910	6	12,291	103	2,080	4,731
May	1,220	1,616	982	X	131	21,468	2	13,683	2	888	5,850
June	1,457	1,583	993	X	60	24,648	5	16,468	2	578	6,313
July	967	1,323	905	X	135	20,212	5	13,477	1	522	5,293
August	744	1,151	929	X	82	15,681	9	9,999	0	432	4,344
September	782	1,155	814	X	85	15,331	7	9,718	X	327	4,459
2023	7,730	8,403	7,152	3,337	75	147,618	1,649	63,023	X	17,726	38,802
October	669	1,095	967	X	6	14,847	4	9,286	X	413	4,455
November	540	1,160	1,024	X	13	14,519	5	8,185	X	325	5,198
December	491	899	1,017	X	7	14,886	3	8,741	X	410	4,851
January	365	703	489	80	3	11,970	1	7,751	X	449	3,273
February	386	825	135	187	9	14,220	6	9,135	X	662	4,094
March	608	917	219	320	5	15,292	2	9,488	X	1,004	4,282
April	562	935	274	249	5	14,583	7	7,951	X	1,101	3,805
May	1,945	844	970	674	10	14,819	168	2,486	0	4,699	3,148
June	1,046	456	604	1,028	12	10,360	637	0	X	3,623	2,094
July	1,118	569	1,453	799	5	22,122	816	0	X	5,040	3,602

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals ent of deportation order without fear claim; and returns of Unaccompanied Children (UC) who are nationals of Mexico, a status indicating 'returned to foreign' from a POE, or dispositions in Bag and baggage, ER, REINST, Volu

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection I

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS ir

[6] Releases includes in

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Imr

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							Honduras				
	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]
2013	154	X	32	47,603	225	X	X	40,000	7,040	261	X
2014	1,053	X	101	95,651	484	X	X	73,282	19,200	2,505	X
2015	281	X	168	35,358	103	X	X	29,188	5,741	169	X
2016	866	X	239	59,823	202	X	X	47,565	11,602	278	X
2017	310	X	127	53,683	269	X	X	44,199	8,916	166	X
2018	848	X	154	88,187	774	X	X	74,119	12,554	668	X
2019	80,810	X	1,388	261,064	724	X	15,813	125,258	20,928	96,385	X
2020	729	X	497	41,542	120	17,035	5,020	13,480	3,701	1,670	X
2021	41,885	X	1,273	319,324	83	167,374	19	14,896	39,672	94,684	X
2022	8,216	X	1,347	213,023	65	134,077	86	10,340	37,374	29,049	X
October	576	X	43	21,861	13	13,861	X	1,566	3,147	3,202	X
November	760	X	38	20,105	7	12,641	0	1,345	3,373	2,727	X
December	1,179	X	34	18,141	8	12,126	0	478	2,599	2,905	X
January	396	X	25	12,011	2	8,849	0	264	1,950	912	X
February	373	X	44	14,075	2	9,800	0	383	2,776	1,045	X
March	406	X	34	16,213	8	11,015	3	464	3,403	1,255	X
April	638	X	61	15,734	6	8,612	75	2,192	2,622	2,126	X
May	838	X	205	19,730	0	11,738	1	1,365	3,763	2,558	X
June	1,043	X	239	24,177	3	15,311	3	836	4,422	3,298	X
July	691	X	223	20,340	6	12,414	4	661	3,830	2,952	X
August	701	X	196	16,219	4	9,311	0	391	2,712	3,511	X
September	615	X	205	14,417	6	8,399	X	395	2,777	2,558	X
2023	23,693	2,374	351	151,236	1,008	54,461	X	17,411	26,564	38,145	13,396
October	677	X	12	14,103	1	7,208	X	525	2,675	3,660	X
November	798	X	8	13,150	1	6,496	X	309	2,977	3,348	X
December	871	X	10	13,276	5	6,836	X	342	2,633	3,444	X
January	403	72	21	11,032	1	6,494	X	254	2,013	1,934	317
February	169	129	25	10,935	1	6,986	X	314	2,536	336	751
March	218	291	7	13,355	5	7,517	X	508	3,130	488	1,686
April	1,487	183	49	13,222	11	8,358	X	473	2,868	471	1,012
May	3,746	505	67	21,039	266	4,566	0	5,555	2,602	5,078	2,938
June	3,294	687	25	15,092	378	0	X	3,653	1,966	5,042	4,024
July	12,030	507	127	26,032	339	0	X	5,478	3,164	14,344	2,668

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals ntary Return, and Withdrawal.

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection I

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS ir

[6] Releases includes in

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Imr

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	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters
					Cuba						
2013	77	13,890	16	X	X	10,291	12	3,561	X	10	927
2014	180	17,564	29	X	X	214	12	17,303	X	6	493
2015	157	31,065	22	X	X	290	26	30,716	X	11	343
2016	176	41,617	9	X	X	292	34	41,270	X	12	6,427
2017	133	15,557	137	X	X	2,015	20	13,369	X	16	9,263
2018	72	7,124	25	X	X	6,865	13	210	X	11	308
2019	1,956	33,014	2,689	X	2,407	22,594	71	2,378	X	2,875	3,067
2020	516	13,410	87	4,743	4,412	2,850	17	629	X	672	4,535
2021	2,596	38,674	9	7,204	1,409	16,849	32	12,976	X	195	47,255
2022	2,032	220,908	3	4,710	1,466	36,287	966	177,003	X	473	53,910
October	72	5,896	0	45	X	2,409	8	3,427	X	7	908
November	12	6,605	0	16	1	2,555	14	4,014	X	5	1,022
December	25	7,986	1	33	37	2,842	15	5,027	X	31	7,144
January	34	9,721	0	24	28	2,317	25	7,208	X	119	3,372
February	69	16,557	0	103	64	4,858	54	11,443	X	35	1,877
March	65	32,153	0	534	90	5,990	111	25,411	X	17	2,171
April	101	34,839	0	541	559	4,492	134	29,066	X	47	5,739
May	305	25,643	0	2,821	290	3,417	98	18,887	X	130	10,514
June	304	16,172	1	332	199	1,189	73	14,357	X	21	4,069
July	473	20,098	0	137	165	2,147	130	17,501	X	18	5,380
August	290	19,060	1	31	33	3,020	124	15,830	X	21	6,551
September	282	26,178	0	93	X	1,051	180	24,832	X	22	5,163
2023	251	125,510	88	3,924	X	10,668	1,230	99,422	10,107	71	62,846
October	34	28,851	0	136	X	4,097	226	24,381	X	11	6,718
November	19	34,710	0	175	X	3,853	357	30,319	X	6	5,472
December	16	42,654	0	87	X	1,710	451	40,402	X	4	5,138
January	19	6,463	4	2,996	X	422	100	2,738	201	2	3,174
February	11	753	0	145	X	19	12	13	561	3	7,427
March	21	1,316	1	81	X	27	11	75	1,114	7	4,421
April	29	1,608	0	142	X	65	6	129	1,261	5	7,276
May	34	1,345	22	162	X	81	12	491	570	7	1,425
June	29	2,681	14	0	X	140	14	252	2,253	8	7,360
July	39	3,669	18	0	X	194	28	477	2,938	14	10,685

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions inch

[3] Migrant Protection I

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS ir

[6] Releases includes in

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Imr

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	Haiti										
	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]
2013	26	X	X	888	12	1	X	0	1,441	16	X
2014	13	X	X	470	8	2	X	0	1,874	16	X
2015	12	X	X	322	8	1	X	0	1,069	18	X
2016	1,025	X	X	5,319	3	80	X	0	1,377	4	X
2017	5,145	X	X	3,952	21	143	X	2	1,150	10	X
2018	29	X	X	185	8	86	X	0	3,553	10	X
2019	9	X	X	1,738	18	1,283	X	19	14,380	53	X
2020	3	735	X	3,488	19	264	X	26	2,291	8	370
2021	1	10,136	X	15,997	92	20,170	X	859	50,109	3	3,291
2022	1	12,211	X	8,162	283	32,956	X	297	163,876	8	4,148
October	0	573	X	164	1	169	X	1	9,255	0	178
November	0	450	X	282	0	287	X	3	13,627	0	895
December	0	3,449	X	1,835	30	1,697	X	133	15,297	3	579
January	0	1,664	X	913	26	737	X	32	11,564	0	185
February	0	855	X	326	18	659	X	19	13,296	4	75
March	0	497	X	560	48	1,025	X	41	16,017	0	306
April	0	1,186	X	1,301	69	3,170	X	13	12,565	0	100
May	0	3,419	X	1,028	42	6,021	X	4	19,034	1	1,360
June	0	20	X	771	9	3,260	X	9	11,200	0	289
July	1	45	X	769	11	4,543	X	11	12,073	0	80
August	0	29	X	132	20	6,352	X	18	11,749	0	53
September	0	24	X	81	9	5,036	X	13	18,199	0	48
2023	47	283	X	656	326	20,740	40,712	82	97,144	49	3,040
October	2	15	X	75	14	6,604	X	8	20,923	0	55
November	1	3	X	44	14	5,405	X	5	34,249	0	72
December	0	3	X	42	8	5,079	X	6	35,382	1	102
January	0	26	X	31	15	2,594	498	10	3,382	1	2,097
February	0	45	X	75	36	126	7,114	31	636	0	331
March	0	54	X	41	31	258	4,034	3	485	1	156
April	3	81	X	67	59	209	6,855	2	506	0	170
May	13	56	X	61	10	270	1,015	0	399	9	57
June	8	0	X	69	47	64	7,161	11	418	13	0
July	12	0	X	102	66	86	10,416	3	445	8	0

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions inch

[3] Migrant Protection I

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS ir

[6] Releases includes in

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Imr

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	Nicaragua									Venezuela	
	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]
2013	X	1,312	100	12	X	1	62	11	X	X	48
2014	X	1,588	223	41	X	6	78	13	X	X	43
2015	X	950	85	7	X	9	163	19	X	X	49
2016	X	1,156	189	17	X	11	326	13	X	X	125
2017	X	932	198	6	X	4	395	47	X	X	252
2018	X	3,184	348	11	X	0	686	42	X	X	601
2019	875	8,431	743	4,111	X	167	7,677	436	X	473	3,630
2020	787	664	112	264	X	86	2,787	22	49	1,211	1,151
2021	601	27,996	1,925	15,569	X	724	48,678	4	1,270	281	22,536
2022	7,135	37,995	3,158	111,125	X	307	187,716	27	669	1,130	25,523
October	X	6,935	226	1,877	X	39	13,416	1	88	X	4,467
November	18	5,027	322	7,342	X	23	20,388	1	98	17	4,337
December	162	4,355	305	9,878	X	15	24,801	4	46	44	5,450
January	236	2,675	241	8,192	X	35	22,779	4	57	93	3,221
February	713	3,916	229	8,358	X	1	3,073	0	34	37	341
March	1,088	4,637	269	9,707	X	10	4,053	3	21	55	384
April	944	2,520	207	8,791	X	3	4,107	2	28	63	168
May	1,138	1,614	332	14,577	X	12	5,088	2	23	37	248
June	1,237	661	214	8,790	X	9	13,199	0	49	275	380
July	1,297	1,726	251	8,658	X	61	17,647	5	77	414	1,286
August	302	3,106	244	7,947	X	97	25,361	3	61	95	3,712
September	X	823	318	17,008	X	2	33,804	2	87	X	1,529
2023	X	2,295	1,759	88,736	1,220	45	168,047	2,427	38,772	X	11,021
October	X	521	397	19,946	X	4	22,060	1	6,612	X	872
November	X	528	578	33,070	X	1	8,021	2	5,911	X	199
December	X	619	569	34,087	X	4	8,190	3	5,481	X	212
January	X	151	98	1,008	24	3	9,101	2	2,137	X	125
February	X	45	24	7	223	6	5,565	0	1,223	X	238
March	X	46	22	16	240	4	8,322	4	2,559	X	584
April	X	50	11	143	130	2	34,636	5	9,275	X	974
May	X	69	8	187	65	4	27,608	805	5,574	X	1,364
June	X	96	16	74	215	4	20,456	940	0	X	3,268
July	X	120	25	127	156	9	18,964	327	0	X	2,448

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection I

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS ir

[6] Releases includes in

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Imr

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	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Colombia Transfers to ICE[4]	Colombia Transfers to HHS[5]	Colombia Releases[6]
2013	0	3	X	0	492	41	X	X	426	3	20
2014	1	21	X	0	330	33	X	X	271	3	22
2015	0	95	X	0	413	37	X	X	330	8	37
2016	1	184	X	3	490	49	X	X	382	6	49
2017	5	91	X	0	293	34	X	X	235	4	19
2018	8	30	X	5	320	49	X	X	235	11	24
2019	72	1,709	X	1,357	631	71	X	54	371	11	110
2020	21	97	X	236	404	48	32	99	171	5	30
2021	314	23,619	X	654	6,202	16	944	45	2,792	86	2,276
2022	1,138	158,927	X	302	125,172	93	11,584	1,200	36,626	816	74,174
October	85	8,750	X	25	3,015	1	228	X	1,492	29	1,260
November	123	15,812	X	0	3,368	18	50	0	1,791	20	1,489
December	155	19,016	X	86	4,094	8	31	9	1,888	36	2,103
January	167	19,138	X	99	3,911	13	11	18	1,271	29	2,537
February	15	2,614	X	32	9,608	7	22	50	2,352	64	7,106
March	13	3,575	X	2	15,373	11	1,226	140	4,731	72	9,114
April	14	3,829	X	3	13,128	6	1,458	143	3,468	73	7,932
May	33	4,742	X	3	19,320	4	1,766	346	5,995	115	11,087
June	78	12,415	X	2	12,597	6	1,174	262	3,537	93	7,091
July	111	15,732	X	22	13,454	7	2,015	177	3,725	83	7,441
August	146	21,326	X	18	13,497	7	1,928	55	4,307	94	7,078
September	198	31,978	X	10	13,807	5	1,675	X	2,069	108	9,936
2023	1,815	77,883	35,958	171	136,950	81	12,722	X	39,765	1,156	80,913
October	157	14,411	X	7	17,362	3	2,403	X	4,116	125	10,713
November	102	1,801	X	6	15,847	7	1,374	X	1,828	111	12,520
December	82	2,396	X	16	17,731	7	1,162	X	766	167	15,625
January	71	1,506	5,253	7	9,471	3	1,064	X	5,460	87	2,744
February	86	100	3,918	0	12,851	2	2,230	X	7,308	88	3,087
March	94	727	4,346	8	17,055	4	1,979	X	8,547	138	6,108
April	386	19,377	4,611	8	17,844	11	1,961	X	4,067	153	11,406
May	229	17,924	1,707	5	12,424	24	549	X	2,265	94	9,440
June	306	9,205	6,712	25	4,706	5	0	X	1,747	63	2,308
July	255	9,007	6,848	79	5,952	10	0	X	1,422	56	3,790

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] Includes individuals
[2] T42 expulsions inch
[3] Migrant Protection I
[4] Transfers to ICE in
[5] Transfers to HHS ir
[6] Releases includes in
[7] Includes individuals
[8] Other outcomes inc
Notes: Data is curren
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			Peru								
	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]
2013	X	2	838	47	X	X	719	52	17	X	3
2014	X	1	974	33	X	X	829	75	35	X	2
2015	X	1	541	44	X	X	456	23	17	X	1
2016	X	4	687	36	X	X	594	26	30	X	1
2017	X	1	567	39	X	X	486	30	10	X	2
2018	X	1	682	34	X	X	601	28	18	X	1
2019	X	14	934	20	X	59	645	34	153	X	23
2020	X	19	484	4	48	149	214	13	46	X	10
2021	X	43	3,197	0	1,054	43	1,091	65	902	X	42
2022	X	679	50,662	13	861	417	18,574	383	30,295	X	119
October	X	5	1,024	2	124	X	565	19	309	X	5
November	X	0	1,193	3	47	0	720	13	409	X	1
December	X	19	1,268	0	18	0	661	16	571	X	2
January	X	32	860	0	7	8	422	5	418	X	0
February	X	7	1,458	0	6	22	628	15	787	X	0
March	X	79	2,460	1	8	31	1,082	35	1,303	X	0
April	X	48	3,573	1	7	57	1,463	34	2,010	X	1
May	X	7	9,744	0	14	158	3,678	65	5,827	X	2
June	X	434	5,853	2	16	75	2,002	37	3,719	X	2
July	X	6	7,216	2	11	60	2,478	55	4,606	X	4
August	X	28	7,782	2	246	6	2,987	33	4,423	X	85
September	X	14	8,231	0	357	X	1,888	56	5,913	X	17
2023	2,230	83	68,242	13	2,728	X	15,578	513	48,961	420	29
October	X	2	9,085	0	28	X	2,408	66	6,580	X	3
November	X	7	8,533	1	41	X	1,315	56	7,119	X	1
December	X	4	11,371	0	44	X	518	79	10,730	X	0
January	111	2	3,955	0	199	X	1,256	32	2,422	44	2
February	133	3	5,125	1	488	X	1,763	34	2,799	38	2
March	274	5	8,366	0	557	X	2,558	50	5,145	55	1
April	240	6	8,447	1	1,362	X	1,555	72	5,394	62	1
May	46	6	5,592	5	9	X	1,432	42	4,096	7	1
June	575	8	2,623	3	0	X	1,001	27	1,491	97	4
July	649	25	2,473	1	0	X	699	39	1,633	98	3

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] Includes individuals
[2] T42 expulsions inch
[3] Migrant Protection I
[4] Transfers to ICE in
[5] Transfers to HHS ir
[6] Releases includes in
[7] Includes individuals
[8] Other outcomes inc
Notes: Data is curren
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	Brazil										
	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]
2013	299	15	X	X	263	7	9	X	5	13,659	404
2014	583	24	X	X	518	6	28	X	7	14,587	470
2015	1,410	39	X	X	1,303	24	30	X	14	13,851	434
2016	4,648	101	X	X	4,239	92	189	X	27	19,878	531
2017	4,703	340	X	X	4,226	86	44	X	7	14,213	528
2018	5,917	126	X	X	5,521	96	170	X	4	21,230	400
2019	19,513	31	X	0	7,207	100	12,014	X	161	37,377	276
2020	7,161	11	247	401	6,176	37	200	X	89	22,542	177
2021	56,881	4	2,490	201	25,236	188	28,524	X	238	127,047	178
2022	53,457	16	4,627	2	15,836	196	32,712	X	68	173,286	568
October	7,904	0	296	X	2,224	27	5,355	X	2	6,334	35
November	6,955	3	250	0	1,913	28	4,758	X	3	7,603	48
December	7,926	1	370	0	2,048	24	5,474	X	9	11,238	50
January	2,766	1	932	0	683	13	1,095	X	42	7,883	48
February	1,402	3	624	0	318	4	448	X	5	7,453	41
March	1,346	3	180	0	706	11	443	X	3	14,861	62
April	3,024	0	157	0	1,272	6	1,588	X	1	32,243	48
May	5,125	2	315	0	1,159	17	3,632	X	0	19,037	43
June	4,026	1	25	1	975	12	3,010	X	2	16,040	59
July	5,504	0	377	1	1,624	31	3,470	X	1	14,594	55
August	5,747	1	1,098	0	2,627	20	2,001	X	0	14,993	46
September	1,732	1	3	X	287	3	1,438	X	0	21,007	33
2023	21,399	19	289	X	5,122	113	12,646	3,180	30	337,646	941
October	762	3	1	X	63	1	694	X	0	24,483	114
November	714	1	0	X	102	3	608	X	0	35,106	95
December	1,216	0	3	X	209	1	1,003	X	0	49,229	108
January	1,093	0	6	X	481	4	594	7	1	31,676	80
February	1,569	1	5	X	520	14	749	279	1	27,561	74
March	2,686	2	242	X	965	16	1,046	415	0	34,885	79
April	3,469	1	26	X	774	11	2,121	532	4	38,644	78
May	1,786	4	6	X	107	10	1,605	53	1	18,611	30
June	2,962	2	0	X	941	22	1,284	709	4	25,456	99
July	3,112	4	0	X	310	12	1,848	926	12	32,158	144

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] Includes individuals
[2] T42 expulsions inch
[3] Migrant Protection I
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[6] Releases includes in
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[8] Other outcomes inc
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	Other						
	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]
2013	**X**	**X**	**12,105**	**800**	**314**	**X**	**36**
2014	**X**	**X**	**12,554**	**985**	**542**	**X**	**36**
2015	**X**	**X**	**12,296**	**547**	**506**	**X**	**68**
2016	**X**	**X**	**17,869**	**670**	**730**	**X**	**78**
2017	**X**	**X**	**12,570**	**678**	**394**	**X**	**43**
2018	**X**	**X**	**18,920**	**1,420**	**465**	**X**	**25**
2019	**X**	**1,631**	**26,133**	**2,048**	**6,118**	**X**	**1,171**
2020	**2,559**	**3,771**	**11,122**	**939**	**2,615**	**X**	**1,359**
2021	**56,851**	**613**	**28,633**	**4,284**	**34,800**	**X**	**1,688**
2022	**3,755**	**844**	**77,441**	**2,505**	**87,871**	**X**	**302**
October	380	X	4,671	69	1,157	X	22
November	198	0	5,677	116	1,538	X	26
December	597	13	7,412	166	2,894	X	106
January	399	7	4,733	115	2,504	X	77
February	207	24	3,980	166	3,028	X	7
March	192	55	7,732	187	6,624	X	9
April	354	122	6,672	295	24,748	X	4
May	544	216	9,505	283	8,440	X	6
June	327	192	8,007	266	7,181	X	8
July	195	168	7,170	256	6,745	X	5
August	216	47	6,727	258	7,681	X	18
September	146	X	5,155	328	15,331	X	14
2023	**15,322**	**X**	**89,520**	**5,312**	**194,996**	**31,251**	**304**
October	344	X	7,847	375	15,793	X	10
November	1,295	X	7,163	450	26,097	X	6
December	1,597	X	5,470	661	41,385	X	8
January	3,227	X	11,124	564	14,786	1,889	6
February	3,472	X	10,325	467	7,632	5,579	12
March	2,937	X	13,454	604	12,198	5,593	20
April	2,065	X	8,642	633	23,001	4,217	8
May	385	X	1,816	269	14,025	2,079	7
June	0	X	10,251	435	11,275	3,373	23
July	0	X	7,945	528	18,608	4,748	185

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions inclu

[3] Migrant Protection I

[4] Transfers to ICE inc

[5] Transfers to HHS in

[6] Releases includes inc

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes inc

Notes: Data is current

Source: Office of Imm

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CBP Book-Out Outcomes, SW Border Encounters by Family Status: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023 YTD (July 2023)

	Total										
	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]
2013	489,612	295,666	X	X	156,317	23,233	13,523	X	873	359,643	231,423
2014	570,048	257,088	X	X	224,007	56,757	31,213	X	983	341,482	196,577
2015	444,856	212,307	X	X	155,044	33,279	42,217	X	2,009	251,505	162,559
2016	558,991	216,747	X	X	229,792	54,758	55,608	X	2,086	327,864	186,547
2017	415,199	157,040	X	X	186,740	39,646	30,660	X	1,113	257,901	141,806
2018	519,944	171,697	X	X	271,732	48,034	27,615	X	866	299,157	155,062
2019	977,215	179,719	X	39,092	418,675	68,928	257,281	X	13,520	368,304	161,617
2020	458,063	106,341	204,774	20,212	84,304	15,091	17,612	X	9,729	353,002	95,928
2021	1,734,683	46,456	1,063,524	3,238	178,557	121,854	310,379	X	10,675	1,105,683	25,090
2022	2,378,944	75,462	1,079,507	12,405	292,633	127,450	777,283	X	14,204	1,662,476	48,375
October	164,837	4,429	94,523	X	26,267	10,583	28,599	X	436	109,035	2,118
November	174,845	5,184	90,187	36	25,745	11,981	41,380	X	332	115,491	2,935
December	179,253	4,587	82,153	265	28,463	10,196	52,908	X	681	115,233	2,624
January	154,874	5,120	79,715	390	17,426	6,751	44,775	X	697	113,803	2,948
February	166,010	5,946	93,153	911	18,523	9,574	37,364	X	539	127,024	3,362
March	222,574	8,413	112,081	1,463	28,199	11,418	60,479	X	521	170,177	5,491
April	235,785	8,769	100,574	2,081	27,163	9,715	86,767	X	716	168,089	6,100
May	241,136	7,487	105,774	2,188	31,321	12,523	79,869	X	1,974	166,613	5,155
June	207,834	6,598	94,680	2,246	21,445	13,450	67,170	X	2,245	140,548	4,641
July	200,162	6,041	77,706	2,287	24,503	11,717	75,822	X	2,086	134,519	4,268
August	204,087	6,391	74,709	538	28,681	9,529	82,292	X	1,947	140,612	4,362
September	227,547	6,497	74,252	X	14,897	10,013	119,858	X	2,030	161,332	4,371
2023	1,973,092	144,851	564,443	X	238,870	92,498	747,071	182,425	2,934	1,280,108	119,295
October	231,541	6,356	82,132	X	22,439	10,026	110,385	X	203	159,346	4,157
November	235,204	5,909	70,985	X	16,618	11,450	130,085	X	157	158,325	4,027
December	252,325	10,990	53,299	X	11,315	10,882	165,666	X	173	162,342	9,153
January	157,361	12,404	68,176	X	22,886	7,453	36,598	9,663	181	109,284	10,142
February	156,632	7,480	77,980	X	25,687	8,788	16,348	20,132	217	111,957	5,251
March	193,260	7,481	93,197	X	32,007	10,001	27,952	22,419	203	134,278	4,880
April	211,999	6,390	86,227	X	20,516	9,655	66,968	21,925	318	141,815	4,322
May	206,701	25,552	32,447	X	30,970	8,518	80,928	27,847	439	135,090	22,752
June	144,566	31,931	X	X	29,246	6,169	39,843	37,053	324	81,215	29,043
July	183,503	30,358	X	X	27,186	9,556	72,298	43,386	719	86,456	25,568

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals that arrived at a port of entry (POE) with a status indicating 'returned to foreign' or dispositions in Crew member, Deserter, Expedited Removal (ER) without fear claim, Reinstatement of deportation order (REINST) without fear claim

[2] T42 expulsions includes Title 42 immediate and delayed expulsions from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Title 42 immediate expulsions from CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO).

[3] Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) include individuals in the original program between March of 2019 through January of 2021. In August 2021, DHS was ordered to reimplement MPP in good faith. The reimplentation began in December 2021 and cor

[4] Transfers to ICE include all Bag and Baggage, Detainer, Deported, Administrative Deportation, ER, REINST, Stowaway, Transfer, and VWP who are not in T8 repatriations group; and those with Notice to Appear (NTA) type dispositions who are not in

[5] Transfers to HHS includes UCs who are not returned by CBP to Mexico.

[6] Releases includes individuals processed by USBP as NTA/OR, Notice to Report (NTR), Prosecutorial Discretion (PD), Paroles enrolled in Alternative to Detention (ATD), Parole with Condition, and individuals processed at a POE with a disposition of D

[7] Includes individuals released with NTA (DT Parole) after a CBP One appointment at a POE. (Excludes noncitizens with CBP One appointments who are not granted parole.)

[8] Other outcomes includes transfers to other law enforcement and less common outcomes.

Notes: Data is current as of report date; future month-end and year-end reporting may include corrections that update previous months' data. Data are limited to SW Border encounters, including CBP One arrivals. All data reported by CBP encounter date. I

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics Persist Dataset.

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	Single Adults						Family Unit Individuals				
	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]
2013	X	X	126,420	1,012	X	788	12,934	4,986	X	X	7,620
2014	X	X	143,019	1,154	X	732	67,040	3,751	X	X	58,490
2015	X	X	86,667	529	X	1,750	39,834	3,904	X	X	35,279
2016	X	X	114,301	25,245	X	1,771	103,053	4,873	X	X	93,562
2017	X	X	89,273	25,909	X	913	104,987	5,400	X	X	95,730
2018	X	X	122,191	21,184	X	720	160,827	5,939	X	X	149,173
2019	X	10,624	170,356	18,760	X	6,947	526,969	6,061	X	28,467	248,137
2020	183,232	10,514	47,703	10,381	X	5,244	70,989	3,266	10,050	9,695	36,559
2021	930,266	2,606	109,996	35,160	X	2,565	479,716	660	126,847	632	68,512
2022	960,892	12,403	223,350	406,316	X	11,140	560,630	2,020	116,063	2	69,232
October	80,984	X	18,616	7,064	X	253	42,796	59	13,410	X	7,647
November	78,316	36	17,570	16,340	X	294	45,061	239	11,620	0	8,174
December	69,974	264	20,488	21,424	X	459	51,746	221	11,905	1	7,968
January	71,024	390	13,311	25,536	X	594	32,001	137	8,485	0	4,113
February	84,917	911	15,123	22,312	X	399	26,722	152	8,014	0	3,396
March	103,904	1,463	22,673	36,198	X	448	37,916	161	7,927	0	5,521
April	92,742	2,081	21,832	44,801	X	533	55,129	181	7,592	0	5,325
May	94,858	2,188	23,327	39,555	X	1,530	59,556	158	10,690	0	7,990
June	80,276	2,245	16,379	35,183	X	1,824	51,803	129	14,266	1	5,064
July	67,566	2,287	18,334	40,503	X	1,561	52,052	190	9,918	0	6,163
August	67,945	538	21,925	44,324	X	1,518	51,770	179	6,522	0	6,748
September	68,386	X	13,772	73,076	X	1,727	54,078	214	5,714	X	1,123
2023	496,604	X	188,075	386,405	87,176	2,553	580,987	8,363	66,306	X	50,780
October	74,778	X	19,332	60,890	X	189	59,889	190	7,143	X	3,103
November	62,601	X	14,562	76,988	X	147	63,473	188	8,208	X	2,050
December	44,382	X	10,153	98,491	X	163	77,322	405	8,676	X	1,160
January	60,370	X	17,221	15,988	5,387	176	38,437	306	7,659	X	5,664
February	69,327	X	17,513	6,605	13,062	199	33,584	159	8,448	X	8,174
March	81,495	X	22,780	14,505	10,427	191	46,320	214	11,469	X	9,226
April	75,301	X	15,180	36,024	10,702	286	58,407	239	10,698	X	5,335
May	28,350	0	27,833	42,407	13,350	398	61,442	1,341	4,005	0	3,137
June	X	X	23,950	13,055	14,872	295	55,916	1,720	X	X	5,296
July	X	X	19,551	21,452	19,376	509	86,197	3,601	X	X	7,635

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals (In transit refusal, Stowaway, and Visa Waiver Program (VWP) without fear claim; Nationals of Mexico with dispositions in Bag and Baggage, Voluntary Return, Withdrawal, Expedited Removal without fear claim, Reinstatement of de

[2] T42 expulsions inclu

[3] Migrant Protection Ptinned until August 2022, when the injunction was lifted.

[4] Transfers to ICE inc Releases; and individuals who arrived at a POE with status indicating a transfer to Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO).

[5] Transfers to HHS in

[6] Releases includes indeferred inspection, NTA, or any Parole with a status indicating a release.

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes incl

Notes: Data is curren ndividuals are classified with the following priority: Title 42 expulsion, UC return, UC transfer to HHS, MPP, then all other outcomes.

Source: Office of Imm

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				Unaccompanied Children							Accompanied
	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	Transfers to HHS[5]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]
2013	245	X	83	41,177	17,944	X	23,233	NA	NA	X	X
2014	4,556	X	243	72,755	15,998	X	56,757	NA	NA	X	X
2015	392	X	259	44,123	10,844	X	33,279	NA	NA	X	X
2016	4,308	X	310	66,362	11,604	X	54,758	NA	NA	X	X
2017	3,657	X	200	48,618	8,972	X	39,646	NA	NA	X	X
2018	5,569	X	146	58,234	10,200	X	48,034	1,320	413	X	X
2019	237,766	X	6,538	80,628	11,700	X	68,928	948	277	X	X
2020	6,957	X	4,462	33,233	6,990	11,152	15,091	687	130	311	2
2021	274,960	X	8,105	146,925	20,337	4,734	121,854	2,108	342	1,571	0
2022	370,254	X	3,059	152,057	24,600	7	127,450	2,963	369	2,198	0
October	21,497	X	183	12,783	2,200	0	10,583	187	49	119	X
November	24,990	X	38	13,929	1,947	1	11,981	303	57	223	0
December	31,429	X	222	11,878	1,682	0	10,196	305	47	231	0
January	19,163	X	103	8,748	1,997	0	6,751	239	32	174	0
February	15,020	X	140	11,979	2,405	0	9,574	229	17	185	0
March	24,235	X	72	14,137	2,719	0	11,418	256	27	207	0
April	41,848	X	183	12,169	2,454	0	9,715	285	27	205	0
May	40,274	X	444	14,675	2,151	1	12,523	235	18	196	0
June	31,922	X	421	15,250	1,799	1	13,450	170	22	110	0
July	35,257	X	524	13,268	1,550	1	11,717	272	26	196	0
August	37,895	X	426	11,341	1,811	1	9,529	295	29	218	0
September	46,724	X	303	11,900	1,885	2	10,013	187	18	134	X
2023	360,076	95,086	376	109,298	16,790	10	92,498	2,239	314	1,390	X
October	49,442	X	11	12,016	1,990	0	10,026	251	18	196	X
November	53,018	X	9	13,120	1,670	0	11,450	223	21	159	X
December	67,071	X	10	12,277	1,394	1	10,882	290	26	219	X
January	20,533	4,270	5	9,380	1,925	2	7,453	221	28	128	X
February	9,720	7,065	18	10,838	2,047	3	8,788	215	19	182	X
March	13,420	11,980	11	12,353	2,350	2	10,001	271	31	214	X
April	30,898	11,205	32	11,453	1,797	1	9,655	279	23	207	X
May	38,449	14,469	41	9,932	1,413	1	8,518	202	34	85	0
June	26,732	22,139	29	7,281	1,112	X	6,169	132	47	X	X
July	50,793	23,958	210	10,648	1,092	X	9,556	155	67	X	X

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals tortation order without fear claim; and returns of Unaccompanied Children (UC) who are nationals of Mexico, a status indicating 'returned to foreign' from a POE, or dispositions in Bag and baggage, ER, REINST, Voluntary Return, a

[2] T42 expulsions inclu

[3] Migrant Protection P

[4] Transfers to ICE inc

[5] Transfers to HHS in

[6] Releases includes ind

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes incl

Notes: Data is current

Source: Office of Imm

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	Minors (OFO)				Unknown						
	Transfers to ICE[4]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]	Other outcomes[8]	Total Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]	T42 expulsions[2]	MPP[3]	Transfers to ICE[4]	Releases[6]	CBP One paroles[7]
2013	NA	NA	X	NA	75,858	41,313	X	X	22,277	12,266	X
2014	NA	NA	X	NA	88,771	40,762	X	X	22,498	25,503	X
2015	NA	NA	X	NA	109,394	35,000	X	X	33,098	41,296	X
2016	NA	NA	X	NA	61,712	13,723	X	X	21,929	26,055	X
2017	NA	NA	X	NA	3,693	862	X	X	1,737	1,094	X
2018	196	711	X	0	406	83	X	X	172	151	X
2019	88	552	X	31	366	64	X	1	94	203	X
2020	19	204	X	21	152	27	29	1	23	70	X
2021	9	182	X	4	251	27	106	0	40	77	X
2022	10	381	X	5	818	98	347	0	41	332	X
October	0	19	X	0	36	3	10	X	4	19	X
November	0	23	X	0	61	6	27	0	1	27	X
December	3	24	X	0	91	13	43	0	4	31	X
January	0	33	X	0	83	6	32	0	2	43	X
February	2	25	X	0	56	10	37	0	2	7	X
March	1	20	X	1	88	15	43	0	4	26	X
April	1	52	X	0	113	7	35	0	5	66	X
May	0	21	X	0	57	5	29	0	4	19	X
June	0	38	X	0	63	7	27	0	2	27	X
July	1	48	X	1	51	7	25	0	5	14	X
August	2	43	X	3	69	10	23	0	6	30	X
September	0	35	X	0	50	9	16	X	2	23	X
2023	1	388	141	5	460	89	133	X	14	202	22
October	1	33	X	3	39	1	15	X	3	20	X
November	0	42	X	1	63	3	17	X	6	37	X
December	0	45	X	0	94	12	21	X	2	59	X
January	0	60	5	0	39	3	17	X	1	17	1
February	0	13	1	0	38	4	20	X	0	10	4
March	0	16	9	1	38	6	17	X	1	11	3
April	0	33	16	0	45	9	20	X	1	13	2
May	0	58	25	0	35	12	6	0	0	14	3
June	0	47	38	0	22	9	X	X	0	9	4
July	0	41	47	0	47	30	X	X	0	12	5

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals nd Withdrawal.

[2] T42 expulsions inclu

[3] Migrant Protection P

[4] Transfers to ICE inc

[5] Transfers to HHS in

[6] Releases includes ind

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes incl

Notes: Data is current

Source: Office of Imm

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	Other outcomes[8]
2013	**2**
2014	**8**
2015	**0**
2016	**5**
2017	**0**
2018	**0**
2019	**4**
2020	**2**
2021	**1**
2022	**0**
October	0
November	0
December	0
January	0
February	0
March	0
April	0
May	0
June	0
July	0
August	0
September	0
2023	**0**
October	0
November	0
December	0
January	0
February	0
March	0
April	0
May	0
June	0
July	0

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions inclu

[3] Migrant Protection F

[4] Transfers to ICE inc

[5] Transfers to HHS in

[6] Releases includes ind

[7] Includes individuals

[8] Other outcomes incl

Notes: Data is current

Source: Office of Imm

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CBP Detailed Book-Out Outcomes, SW Border Encounters by Agency: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023 YTD (July 2023)

													All CB
		T8 repatriations[1]							T42 expulsions[2]				
	Total Encounters	Total T8 repatriations	ER no fear	Reinstatement no fear	Voluntary Return	Administrative Withdrawal[10]	UC Return	Other Repatriations	Total T42 expulsions	Immediate	Delayed	MPP[3]	Total transfers to ICE
2013	**489,612**	**295,666**	**141,797**	**86,001**	**34,478**	**X**	**17,944**	**15,446**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**156,317**
2014	**570,048**	**257,088**	**116,852**	**77,965**	**28,413**	**X**	**15,998**	**17,860**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**224,007**
2015	**444,856**	**212,307**	**104,404**	**73,403**	**8,536**	**X**	**10,844**	**15,120**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**155,044**
2016	**558,991**	**216,747**	**103,089**	**81,359**	**6,894**	**X**	**11,604**	**13,801**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**229,792**
2017	**415,199**	**157,040**	**71,657**	**55,212**	**5,995**	**X**	**8,972**	**15,204**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**186,740**
2018	**519,944**	**171,697**	**80,931**	**64,940**	**5,190**	**1,373**	**10,200**	**9,063**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**271,732**
2019	**977,215**	**179,719**	**76,674**	**65,684**	**12,054**	**3,155**	**11,700**	**10,452**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**39,092**	**418,675**
2020	**458,063**	**106,341**	**45,724**	**41,496**	**5,411**	**1,754**	**6,990**	**4,966**	**204,774**	**181,408**	**23,366**	**20,212**	**84,304**
2021	**1,734,683**	**46,456**	**7,762**	**10,764**	**3,500**	**2,309**	**20,337**	**1,784**	**1,063,524**	**792,360**	**271,164**	**3,238**	**178,557**
2022	**2,378,944**	**75,462**	**17,802**	**14,532**	**4,890**	**5,241**	**24,600**	**8,397**	**1,079,507**	**698,729**	**380,778**	**12,405**	**292,633**
October	164,837	4,429	534	905	390	255	2,200	145	94,523	61,332	33,191	X	26,267
November	174,845	5,184	697	831	456	579	1,947	674	90,187	55,835	34,352	36	25,745
December	179,253	4,587	549	665	531	528	1,682	632	82,153	50,843	31,310	265	28,463
January	154,874	5,120	797	849	350	407	1,997	720	79,715	52,598	27,117	390	17,426
February	166,010	5,946	1,033	1,023	411	381	2,405	693	93,153	64,410	28,743	911	18,523
March	222,574	8,413	2,340	1,506	446	494	2,719	908	112,081	73,297	38,784	1,463	28,199
April	235,785	8,769	2,877	1,846	441	412	2,454	739	100,574	68,813	31,761	2,081	27,163
May	241,136	7,487	2,069	1,559	464	480	2,151	764	105,774	68,908	36,866	2,188	31,321
June	207,834	6,598	1,925	1,364	352	418	1,799	740	94,680	59,788	34,892	2,246	21,445
July	200,162	6,041	1,581	1,359	333	426	1,550	792	77,706	47,200	30,506	2,287	24,503
August	204,087	6,391	1,673	1,335	380	459	1,811	733	74,709	49,361	25,348	538	28,681
September	227,547	6,497	1,727	1,290	336	402	1,885	857	74,252	46,344	27,908	X	14,897
2023	**1,973,092**	**144,851**	**20,336**	**17,991**	**75,575**	**4,777**	**16,790**	**9,382**	**564,443**	**277,613**	**286,830**	**X**	**238,870**
October	231,541	6,356	1,565	1,247	328	295	1,990	931	82,132	46,126	36,006	X	22,439
November	235,204	5,909	1,450	1,084	573	218	1,670	914	70,985	38,150	32,835	X	16,618
December	252,325	10,990	1,407	887	6,005	283	1,394	1,014	53,299	26,131	27,168	X	11,315
January	157,361	12,404	2,203	1,469	5,431	255	1,925	1,121	68,176	35,547	32,629	X	22,886
February	156,632	7,480	2,262	1,676	287	340	2,047	868	77,980	36,762	41,218	X	25,687
March	193,260	7,481	1,856	1,590	372	299	2,350	1,014	93,197	41,896	51,301	X	32,007
April	211,999	6,390	1,639	1,290	356	300	1,797	1,008	86,227	37,062	49,165	X	20,516
May	322,839	9,707	2,190	1,720	1,700	404	2,384	1,309	118,674	53,001	65,673	X	30,125
June	144,566	31,931	2,848	3,301	22,890	946	1,112	834	0	0	0	X	29,246
July	183,503	30,358	2,701	3,044	21,542	1,104	1,092	875	0	0	0	X	27,186

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals that arrived at a port of entry (POE) with a status indicating 'returned to foreign' or dispositions in Crew member, Deserter, Expedited Removal (ER) without fear claim, Reinstatement of deportation order (REINST) without fear claim, In transit refusal, Stowaway, and

[2] T42 expulsions includes Title 42 immediate and delayed expulsions from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Title 42 immediate expulsions from CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO).

[3] Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) include individuals in the original program between March of 2019 through January of 2021. In August 2021, DHS was ordered to reimplement MPP in good faith. The reimplentation began in December 2021 and continued until August 2022, when t

[4] Transfers to ICE include all Bag and Baggage, Detainer, Deported, Administrative Deportation, ER, REINST, Stowaway, Transfer, and VWP who are not in T8 repatriations group; and those with Notice to Appear (NTA) type dispositions who are not in Releases; and individuals who arr

[5] Transfers to HHS includes UCs who are not returned by CBP to Mexico.

[6] Releases includes individuals processed by USBP as NTA/OR, Notice to Report (NTR), Prosecutorial Discretion (PD), Paroles enrolled in Alternative to Detention (ATD), Parole with Condition, and individuals processed at a POE with a disposition of Deferred inspection, NTA, or any l

[7] USBP parole includes humanitarian parole, significant public benefit parole, parole plus Alternatives to Detention (ATD) (which ended on March 8, 2023), and parole with conditions (which ended on May 11, 2023).

[8] Includes individuals released with NTA (DT Parole) after a CBP One appointment at a POE. (Excludes noncitizens with CBP One appointments who are not granted parole.)

[9] Other outcomes includes transfers to other law enforcement and less common outcomes.

[10] Withdrawals of application for admission that are terminated without prejudice.

Notes: Data is current as of report date; future month-end and year-end reporting may include corrections that update previous months' data. Data are limited to SW Border encounters, including CBP One arrivals. All data reported by CBP encounter date. Individuals are classified with the l

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics Persist Dataset.

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CBP Detailed B

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	Transfers to ICE[4]				Transfers to HHS[5]	Unscheduled Releases[6]						CBP One paroles[8]	Other outcomes[9]
	NTA	ER	Reinstatement	Other transfers		Total releases	NTA-OR	USBP Parole[7]	NTR	OFO Parole	Other releases		
2013	**29,409**	**88,038**	**35,842**	**3,028**	**23,233**	**13,523**	**1,258**	**X**	**X**	**12,067**	**198**	**X**	**873**
2014	**65,644**	**111,197**	**44,261**	**2,905**	**56,757**	**31,213**	**5,715**	**X**	**X**	**25,222**	**276**	**X**	**983**
2015	**49,137**	**76,184**	**26,975**	**2,748**	**33,279**	**42,217**	**921**	**X**	**X**	**41,245**	**51**	**X**	**2,009**
2016	**72,036**	**124,821**	**30,450**	**2,485**	**54,758**	**55,608**	**2,009**	**X**	**X**	**53,538**	**61**	**X**	**2,086**
2017	**71,821**	**88,642**	**24,225**	**2,052**	**39,646**	**30,660**	**836**	**X**	**X**	**29,780**	**44**	**X**	**1,113**
2018	**105,565**	**131,725**	**32,434**	**2,008**	**48,034**	**27,615**	**1,791**	**X**	**X**	**19,490**	**6,334**	**X**	**866**
2019	**220,027**	**140,321**	**56,768**	**1,559**	**68,928**	**257,281**	**239,086**	**X**	**X**	**13,415**	**4,780**	**X**	**13,520**
2020	**26,207**	**41,705**	**14,537**	**1,855**	**15,091**	**17,612**	**9,792**	**X**	**X**	**5,519**	**2,301**	**X**	**9,729**
2021	**90,984**	**76,164**	**9,164**	**2,245**	**121,854**	**310,379**	**175,148**	**35,446**	**94,577**	**5,065**	**143**	**X**	**10,675**
2022	**176,972**	**100,558**	**13,127**	**1,976**	**127,450**	**777,283**	**367,036**	**378,050**	**X**	**31,963**	**234**	**X**	**14,204**
October	12,841	12,254	991	181	10,583	28,599	18,046	9,938	X	603	12	X	436
November	16,407	8,084	1,094	160	11,981	41,380	35,050	5,682	X	620	28	X	332
December	20,938	6,039	1,180	306	10,196	52,908	34,008	18,190	X	681	29	X	681
January	12,624	3,880	834	88	6,751	44,775	30,564	13,398	X	786	27	X	697
February	13,881	3,619	891	132	9,574	37,364	27,993	8,594	X	761	16	X	539
March	22,130	4,760	1,160	149	11,418	60,479	32,273	24,713	X	3,472	21	X	521
April	15,299	9,964	1,708	192	9,715	86,767	26,087	39,874	X	20,790	16	X	716
May	16,423	13,507	1,221	170	12,523	79,869	27,541	51,442	X	874	12	X	1,974
June	11,540	8,658	1,106	141	13,450	67,170	26,290	40,082	X	777	21	X	2,245
July	14,052	9,236	1,059	156	11,717	75,822	35,129	39,869	X	811	13	X	2,086
August	15,299	12,246	990	146	9,529	82,292	50,386	31,090	X	787	29	X	1,947
September	5,538	8,311	893	155	10,013	119,858	23,669	95,178	X	1,001	10	X	2,030
2023	**105,267**	**118,536**	**13,551**	**1,516**	**92,498**	**747,071**	**433,647**	**304,042**	**X**	**9,255**	**127**	**182,425**	**2,934**
October	10,831	10,556	914	138	10,026	110,385	40,701	68,829	X	840	15	X	203
November	9,901	5,618	953	146	11,450	130,085	38,601	90,520	X	950	14	X	157
December	4,208	5,784	1,172	151	10,882	165,666	34,152	130,562	X	933	19	X	173
January	7,487	14,487	784	128	7,453	36,598	30,292	5,208	X	1,084	14	9,663	181
February	14,498	10,232	795	162	8,788	16,348	15,461	22	X	856	9	20,132	217
March	21,053	9,849	932	173	10,001	27,952	27,075	7	X	864	6	22,419	203
April	11,711	7,676	973	156	9,655	66,968	66,070	40	X	853	5	21,925	318
May	13,395	14,916	1,594	220	13,539	120,794	110,594	8,880	0	1,312	8	29,443	557
June	12,087	15,068	1,951	140	6,169	39,843	38,977	3	X	847	16	37,053	324
July	7,383	17,008	2,662	133	9,556	72,298	71,351	10	X	918	19	43,386	719

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individual Visa Waiver Program (VWP) without fear claim; Nationals of Mexico with dispositions in Bag and Baggage, Voluntary Return, Withdrawal, Expedited Removal without fear claim, Reinstatement of deportation order without fear claim; and returns of Unaccompar

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection he injunction was lifted.

[4] Transfers to ICE in ived at a POE with status indicating a transfer to Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO).

[5] Transfers to HHS i

[6] Releases includes in arole with a status indicating a release.

[7] USBP parole includ

[8] Includes individuals

[9] Other outcomes inc

[10] Withdrawals of ap

Notes: Data is currer following priority: Title 42 expulsion, UC return, UC transfer to HHS, MPP, then all other outcomes.

Source: Office of Im

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	Total Agency Encounters	T8 repatriations[1]						T42 expulsions[2]			USBP		
		Total T8 repatriations	ER no fear	Reinstatement no fear	Voluntary Return	UC Return	Other Repatriations	Total T42 expulsions	Immediate	Delayed	MPP[3]	Total transfers to ICE	NTA
2013	**414,397**	**256,220**	**121,555**	**86,001**	**31,707**	**16,811**	**146**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**134,099**	**15,017**
2014	**479,370**	**217,459**	**98,395**	**77,965**	**26,044**	**14,926**	**129**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**201,600**	**55,134**
2015	**331,333**	**176,461**	**86,427**	**73,403**	**6,536**	**9,988**	**107**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**121,962**	**31,263**
2016	**408,870**	**182,758**	**84,632**	**81,359**	**5,419**	**11,224**	**124**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**173,552**	**39,818**
2017	**303,916**	**120,808**	**52,129**	**55,212**	**5,064**	**8,306**	**97**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**148,030**	**50,513**
2018	**396,579**	**144,629**	**65,553**	**64,867**	**4,542**	**9,554**	**113**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**210,115**	**71,066**
2019	**851,508**	**153,382**	**66,161**	**65,674**	**11,560**	**9,903**	**84**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**39,092**	**354,873**	**177,955**
2020	**400,635**	**91,200**	**39,632**	**41,450**	**4,221**	**5,812**	**85**	**197,027**	**173,661**	**23,366**	**16,624**	**72,253**	**19,598**
2021	**1,659,206**	**39,556**	**6,903**	**10,679**	**2,382**	**19,505**	**87**	**1,040,220**	**769,056**	**271,164**	**3,216**	**160,679**	**74,034**
2022	**2,206,436**	**56,011**	**13,454**	**14,508**	**4,035**	**23,899**	**115**	**1,054,084**	**673,306**	**380,778**	**12,405**	**261,302**	**149,128**
October	159,113	3,765	455	898	263	2,137	12	92,686	59,495	33,191	X	23,935	10,578
November	167,015	3,554	491	829	351	1,878	5	87,850	53,498	34,352	36	22,975	13,703
December	170,602	3,062	309	661	464	1,619	9	79,842	48,532	31,310	265	25,168	18,420
January	147,877	3,583	474	848	319	1,937	5	77,525	50,408	27,117	390	15,753	11,657
February	159,170	4,427	688	1,023	363	2,342	11	90,882	62,139	28,743	911	17,182	13,003
March	211,181	6,496	1,935	1,504	378	2,664	15	109,680	70,896	38,784	1,463	25,805	20,405
April	203,504	7,124	2,481	1,846	390	2,393	14	98,324	66,563	31,761	2,081	24,403	12,635
May	224,370	5,706	1,638	1,559	400	2,105	4	103,597	66,731	36,866	2,188	25,927	11,178
June	192,399	4,952	1,541	1,361	292	1,746	12	92,791	57,899	34,892	2,246	17,452	7,687
July	181,834	4,200	1,068	1,359	268	1,492	13	75,756	45,250	30,506	2,287	20,552	10,217
August	181,774	4,574	1,168	1,331	304	1,760	11	72,679	47,331	25,348	538	28,149	14,860
September	207,597	4,568	1,206	1,289	243	1,826	4	72,472	44,564	27,908	X	14,001	4,785
2023	**1,646,077**	**123,739**	**14,179**	**17,968**	**75,041**	**16,425**	**126**	**549,832**	**263,002**	**286,830**	**X**	**231,827**	**101,885**
October	205,142	4,527	1,052	1,242	277	1,948	8	80,061	44,055	36,006	X	21,014	9,608
November	207,706	4,194	950	1,080	525	1,630	9	69,100	36,265	32,835	X	15,941	9,427
December	222,023	9,138	950	885	5,948	1,343	12	51,358	24,190	27,168	X	10,626	3,738
January	129,514	10,264	1,507	1,468	5,391	1,884	14	66,511	33,882	32,629	X	22,476	7,234
February	130,520	5,714	1,781	1,674	236	2,014	9	76,145	34,927	41,218	X	25,420	14,388
March	163,675	5,544	1,306	1,588	315	2,311	24	91,000	39,699	51,301	X	31,664	20,921
April	183,919	4,460	1,109	1,289	287	1,766	9	84,075	34,910	49,165	X	20,245	11,613
May	284,900	7,173	1,487	1,718	1,615	2,341	12	115,657	49,984	65,673	X	29,778	13,275
June	99,539	29,226	2,004	3,298	22,825	1,082	17	0	0	0	X	28,039	11,867
July	132,652	27,430	1,818	3,043	21,491	1,067	11	0	0	0	X	26,140	7,114

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individualsied Children (UC) who are nationals of Mexico, a status indicating 'returned to foreign' from a POE, or dispositions in Bag and baggage, ER, REINST, Voluntary Return, and Withdrawal.

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS i

[6] Releases includes in

[7] USBP parole includ

[8] Includes individuals

[9] Other outcomes inc

[10] Withdrawals of ap

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Im

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	Transfers to ICE			Transfers to HHS[5]	Releases[6]					Other outcomes[9]	Total Agency Encounters	Total T8 repatriations	ER no fear
	ER	Reinstatement	Other transfers		Total releases	NTA-OR	USBP Parole[7]	NTR	Other releases				
2013	80,409	35,842	2,831	21,946	1,259	1,258	X	X	1	873	75,215	39,446	20,242
2014	99,446	44,261	2,759	53,613	5,715	5,715	X	X	0	983	90,678	39,629	18,457
2015	61,128	26,975	2,596	29,980	921	921	X	X	0	2,009	113,523	35,846	17,977
2016	101,010	30,450	2,274	48,465	2,009	2,009	X	X	0	2,086	150,121	33,989	18,457
2017	71,579	24,225	1,713	33,129	836	836	X	X	0	1,113	111,283	36,232	19,528
2018	104,796	32,433	1,820	40,480	489	489	X	X	0	866	123,365	27,068	15,378
2019	118,663	56,760	1,495	66,117	234,959	234,959	X	X	0	3,085	125,707	26,337	10,513
2020	36,299	14,529	1,827	13,806	6,045	6,045	X	X	0	3,680	57,428	15,141	6,092
2021	75,264	9,157	2,224	120,686	285,347	155,324	35,446	94,577	0	9,502	75,477	6,900	859
2022	97,113	13,121	1,940	125,187	684,633	306,583	378,050	X	0	12,814	172,508	19,451	4,348
October	12,187	991	179	10,488	27,884	17,946	9,938	X	0	355	5,724	664	79
November	8,021	1,093	158	11,866	40,522	34,840	5,682	X	0	212	7,830	1,630	206
December	5,263	1,180	305	10,085	51,602	33,412	18,190	X	0	578	8,651	1,525	240
January	3,177	834	85	6,670	43,357	29,959	13,398	X	0	599	6,997	1,537	323
February	3,160	890	129	9,437	35,892	27,298	8,594	X	0	439	6,840	1,519	345
March	4,093	1,160	147	11,228	56,085	31,372	24,713	X	0	424	11,393	1,917	405
April	9,871	1,707	190	9,464	61,512	21,638	39,874	X	0	596	32,281	1,645	396
May	13,367	1,221	161	12,314	72,795	21,353	51,442	X	0	1,843	16,766	1,781	431
June	8,521	1,106	138	13,182	59,642	19,560	40,082	X	0	2,134	15,435	1,646	384
July	9,123	1,059	153	11,510	65,579	25,710	39,869	X	0	1,950	18,328	1,841	513
August	12,155	990	144	9,232	64,801	33,711	31,090	X	0	1,801	22,313	1,817	505
September	8,175	890	151	9,711	104,962	9,784	95,178	X	0	1,883	19,950	1,929	521
2023	114,950	13,547	1,445	88,424	650,669	346,621	304,042	X	6	1,586	327,015	21,112	6,157
October	10,360	913	133	9,706	89,761	20,932	68,829	X	0	73	26,399	1,829	513
November	5,419	953	142	11,150	107,261	16,737	90,520	X	4	60	27,498	1,715	500
December	5,579	1,172	137	10,485	140,342	9,780	130,562	X	0	74	30,302	1,852	457
January	14,337	784	121	7,148	23,041	17,832	5,208	X	1	74	27,847	2,140	696
February	10,075	795	162	8,402	14,745	14,723	22	X	0	94	26,112	1,766	481
March	9,646	931	166	9,540	25,844	25,837	7	X	0	83	29,585	1,937	550
April	7,509	973	150	9,295	65,638	65,598	40	X	0	206	28,080	1,930	530
May	14,698	1,594	211	13,039	118,841	109,961	8,840	X	0	206	9,859	604	173
June	14,090	1,950	132	5,654	36,506	36,503	3	X	0	114	45,027	2,705	844
July	16,239	2,661	126	8,978	69,563	69,552	10	X	1	541	50,851	2,928	883

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS a

[6] Releases includes in

[7] USBP parole includ

[8] Includes individuals

[9] Other outcomes inc

[10] Withdrawals of ap

Notes: Data is currer

Source: Office of Im

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CBP Detailed B

	OFO											
	T8 repatriations[1]					T42 expulsions[2]		Transfers to ICE[4]				
	Reinstatement no fear	Voluntary Return	Administrative Withdrawal[10]	UC Return	Other Repatriations	Immediate	MPP[3]	Total transfers to ICE	NTA	ER	Reinstatement	Other transfers
2013	**0**	**2,771**	**X**	**1,133**	**15,300**	**X**	**X**	**22,218**	**14,392**	**7,629**	**0**	**197**
2014	**0**	**2,369**	**X**	**1,072**	**17,731**	**X**	**X**	**22,407**	**10,510**	**11,751**	**0**	**146**
2015	**0**	**2,000**	**X**	**856**	**15,013**	**X**	**X**	**33,082**	**17,874**	**15,056**	**0**	**152**
2016	**0**	**1,475**	**X**	**380**	**13,677**	**X**	**X**	**56,240**	**32,218**	**23,811**	**0**	**211**
2017	**0**	**931**	**X**	**666**	**15,107**	**X**	**X**	**38,710**	**21,308**	**17,063**	**0**	**339**
2018	**73**	**648**	**1,373**	**646**	**8,950**	**X**	**X**	**61,617**	**34,499**	**26,929**	**1**	**188**
2019	**10**	**494**	**3,155**	**1,797**	**10,368**	**X**	**0**	**63,802**	**42,072**	**21,658**	**8**	**64**
2020	**46**	**1,190**	**1,754**	**1,178**	**4,881**	**7,747**	**3,588**	**12,051**	**6,609**	**5,406**	**8**	**28**
2021	**85**	**1,118**	**2,309**	**832**	**1,697**	**23,304**	**22**	**17,878**	**16,950**	**900**	**7**	**21**
2022	**24**	**855**	**5,241**	**701**	**8,282**	**25,423**	**0**	**31,331**	**27,844**	**3,445**	**6**	**36**
October	7	127	255	63	133	1,837	0	2,332	2,263	67	0	2
November	2	105	579	69	669	2,337	0	2,770	2,704	63	1	2
December	4	67	528	63	623	2,311	0	3,295	2,518	776	0	1
January	1	31	407	60	715	2,190	0	1,673	967	703	0	3
February	0	48	381	63	682	2,271	0	1,341	878	459	1	3
March	2	68	494	55	893	2,401	0	2,394	1,725	667	0	2
April	0	51	412	61	725	2,250	0	2,760	2,664	93	1	2
May	0	64	480	46	760	2,177	0	5,394	5,245	140	0	9
June	3	60	418	53	728	1,889	0	3,993	3,853	137	0	3
July	0	65	426	58	779	1,950	0	3,951	3,835	113	0	3
August	4	76	459	51	722	2,030	0	532	439	91	0	2
September	1	93	402	59	853	1,780	X	896	753	136	3	4
2023	**23**	**534**	**4,777**	**365**	**9,256**	**14,611**	**X**	**7,043**	**3,382**	**3,586**	**4**	**71**
October	5	51	295	42	923	2,071	X	1,425	1,223	196	1	5
November	4	48	218	40	905	1,885	X	677	474	199	0	4
December	2	57	283	51	1,002	1,941	X	689	470	205	0	14
January	1	40	255	41	1,107	1,665	X	410	253	150	0	7
February	2	51	340	33	859	1,835	X	267	110	157	0	0
March	2	57	299	39	990	2,197	X	343	132	203	1	7
April	1	69	300	31	999	2,152	X	271	98	167	0	6
May	1	16	104	12	298	865	X	76	22	51	0	3
June	3	65	946	30	817	0	X	1,207	220	978	1	8
July	1	51	1,104	25	864	0	X	1,046	269	769	1	7

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS i

[6] Releases includes in

[7] USBP parole includ

[8] Includes individuals

[9] Other outcomes inc

[10] Withdrawals of ap

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Im

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	Transfers to HHS[5]	Unscheduled Releases[6]				CBP One paroles[8]	Other outcomes[9]
		Total releases	NTA	OFO Parole	Other Releases		
2013	**1,287**	**12,264**	**0**	**12,067**	**197**	**X**	**0**
2014	**3,144**	**25,498**	**0**	**25,222**	**276**	**X**	**0**
2015	**3,299**	**41,296**	**0**	**41,245**	**51**	**X**	**0**
2016	**6,293**	**53,599**	**0**	**53,538**	**61**	**X**	**0**
2017	**6,517**	**29,824**	**0**	**29,780**	**44**	**X**	**0**
2018	**7,554**	**27,126**	**1,302**	**19,490**	**6,334**	**X**	**0**
2019	**2,811**	**22,322**	**4,127**	**13,415**	**4,780**	**X**	**10,435**
2020	**1,285**	**11,567**	**3,747**	**5,519**	**2,301**	**X**	**6,049**
2021	**1,168**	**25,032**	**19,824**	**5,065**	**143**	**X**	**1,173**
2022	**2,263**	**92,650**	**60,453**	**31,963**	**234**	**X**	**1,390**
October	95	715	100	603	12	X	81
November	115	858	210	620	28	X	120
December	111	1,306	596	681	29	X	103
January	81	1,418	605	786	27	X	98
February	137	1,472	695	761	16	X	100
March	190	4,394	901	3,472	21	X	97
April	251	25,255	4,449	20,790	16	X	120
May	209	7,074	6,188	874	12	X	131
June	268	7,528	6,730	777	21	X	111
July	207	10,243	9,419	811	13	X	136
August	297	17,491	16,675	787	29	X	146
September	302	14,896	13,885	1,001	10	X	147
2023	**4,074**	**96,402**	**87,026**	**9,255**	**121**	**182,425**	**1,348**
October	320	20,624	19,769	840	15	X	130
November	300	22,824	21,864	950	10	X	97
December	397	25,324	24,372	933	19	X	99
January	305	13,557	12,460	1,084	13	9,663	107
February	386	1,603	738	856	9	20,132	123
March	461	2,108	1,238	864	6	22,419	120
April	360	1,330	472	853	5	21,925	112
May	140	623	161	459	3	7,518	33
June	515	3,337	2,474	847	16	37,053	210
July	578	2,735	1,799	918	18	43,386	178

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes individuals

[2] T42 expulsions incl

[3] Migrant Protection

[4] Transfers to ICE in

[5] Transfers to HHS i

[6] Releases includes in

[7] USBP parole includ

[8] Includes individuals

[9] Other outcomes inc

[10] Withdrawals of app

Notes: Data is curren

Source: Office of Im

Appendix 3

Final or Most Current Outcomes, SW Border Encounters: January 20, 2021 to March 31, 2023

MOST RECENT OUTCOMES	
Total Encounters[1]	**5,022,027**
Repatriations	2,557,603
Title 42 Expulsion	2,344,877
Removals	108,102
Expedited	63,572
Reinstatement	38,112
Administrative removals	425
Other removals[2]	5,993
Returns	89,379
Re-encounters[3]	15,245
No confirmed departure	2,464,424
Being processed	1,951,953
Being processed by DHS	915,553
In EOIR proceedings[4]	865,269
EOIR case completed - additional DOJ action[5]	171,131
Final order/voluntary departure	83,522
Unexecuted removal orders	82,173
In absentia	54,812
Not in absentia	27,361
Unexecuted voluntary departures	1,349
Relief	30,782
SIJ or affirmative asylum	7,237
LPR status granted by DHS	2,127
EOIR relief[6]	9,521
Other[7]	11,897
EOIR Termination	115,193
MPP	658
Non-MPP	114,535
No Subsequent Event[8]	282,974

Notes: For all encounters, table describes most current enforcement outcomes as of March 31, 2023 (cohort reporting) Table is event-based, so noncitizens encountered on multiple occasions appear in the table

[1] Excludes Accompanied Minors (AM) and OFO administrative cases including crewmembers, parolee, and withdrawals Exclusions account for 3 5 percent of total encounters between FY2013 and FY2023 Q2

[2] Other removals include removals executed pursuant to an INA §240 proceeding

[3] Includes noncitizens encountered more than once by CBP without a known intervening removal or return OIS assumes the noncitizen departed of their own accord during the intervening period

[4] Includes noncitizens in proceedings, including those whose cases have been closed and are not on an active docket

[5] Includes noncitizens subject to a final order or other EOIR case completion who are subject to a motion to reopen or reconsider or who appeal their case to the Board of Immigration Appeals

[6] Includes noncitizens granted asylum and other forms of relief from removal This category also includes withholding of removal and protection under the Convention Against Torture even though they are not

[7] Includes noncitizens granted cancelation of removal, DHS prosecutorial discretion, T visas, S visas, U visas, Temporary Protected Status, and EOIR conditional grants, as well as people found to be U S citizens

[8] Initial enforcement action cannot be linked to a subsequent enforcement outcome; may result from data errors, missing identifier data, and/or because the noncitizen awaits further processing

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics Enforcement Lifecycle using OIS Persist Dataset as of March 31, 2023

multiple times

technically forms of relief
s or lawfully present noncitizens not subject to removal

Appendix 4

Final or Most Current Outcomes, Total SW Border Encounters by Fear Claims: January 20, 2021 - March 31, 2023

MOST CURRENT OUTCOMES	
Total Encounters[1]	**4,670,695**
T8 Encounters	2,325,864
Processed for Expedited Removal	265,604
No fear claim[2]	68,073
confirmed removal or return	48,448
Reprocessed or fear claim withdrawn[3]	63,082
confirmed removal or return	498
Credible fear claims[4]	134,449
Positive fear determinations	87,606
Negative fear determinations	40,225
Negative fear determinations appealed to EOIR	37,860
Negative fear determinations vacated by EOIR	9,491
Negative fear determinations upheld by EOIR	28,369
Case closures	6,618
Case closures referred to EOIR	4,236
Case closures not referred to EOIR	2,382
ER CF claims not referred to EOIR[5]	33,346
Executed Removal Orders	17,629
ER CF claims referred to EOIR[6]	101,103
EOIR cases started	79,059
Still in EOIR Proceedings	68,830
EOIR Cases completed	10,229
Terminations / Dismissals	2,826
Asylum Granted or other EOIR Relief from Removal	1,114
Merit[7]	1,113
Not on merit[7]	1
Removal Orders	6,289
In Absentia	3,919
Executed Removal Orders	51
Not in Absentia	2,370
Executed Removal Orders	874
Appeals to BIA	516
Grants of relief + other favorable-to-noncitizen judgements appealed to BIA	42
EOIR Removal Orders + other favorable-to-OPLA judgements appealed to BIA	474

Notes: For all encounters, table describes most current enforcement outcomes as of March 31, 2023 (cohort reporting). Table is event-based, so noncitizens encountered on multiple occasions appear in the table multiple times.

[1] Excludes unaccompanied children, accompanied minors, and OFO administrative cases including, crewmembers, parolee, and withdrawals, none of whom are amenable to expedited removal. Exclusions account for 12 percent of total e

[2] No fear claim in CBP custody and no associated record of a fear claim in USCIS APSO data. Includes cases reprocessed with other dispositions in ICE custody.

[3] Fear claim in CBP custody; booked into ICE custody; but no associated record of a fear claim in USCIS APSO data; most of these cases are reprocessed by ICE into non-ER dispositions.

[4] Based on USCIS APSO clock-ins.

[5] Includes negative CF interviews not appealed to EOIR, negative CF interviews upheld by EOIR, and case closures not referred to EOIR and excludes fear claims withdrawn prior to a credible fear interview. Cases result in final ER rem

[6] Includes positive credible fear interviews, negative CF interviews vacated by EOIR, and case closures referred to EOIR.

[7] Cases decided on merits includes grants of relief; relief not on merits include administrative closures and grants of prosecutorial discretion. (Note thay OIS is working with EOIR to update these definitions beginning with FY23Q3 data

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics Enforcement Lifecycle using OIS Persist Dataset as of March 31, 2023.

encounters between FY2013 and FY2023 Q2.

noval orders.

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Appendix 5

CHNV Travel Authorizations, Arrivals, and Entries: January 1, 2023 - September 26, 2023

	Cuba				Haiti				Nicaragua				Venezuela				Total			
	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled	Applied	Approved	Traveled	Paroled
January	5,877	5,762	4,033	3,956	4,288	4,108	1,592	1,573	1,931	1,841	341	331	13,520	13,074	5,762	5,585	25,616	24,785	11,728	11,445
February	6,043	5,832	5,557	5,455	11,920	11,649	6,494	6,177	6,017	5,778	2,389	2,253	6,410	6,158	8,182	8,009	30,390	29,417	22,622	21,894
March	8,390	8,245	5,226	5,084	13,590	13,314	10,356	10,062	6,255	6,006	4,783	4,478	6,419	6,124	7,458	7,293	34,654	33,689	27,823	26,917
April	5,838	5,669	7,074	6,892	13,209	12,722	10,391	10,175	6,972	6,523	5,160	4,924	6,078	5,571	5,835	5,728	32,097	30,485	28,460	27,719
May	9,099	8,798	6,269	6,118	11,625	11,179	11,629	11,415	5,100	4,754	5,721	5,463	6,417	5,829	5,502	5,404	32,241	30,560	29,121	28,400
June	4,003	3,723	7,784	7,619	10,218	9,672	10,857	10,657	5,155	4,708	4,662	4,415	4,494	4,004	6,205	6,079	23,870	22,107	29,508	28,770
July	4,004	3,874	3,462	3,405	11,954	11,587	9,456	9,267	5,436	5,055	4,386	4,158	6,430	5,899	4,766	4,683	27,824	26,415	22,070	21,513
August	5,579	5,478	6,124	6,034	11,631	11,337	10,887	10,648	5,221	4,928	5,440	5,252	5,288	5,016	6,220	6,040	27,719	26,759	28,671	27,974
September	4,471	4,226	3,568	NA	10,791	10,076	11,078	NA	5,092	4,539	4,164	NA	4,377	3,836	4,509	NA	24,731	22,677	23,319	NA
Total	53,304	51,607	49,097	44,563	99,226	95,644	82,740	69,974	47,179	44,132	37,046	31,274	59,433	55,511	54,439	48,821	259,142	246,894	223,322	194,632

NA - Data not available.

Note: Applications are those individuals who have received I-134/A confirmation, completed their beneficiary materials, and been passed to CBP for vetting and approval or denial of a travel authorization; note that not all application individuals will have completed their beneficiary materials in CBP One. Approved travel authorizations are for those individuals who have passed the security check by CBP for the CHNV parole processes. Each authorization only covers one individual, but an individual may be authorized multiple times. Applications approved are those that have not expired due to faliure to travel with in a 90-day window and have not been cancelled. These include approved applications for people who have already entered the United States. Travel authorization dates are the received date for the application; for example, if an application was received in October but approved in November, it would be counted in October. Paroles include invidivudals who received a CHNV parole disposition from OFO at the time of arrival and inspection at the port of entry. An individual eligible for a parole process may not necessarily have the same nationality as that type of parole; for example, a minor with Costa Rican nationality may be eligible for Venezuelan parole if that minor has a Venezuelan mother. Venezuela numbers start October 18, 2022, the date the Venezuela parole process started. All other numbers start January 6, 2023, the date the Cuba, Haiti, and Nicaragua parole processes started. OFO disposition data as of September 7, 2023; all other data as of September 26, 2023.

Source: OIS analysis of USCIS I-134/I-134A data, CBP ATA Beneficiaries Vetting Summary Report_2023-09-26, and OFO inadmissibles data.