Exhibit A

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1, each amicus party states that it does not have a parent corporation and no publicly held corporation owns 10 percent or more of the stock of any amicus. Dated: October 27, 2020 By: /s/ Harrison J. Frahn IV Harrison J. Frahn IV SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT LLP 2475 Hanover Street Palo Alto, CA 94304 Telephone: (650) 251-5065 Facsimile: (650) 251-5002 Counsel for Amici Curiae

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INTRODUCTION

The Amici are non-profit organizations dedicated to ensuring the equitable treatment of immigrants and asylum seekers, and in this capacity they have developed an interest and expertise in the unique issues facing migrants, particularly those from Central America. In 2016 the Defendants implemented a new policy to send asylum seekers who were arriving at points of entry ("POEs") on the U.S.-Mexico border back to Mexico before being given an opportunity to state their asylum claim, aspects of which were formalized in 2018 and referred to as "metering" or "queue management" (the "Turnback Policy"). The Amici have observed the myriad ways the Defendants—driven by deep-seated animus toward Central and South American immigrants—have sought to limit or foreclose access to the asylum process to immigrants from Central and South America, including through the implementation of a Turnback Policy deeply contrary to the United States' commitment to the principles of asylum.² The Turnback Policy has had a severe impact on the lives of thousands of asylum seekers, who upon reaching the border are turned away and told they must wait in Mexico for their turn to be processed at some indeterminate time in the future. They may wait many months, during which they are exposed to pervasive and severe violence.

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inspecting and processing them, is not to be confused with Defendants' *further* policy of returning certain asylum seekers to Mexico *after* they apply for asylum, and forcing them to wait there while their asylum claim is adjudicated: the Migrant Protection Protocols, or "Remain in Mexico" policy. This Remain in Mexico policy, which was enjoined by the Ninth Circuit, is being challenged in a separate matter and will be heard by the Supreme Court. *Wolf v. Innovation Law Lab*, No.

¹ The Turnback Policy, which turns back asylum seekers to Mexico before ever

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19-1212 (certiorari granted Oct. 19, 2020), on appeal from 951 F.3d 1073 (9th Cir. 2020).

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² Amici are aware that Plaintiffs challenge other tactics associated with Defendants' policy and practice of turning asylum seekers away at the southern border, such as misrepresentations and coercion, but focus this brief on the central metering aspect of the Turnback Policy, and the government's associated—but pretextual—justification of overcapacity.

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Our government imposes these hardships on asylum seekers not because of any legitimate justification or actual lack of processing capacity at ports of entry. These justifications are proffered by Defendants but are transparently pretextual. As discussed below, the rationale for the implementation of the Turnback Policy—including purportedly limited capacity at POEs, the allegedly inherent dangers posed by immigrants, and the supposedly unmanageable rates of immigration at the U.S.-Mexico border—is not supported by the evidence or the Defendants' prior statements, and there is no bona fide lack of capacity at POEs that can justify such a policy. Rather, the false and fundamentally misguided excuses that Defendants have offered for implementing the Turnback Policy serve only to mask the true motives for this politically driven attempt to render asylum functionally unavailable to anyone attempting to enter through the U.S.-Mexico border: blatant animus toward immigrants, particularly those from Latin America, and a desire to deter current and future migrants from seeking asylum in the United States.

Amici are deeply concerned by the government's multi-faceted attack, of which the Turnback Policy is a central part, on this country's profound legal and moral commitment to principles of asylum law. And if the Turnback Policy is permitted to continue, the Amici, all of whom advocate for asylum seekers and many of whom focus specifically on asylum claims, will be hamstrung in their mission to ensure that vulnerable refugees have a fair opportunity to seek asylum or other forms of immigration relief. By impermissibly restricting the availability of asylum for those who enter the United States through the U.S.-Mexico border, the Turnback Policy creates concrete devastation and risk for already vulnerable individuals and families fleeing violence, only to be shunted aside and forced to wait in dangerous conditions on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border. The Turnback Policy needlessly places the lives of countless individuals seeking refuge at risk.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST OF THE AMICI CURIAE

Amici curiae are the Asian Law Alliance; Bet Tzedek; Catholic Charities Community Services, Archdiocese of New York Division of Immigrant & Refugee Services; City Bar Justice Center; HIAS and Council Migration Services, Inc. of Philadelphia, d/b/a HIAS Pennsylvania; Immigrant Defense Project; International Refugee Assistance Project; LatinoJustice PRLDEF; The Legal Project; Michigan Immigrant Rights Center; Pangea Legal Services; The Public Law Center; University of California Irvine School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic; and UnLocal, Inc. (the "Amici").

The *Amici* are fourteen non-profit organizations dedicated to ensuring the equitable treatment of all immigrants, including asylum seekers. In this capacity, all the *Amici* advocate for asylum seekers, and many focus specifically on asylum claims, serving people who enter the United States through the U.S.-Mexico border. The Turnback Policy needlessly places the lives of countless asylum seekers at risk by impermissibly restricting the availability of asylum for those who enter the United States through the U.S.-Mexico border. The *Amici* have seen, often firsthand, the devastating consequences of Defendants' and the Trump Administration's (the "Administration") anti-asylum policies at the border, including the concrete danger and violence visited on vulnerable populations forced to wait in precarious conditions on the Mexican side of the U.S.-Mexico border. The *Amici* seek to protect the humanitarian policy of asylum and have a strong interest in ensuring that federal laws are interpreted to afford asylum protection as Congress intended and the United States' international obligations require. A complete list of the *Amici* is contained in the Appendix.

ARGUMENT

I. THE DEFENDANTS' POLICIES HAVE CAUSED A SEVERE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

In decades of serving asylum seekers, the Amici have become intimately

acquainted with the tragic circumstances that compel people to flee their homes due to violence and persecution. Asylum seekers arrive at the border scared, tired, and in dire need of the protections the asylum laws were so carefully crafted to provide. It is the experience of the *Amici* that asylum seekers who continue to seek asylum at the U.S.-Mexico border are in more dire need than ever before. Many of these asylum seekers have suffered brutal violence, including rape, abuse, assault, murder of friends and family, extortion, and countless other traumatic experiences. They have a profound fear of being forced to return to their home countries, a fear so great that they had no option other than to flee and travel thousands of miles to the United States.

However, the Defendants seek to deter and delay to the point of denial asylum seekers from pursuing the opportunity to seek asylum in the United States. The Turnback Policy is based on the false pretext that POEs were unable to handle asylum-seeker flows at the border. Based on this falsehood, Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") forces asylum seekers to wait in Mexico, only to be inspected when their name is finally called at some indeterminate future time—frequently many *months* later. Many thousands of migrants have been sent back to Mexico, and they are forced to wait to begin the asylum process. As of August 2020, approximately 15,000 asylum seekers are estimated to be on lengthy waitlists in Mexican border cities, hoping for it to become their turn to even receive the opportunity to begin the process of seeking asylum.³ They face wait times of up to 11 months to be processed, all while living without adequate shelter or basic necessities.⁴ And now, those arriving at the border are unable to get their name onto the asylum waitlists at all (and are thus being denied access to the asylum

²⁵ Stephanie Leutert, Savitri Arvey & Ellie Ezzell, *Metering Update*, Strauss Center1-2 (Aug. 2020), https://www.strausscenter.org/wp-

content/uploads/MeteringUpdate_200820.pdf [hereinafter "August 2020 Metering Update"].

⁴ See id. at 10.

process entirely) because CBP has extended an order indefinitely blocking the entry of individuals seeking to enter the United States through the U.S.-Mexico border without proper travel documents, ostensibly due to COVID-19.⁵

Congress drafted the asylum laws with a clear understanding of the needs of asylum seekers, knowing that "[t]he refugees of tomorrow, like the refugees of today, [would] continue to look to the United States for safe haven and resettlement opportunities—and our government [would] continue to be called upon to help." S. Rep. No. 96-256, at 3 (1979). Indeed, Congress sought to "establish a national policy of *welcome* to refugees." S. Rep. No. 96-590, at 82 (1980) (Conf. Rep.) (emphasis added). This is particularly true for unaccompanied children, who have special immigration protections created by Congress that Defendants blatantly ignore.

It is Congress's considered judgment on the importance of providing an opportunity for safe haven, which reflects humanitarian protection enshrined in domestic and international law, that must guide the Court, and not Defendants' unsound statements that do little to mask an underlying disdain for asylum seekers.

II. THE DEFENDANTS' JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THE TURNBACK POLICY ARE NOT LEGITIMATE

A. Metering was not instituted as the result of a bona fide lack of capacity or personnel to deal with increasing numbers of asylum seekers at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Defendants initially implemented the Turnback Policy at the San Ysidro POE, but it soon spread to other POEs spanning the entirety of the U.S.-Mexico border, and was formalized through the use of "metering" or "queue management" techniques. Under the Turnback Policy, CBP officials turn away non-citizens seeking asylum at the U.S.-Mexico border, telling them that the POE is at capacity and they must return later to be processed. Ex. 4 to MSJ at 171:7-13.6 As reported

⁵ See id. at 1.

⁶ Exhibit citations refer to exhibits filed with Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 535.

by non-governmental organizations like the *Amici* and confirmed by Plaintiffs, CBP officers achieve this using lies, manipulation, and even physical force, and have forced thousands of vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied children, to wait indefinitely on the Mexican side of the U.S.-Mexico border.⁷

The *Amici* have become acutely aware of the ways in which the Turnback Policy forces asylum seekers to wait in squalid, inhumane conditions. Families often lack shelter, bathrooms, and food, and while they wait to be processed, many have been kidnapped, robbed, extorted, or murdered, and all suffer from the risks of such dangers. The port of entry at the U.S.-Mexico border between Matamoros and Brownsville is illustrative. At that port, which is relatively small compared to other POEs, hundreds of asylum seekers are kept on a waiting list—in a handwritten book—maintained by Mexican immigration officials, and forced to wait for months in Mexico before CBP permits them to cross the bridge into the U.S. to seek asylum.⁸ But as of 2019, only around *seven* asylum seekers were being called for processing each week—on average, only one per day.⁹ And for the majority of 2020, this number has fallen to zero for at least six ports of entry.¹⁰

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⁷ See, e.g., Dara Lind, The US Has Made Migrants at the Border Wait Months to Apply for Asylum. Now the Dam is Breaking, Vox (Nov. 28, 2018),

https://www.vox.com/2018/11/28/18089048/border-asylum-trump-metering-

²⁰ legally-ports; Jonathan Blitzer, *The Long Wait for Tijuana's Migrants to Process*21 *Their Own Asylum Claims*, The New Yorker (Nov. 29, 2018),

https://www.newyorker.com/news/dispatch/the-long-wait-for-tijuanas-migrants-to-process-their-own-asylum-claims.

⁸ Elizabeth Trovall, 'Metering' Policy at the Southern Border Faces Renewed Scrutiny, NPR (July 3, 2019),

https://www.npr.org/2019/07/03/738586876/metering-policy-at-the-southern-border-faces-renewed-scrutiny.

 ⁹ Id.; see also Elliot Spagat, Nomaan Merchant & Patricio Espinoza, For Thousands
 26 of Asylum Seekers, All They Can Do Is Wait, AP (May 9, 2019),

https://apnews.com/article/ed788f5b4269407381d79e588b6c1dc2 ("'Some days they take people, then they don't, then it's every third day'").

¹⁰ August 2020 Metering Update, at 4-10.

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Defendants claim this situation is necessary because ports of entry were overwhelmed by "surges" and lacked the capacity to hold and process the asylum seekers waiting to be processed. *See*, *e.g.*, Defs.' Memorandum in Support of Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment and Opposition to Pls.' Motion for Summary Judgment at 10-15. This claim is based on a nebulous definition for "capacity" that obscures the fact that CBP, despite drastic increases in resources and plenty of capacity, has chosen to flatly refuse to process immigration applications commensurate with the actual capacity that CBP possesses.

B. Defendants have no clear definition for "capacity," making any defense of the Turnback Policy based on "capacity" necessarily pretextual.

That Defendants' claims regarding capacity are pretextual is highlighted by the fact that in June 2018, CBP suddenly changed its metric for "capacity," moving from a concrete and well-tracked metric of "detention capacity" to one that they do not track and cannot calculate for any port of entry. See Pls.' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of their Motion for Summary Judgment at 14-16; Ex. 14 to MSJ at 140:2-6; Ex. 17 to MSJ at 73:6-11, 129:23-131:5. CBP's new metric, "operational capacity," is different than "the physical capacity which is the space within the detention cells." See Ex. 10 to MSJ at 74:12-14; see also id. at 76:7-9 ("[T]he capacity is not just the physical space but the operational aspects of what's taking place."). Instead, operational capacity is based on a number of subjective and wide-ranging factors, including "the demographics of those in custody" and "the issues and sickness issues." See id. at 74:14-22. These factors could "change [the] operational capacity at any given time." Ex. 17 to MSJ at 130:24-131:1; see also id. at 130:4-8 ("I do not know of any report that's going to give you a daily operational capacity. Again, that's fluid, it's very dynamic, and it changes multiple times even within a day.").

What this means is that Defendants do not calculate, define, or track the very metric that they claim justifies the Turnback Policy. Moreover, this metric

obscures the fact that CBP, in reality, had plenty of capacity at POEs. The adoption of a new and completely unverifiable definition of capacity in June 2018, around the same time that CBP memorialized aspects of the Turnback Policy in writing, gave CBP the ability to claim capacity constraints and thus impose metering at the border, even as capacity remained available.

C. CBP refused to operate at capacity, despite increased numbers of resources available to work with immigrants.

Defendants' purported capacity constraints, especially under the nebulous "operational capacity" definition, are an obvious pretext for the implementation of a Turnback Policy with other objectives. In reality, CBP insisted on operating *below* its capacity. "From 2016 to 2019, most ports of entry consistently reported that they were below capacity. Further still, some ports of entry reported being consistently below 50 percent capacity." Appellees' Supplemental Excerpts of Record in Support of Opposition to Motion for Stay Pending Appeal, Vol. 5, at 979, *Al Otro Lado, Inc. v. Chad Wolf*, No. 19-56417 (9th Cir. filed Dec. 23, 2019) ("Leutert Report"). In fact, "80 percent of the times when these ports of entry were redirecting asylum seekers, their facilities were *completely empty*." *Id.* (emphasis added); *see also id.* at 1007, 1010-11. This excess of capacity was confirmed by senior CBP and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") officials at the San Ysidro POE, who stated in 2018 that "CBP has only actually reached its detention capacity a couple of times per year and during a 'very short period' in 2017." Similarly, during its investigation of the Administration's

¹¹ See also David J. Bier, Officials Misled Congress to Ignore Asylum Law & Set Up Family Separations, Cato (Sept. 29, 2020), https://www.cato.org/blog/officials-misled-congress-ignore-asylum-law-set-family-separations ("CBP-OFO revealed in a FOIA release this month that it had the capacity for double the number of daily detentions than it was allowing in December 2018").

¹² Amnesty Int'l, USA: "You Don't Have Any Rights Here": Illegal Pushbacks, Arbitrary Detention & Ill-Treatment of Asylum-Seekers in the United States 15

"zero-tolerance policy," which directed U.S. Attorneys' Offices along the southern border to prosecute all cases of illegal entry and attempted illegal entry, the Office of Inspector General "did not observe severe overcrowding at the ports of entry it visited." Notably, in some instances—as confirmed by CBP officers—when CBP officers told asylum seekers a port of entry was at capacity and turned them back, the port was *not* at capacity and CBP officers were instructed to lie to asylum seekers. *See* Ex. 1 to MSJ at 100:22-101:6.

Additionally, the number of migrants processed at POEs today is not appreciably higher than it was in 2015 (and is far lower than 2016), despite the addition of nearly 1,000 officers since then. Rates of migration at the border have been far higher in the past than those now occurring, and border patrol agents made approximately 1.7 million apprehensions in FY2000 alone, which pales in comparison to the 553,378 apprehended in FY2016 at the height of the purported

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16 (Oct. 2018),

https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AMR5191012018ENGLISH.PDF.

¹³ Dep't of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, Special Review –

¹⁸ Initial Observations Regarding Family Separation Issues Under the Zero Tolerance

Policy 7 (Sept. 27, 2018), https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-10/OIG-18-84-Sep18.pdf.

20 Policy 7 (Sept. 27, 2018), https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-10/OIG-18-84-Sep18.pdf.

¹⁴ See David J. Bier, Despite More Staff, CBP Says "No Resources" To Process Asylum Applicants At Port, Cato Institute (Dec. 5, 2019),

https://www.cato.org/blog/despite-more-staff-cbp-says-no-resources-process-asylum-applicants-ports.

¹⁵ See Congressional Research Service, Recent Migration to the United States from Central America: Frequently Asked Questions 2 (Jill H. Wilson, Jan. 29, 2019),

https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45489/1 (showing that apprehension rate average between 2009-2018 was 401,000 individuals, compared to a high of

^{25 | 1.62} million in 1986, and 1.64 million in 2000).

 ²⁶ See Jeffrey S. Passel & D'vera Cohn, U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Total Dips to
 27 Lowest Level in a Decade, Pew Research Center (Nov. 27, 2018),

https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2018/11/27/u-s-unauthorized-immigrant-total-dips-to-lowest-level-in-a-decade/.

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2016 surge.¹⁷ While these figures do not refer specifically to the number of migrants entering POEs, they do demonstrate that the rates of migration experienced when the Turnback Policy was implemented at the U.S.-Mexico border are substantially below historical rates. And even if rates of immigration were to appreciably increase, Defendants already had contingency plans in place to expand their detention capacity. See Ex. 14 to MSJ at 156:23-157:12. As Leutert explained, "CBP field offices create contingency plans that explain in detail how POEs can temporarily increase their capacity in response to an increased number of asylum seekers." Leutert Report at 978-79, 1014-15. But CBP declined to enact these plans, instead deciding to "hold at the line if necessary." *Id.* at 1015-16 (quoting the Executive Director of the Laredo Field Office). As Leutert concluded, "metering practices and turn-backs have remained in place regardless of the migration level at the port of entry." Leutert Report at 1028-29. This does not make sense unless one concludes that the purpose of the Turnback Policy is not to address a legitimate concern about capacity to process asylum seekers at POEs on the U.S.-Mexico border.

In sum, despite Defendants' attempt to create a black box around their operations that would allow them, at any time, to claim there are serious "capacity" constraints at a port of entry, it is clear that ports were not at capacity—operational or otherwise—and that CBP declined to use their significant resources to assist asylum seekers.

III. THE TRUE MOTIVATIONS FOR METERING ARE TO DETER IMMIGRANTS FROM SEEKING ASYLUM

A. The policies implemented by Defendants at the U.S.-Mexico Border demonstrate a desire to reduce and deter asylum rather than an effort to address capacity problems at the border.

¹⁷ See U.S. Customs & Border Protection, Southwest Border Migration FY 2020, https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration (last visited Oct. 26, 2020).

Defendants' true reason for subjecting asylum seekers and other immigrants to cruel and harsh conditions at the U.S.-Mexico border—conditions with which unfortunately the *Amici* have grown all too familiar—is animus toward Central and South American immigrants and a desire to cut off an asylum process that Defendants view as too permissive. Indeed, the Turnback Policy is just one in myriad policies put in place by Defendants and the Administration that all work towards a broader purpose of reducing and deterring asylum seekers. Deterring asylum is the goal; it is not an unfortunate side effect of a sober analysis of migration rates or an earnest assessment of capacity and operational limitations. Deterring asylum and denying access to the asylum process are in themselves the desired outcomes, and the legal and administrative justifications constructed to support these goals are merely artifice.

When the Turnback Policy is seen, as it should be, as but one part of a broader tactical assault on asylum seekers at the southern border, the ultimate objective to deter asylum seekers and abandon the United States' commitment to asylum becomes even more clear. Beyond the Turnback Policy, other components of this broader ultimate objective include:

- barring asylum for anyone who crosses the U.S.-Mexico border outside of a port of entry;¹⁸
- capping the refugee resettlement program at a historic low of 15,000 participants;¹⁹

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¹⁸ Donald J. Trump, *Presidential Proclamation Addressing Mass Migration Through the Southern Border of the United States*, The White House (Nov. 9, 2018), https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-proclamation-addressing-mass-migration-southern-border-united-states/; *see also* Aliens Subject to a Bar on Entry Under Certain Presidential Proclamations; Procedures for Protection Claims, 83 Fed. Reg. 55,934, 55,947 (Nov. 9, 2018).

²⁷ Office of the Spokesperson, *Transmission of the President's Report to Congress on the Proposed Refuge Admissions for FY 21*, U.S. Department of State (Sept. 30, 2020), https://www.state.gov/transmission-of-the-presidents-report-to-congress-on-

States unless first denied asylum in Mexico or another third country;²⁶

- instituting the public charge rule to deny green cards, visas, and other forms of legal immigration status to low-income households;²⁷ and
- enacting the Migrant Protection Protocols or "Remain in Mexico" program to require asylum seekers to wait in Mexico even after the asylum process has begun, while their claims are being adjudicated.²⁸

Defendants' broad-ranging attacks on asylum have deterred asylum seekers from entering the United States and threaten the immigration system as a whole.

B. Defendants' true motivations are further demonstrated by repeated attempts to vilify immigrants.

Defendants and the Administration seek to justify the anti-immigrant policies they rigorously enforce, including the Turnback Policy and its metering tactics, by portraying immigrants as a violent group. The claim is both baseless as a matter of fact and totally irrelevant as a matter of asylum law. At bottom, the repeated, baseless insistence that immigrants are "criminal" invaders demonstrates the animus motivating Defendants' and the Administration's policies.

Stephen Miller—now President Trump's chief advisor on immigration matters and the architect of the "zero-tolerance" policy²⁹—has a long history of linking immigration with crime, and has been reported to have cited anti-immigrant publications such as VDARE and American Renaissance approvingly in emails and

²⁶ Asylum Eligibility and Procedural Modifications, 84 Fed. Reg. 33,829, 33,830 (July 16, 2019).

²⁷ Daniella Silva, *Federal Appeals Court Upholds Bar on Trump's Public Charge Rule*, NBC News (Jan. 8, 2020), https://www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/federal-appeals-court-upholds-bar-trump-s-public-charge-rule-n1112666.

²⁸ See supra note 1.

²⁹ Miller also championed the Administration's efforts to set arrest quotas for undocumented immigrants, separate families at refugee resettlement facilities, and enact an executive order effectively banning immigration from several Muslimmajority countries. Michael Edison Hayden, *Stephen Miller's Affinity for White Nationalism Revealed in Leaked Emails*, Southern Poverty Law Center (Nov. 12, 2019), https://www.splcenter.org/hatewatch/2019/11/12/stephen-millers-affinity-white-nationalism-revealed-leaked-emails.

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conversations with Breitbart News in the past.³⁰ Former Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen criticized media reports for portraying the 2018 migrant caravan as a sympathetic group of women and children, and she instead alleged that the caravan includes "500 criminals" and "known gang members."³¹

For his part, President Trump stated that the Central American caravan consisted of "[m]any Gang Members,"³² "very tough fighters and people,"³³ "bad thugs and gang members,"³⁴ and "stone cold criminals."³⁵ The President in May 2018, when speaking of unaccompanied minors, said "[t]hey look so innocent; they're not innocent."³⁶ He has also likened immigrants to dangerous invaders on numerous occasions, stating:

• "We cannot allow all of these people to invade our Country. When somebody comes in, we must immediately, with no Judges or Court Cases, bring them back from where they came." ³⁷

³⁰ Associated Press, White House Aide Stephen Miller Pushed Racist Immigration Coverage in Leaked Emails, L.A. Times (Nov. 12, 2019),

https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2019-11-12/stephen-miller-white-house-racist-immigration-emails.

³¹ Richard Gonzales, *DHS Chief Visits U.S.-Mexico Border, Defends Administration's Asylum Rules*, NPR (Nov. 20, 2018),

https://www.npr.org/2018/11/20/669826023/dhs-chief-visits-u-s-mexico-border-defends-administrations-asylum-rules.

³² Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Oct. 29, 2018),

20 https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/1056919064906469376?lang=en.

³³ Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Oct. 31, 2018),

21 https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1057612657665171457?s=20.

22 | ³⁴ Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Oct. 31, 2018),

https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1057614564639019009?s=20.

³⁵ Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Nov. 26, 2018),

24 https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1067015026995879937?s=20.

25 Donald J. Trump, *Remarks by President Trump at a Roundtable Discussion on Immigration, Bethpage, NY*, The White House (May 23, 2018),

https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-roundtable-discussion-immigration-bethpage-ny.

³⁷ Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Jun. 24, 2018),

28 https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/1010900865602019329?s=21.

- "We're talking about an invasion of our country with drugs, with human traffickers, with all types of criminals and gangs." 38
- "As everyone knows, the United States of America has been invaded by hundreds of thousands of people coming through Mexico.... Gang members, smugglers, human traffickers, and illegal drugs and narcotics of all kinds are pouring across the Southern Border and directly into our communities. Thousands of innocent lives are taken every year as a result of this lawless chaos. It must end NOW!"³⁹

While these xenophobic claims have been repeatedly debunked by actual social science⁴⁰—and are otherwise irrelevant to the regular processing of asylum claims—they only underscore relevant decisionmakers' poorly articulated animus toward Central and South American immigrants.

Defendants' justifications for their efforts to meter asylum seekers at POEs are consistent with the Administration's pattern of hostility toward immigrant groups, as expressed from the earliest days of the presidential campaign to the present. Animus toward vulnerable immigrants is the true—and *only*—justification

³⁸ Donald Trump, *Remarks by President Trump on the National Security and Humanitarian Crisis on our Southern Border*, The White House (Feb. 15, 2019), https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-national-security-humanitarian-crisis-southern-border.

³⁹ Donald Trump, Statement from the President Regarding Emergency Measures to Address the Border Crisis, The White House (May 30, 2019),

https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-president-regarding-emergency-measures-address-border-crisis.

⁴⁰ Anna Flagg, *Is There a Connection Between Undocumented Immigrants and Crime?*, The Marshall Project, (May 13, 2019, 5:00 AM),

https://www.themarshallproject.org/2019/05/13/is-there-a-connection-between-undocumented-immigrants-and-crime; Michelangelo Landgrave & Alex

Nowrasteh, Criminal Immigrants in 2017: Their Numbers, Demographics, and Countries of Origin, Immigr. Res. & Pol'y Brief, No. 11, Mar. 4, 2019, at 1 ("The

data show that all immigrants—legal and illegal—are less likely to be incarcerated than native-born Americans relative to their shares of the population."); Michael T.

Light, Does Undocumented Immigration Increase Violent Crime?, 56 Criminology 370, 384 (2018).

for the Turnback Policy and for other policies designed to prevent and deter asylum seekers. This has never been well concealed. President Trump famously kicked off his 2016 presidential campaign with a speech in which he exclaimed:

When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. *They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists.*⁴¹

Since then, the President and his Administration have not tempered their language whatsoever; instead, they have laid bare for all to see the hostile and discriminatory reasoning for their anti-asylum-seeker policies. The President in 2018 criticized immigrants from "shithole countries" for seeking refuge in the United States, 42 and Administration officials have stated "open borders leads to massive crime." Official documents show that the true motives behind the cruel family separation policy were to deter asylum seekers at the U.S.-Mexico border; and Former Secretary Nielsen signed off on the policy after receiving a memo observing that such a policy would "have the greatest impact on current flows." Ken Cuccinelli, then the acting director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), made this plainer: the poem inscribed on the

tolerance/ (containing excerpts of the Department of Homeland Security memo).

⁴¹ Here's Donald Trump's Presidential Announcement Speech, Time (June 16, 2015), http://time.com/3923128/donald-trump-announcement-speech/ (emphasis added).

⁴² Ibram X. Kendi, *The Day* Shithole *Entered the Presidential Lexicon*, The Atlantic (Jan. 13, 2019), https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/01/shithole-countries/580054/ (referring to Haiti, El Salvador, and certain African countries).

⁴³ 'Angel Families', Trump Aides Rally Against Illegal Immigrant Crime, Fox News (Sept. 7, 2018) https://www.foxnews.com/politics/angel-families-trump-aides-rally-against-illegal-immigrant-crime.

⁴⁴ Cora Currier, *Prosecuting Parents—and Separating Families—Was Meant to Deter Migration, Signed Memo Confirms*, The Intercept (Sept. 25, 2018), https://theintercept.com/2018/09/25/family-separation-border-crossings-zero-

Statue of Liberty "was referring back to people coming from Europe."⁴⁵ The Trump Administration has continued to double-down on its anti-immigrant stance amidst the 2020 election campaign, instituting new restrictive policies⁴⁶ in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic and criticizing Joe Biden's "[p]ermissive immigration policies."⁴⁷

C. Defendants and the Administration have expressed particular hostility toward asylum seekers.

In light of the Turnback Policy and other recently enacted immigration policies, it is clear that Defendants' overarching goal is to deter migrants from seeking asylum at all. Defendants have specifically attacked asylum as "an easy ticket to illegal entry into the United States," "swamped" with "vague, insubstantial, and subjective claims." And the Administration has consistently referred to important protections for unaccompanied minors as "dangerous loopholes" that have been exploited by gang members posing as vulnerable children. In August 2019, the Administration removed these protections and

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⁴⁵ Jacey Fortin, 'Huddled Masses' in Statue of Liberty Poem Are European, Trump Official Says, N.Y. Times (Aug. 14, 2019),

¹⁸ https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/14/us/cuccinelli-statue-liberty-poem.html.

⁴⁶ New policies include "broad shutdowns of America's legal immigration system" under the guise of protections against the COVID-19 pandemic, including

[&]quot;blocking the entry of a range of temporary foreign workers and some applicants for permanent residence." Ted Hesson & Chris Kahn, *Trump Pushes Anti-*

Immigrant Message Even as Coronavirus Dominates Campaign, Reuters (Aug. 14,

^{22 2020, 6:03} AM), https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-election-immigration-insight/trump pushes anti-immigrant message even as coronavirus dominates

insight/trump-pushes-anti-immigrant-message-even-as-coronavirus-dominates-campaign-idUSKCN25A18W.

^{24 | 47} *Id*.

⁴⁸ Jeffrey B. Sessions III, Attorney General Jeff Sessions Delivers Remarks to the Executive Office for Immigration Review, DOJ (Oct. 12, 2017),

https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-jeff-sessions-delivers-remarks-executive-office-immigration-review.

⁴⁹ Donald Trump, *President Donald J. Trump's Letter to House and Senate Leaders & Immigration Principles and Policies*, The White House (Oct. 8, 2017),

subjected certain children to expedited removal proceedings.⁵⁰ 1 2 What is more, Jud Murdock, CBP Director of Field Operations, stated in 3 December 2018 that processing asylum seekers would only encourage more asylum 4 seekers to come—an outcome that Murdock viewed as unfavorable.⁵¹ He emphasized that "[t]he more we process, the more will come." Since then, the 5 6 National Security Council and Stephen Miller have laid out a persistent strategy to 7 deny asylum seekers even when processed: in July 2019 a National Security Council official told CBP officials that, "[m]y mantra has persistently been 8 9 presenting aliens with *multiple unsolvable dilemmas* to impact their calculus for choosing to make the arduous journey to begin with."53 And more tellingly, USCIS 10 11 12 https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trumps-letterhouse-senate-leaders-immigration-principles-policies/; see also Donald Trump, 13 President Donald J. Trump's State of the Union Address, The White House (Jan. 14 30, 2018), https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-jtrumps-state-union-address/ (as prepared for delivery) (asking Congress to close the 15 "deadly loopholes" that allow for MS-13 members to enter the U.S.). For example, the Former Chief of CBP, Mark Morgan, said during an interview on Fox News, 16 "I've been to detention facilities where I've walked up to these individuals that are 17 so-called minors, 17 or under. I've looked at them and I've looked at their eyes . . . and I've said that is a soon-to-be MS-13 gang member. It's unequivocal." Is an 18 *Immigration Loophole Allowing MS-13 Gang Members to Go Free?*, Fox News 19 (Jan. 15, 2019), https://video.foxnews.com/v/5989437509001#sp=show-clips. 20 ⁵⁰ Jonathan Blitzer, The Trump Administration's Sustained Attack on the Rights of Immigrant Children, The New Yorker (Aug. 22, 2019), 21 https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-trump-administrations-sustained-22 attack-on-flores-agreement-rights-of-immigrant-children. ⁵¹ See Hamed Aleaziz, The Trump Administration is Slowing the Asylum Process to 23 Discourage Applicants, An Official Told Congress, Buzzfeed (Dec. 17, 2018, 5:58) 24 PM), https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/hamedaleaziz/the-trumpadministration-is-slowing-the-asylum-process-to. 25 ⁵² *Id*. 26 ⁵³ Julia Ainsley, Stephen Miller Wants Border Patrol, Not Asylum Officers, to Determine Migrant Asylum Claims, NBC News (July 29, 2019, 4:31 PM), 27 https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/immigration/stephen-miller-wants-use-border-28 agents-screen-migrants-cut-number-n1035831 (emphasis added).

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began training CBP agents to conduct initial asylum screenings (i.e., credible fear interviews, an initial step in the asylum process), purportedly because of a lack of capacity and manpower due to the supposed surge of immigrants. However, in reality, members of the Administration indicated that they hoped CBP agents would be more likely to make negative credible fear determinations, thereby reducing asylum claims.⁵⁴ The *Amici* respectfully request that the Court recognize Defendants' actions for what they are—a misbegotten effort to functionally eliminate the availability of asylum to vulnerable immigrants in service of an unfounded animus toward asylum seekers. CONCLUSION The justifications offered by Defendants for the devastating Turnback Policy do not stem from legitimate concerns about capacity or ability to accommodate asylum seekers at the U.S.-Mexico border, but rather they are pretext for a policy animated by hostility to immigrants, particularly those from Latin America, and a desire to limit migration to the United States. For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. Dated: October 27, 2020 Respectfully submitted, By: /s/ Harrison J. Frahn IV Harrison J. Frahn IV SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT LLP 2475 Hanover Street Palo Alto, CA 94304 Telephone: (650) 251-5065 Facsimile: (650) 251-5002 Counsel for Amici Curiae ⁵⁴ *Id.* ("One current and one former DHS official, both speaking on the condition of anonymity, said Miller has long seen asylum officers as soft and believes border

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agents would be tougher critics of asylum seekers.").

19 Brief of Amici Curiae in Support of Pls. MSJ

APPENDIX A

The Asian Law Alliance is a non-profit organization providing equal access to the justice system for Asian Pacific Islander and low-income populations in the Silicon Valley. Our mission is through providing legal counseling, community education and community organizing, we promote self-sufficiency, self-reliance, and a better quality of life for all. The Asian Law Alliance has helped tens of thousands of people in obtaining decent housing, justice in the immigration process, and access to basic human and legal rights.

Bet Tzedek, Hebrew for "House of Justice," has for nearly forty-five years provided free legal services and counsel in a comprehensive range of practices areas. Today, Bet Tzedek represents unaccompanied immigrant children who qualify for asylum, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, and other forms of relief.

Catholic Charities Community Services, Archdiocese of New York

Division of Immigrant & Refugee Services provides immigration legal assistance
in New York City and the Lower Hudson Valley to adults, children, and families
seeking protection from violence, abuse, and persecution, and to those seeking
family reunification, employment authorization, release from detention, or
residence and citizenship; we also provide resettlement support to newly arrived
refugees and asylees, job development and employment prep to vulnerable
newcomers, integration and ESL assistance to adults and children, and hotline and
information services to over 65,000 people each year.

City Bar Justice Center, a nonprofit affiliate of the New York City Bar Association, provides free legal services to those in need; mobilizes pro bono lawyers, law firms, and corporate legal departments; educates the public on legal issues; and impacts public policy. CBJC serves more than 20,000 low-income New Yorkers annually, including those seeking asylum and other humanitarian immigration relief.

HIAS and Council Migration Services, Inc. of Philadelphia, d/b/a HIAS Pennsylvania ("HIAS Pennsylvania") is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization that was founded in 1882 to assist Jewish immigrants fleeing persecution in Europe.

Today it provides legal and supportive services to immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers from all backgrounds in order to assure their fair treatment and full integration into American society.

Immigrant Defense Project is a not-for-profit legal resource and training center dedicated to promoting fundamental fairness for immigrants having contact with the criminal justice system, immigration detention, and removal proceedings. IDP provides attorneys, immigrants, and judges with expert legal advice, publications, and training on issues involving the interplay between criminal and immigration law. IDP seeks to improve the quality of justice for immigrants accused of crimes and therefore has a keen interest in ensuring that immigration law is correctly interpreted to give noncitizens the full benefit of their constitutional and statutory rights.

International Refugee Assistance Project is a legal advocacy organization for refugees and displaced people in need of a safe place to call home. IRAP works with clients to identify and navigate pathways to safety through free direct representation, policy advocacy, and litigation.

LatinoJustice PRLDEF is a national non-profit civil rights legal defense fund that has advocated for and defended the constitutional rights of all Latinos to ensure their equal protection under the law since 1972. LatinoJustice has engaged in and supported law reform litigation opposing expanded federal immigration enforcement and challenging government policies and practices seeking to arbitrarily curtail and limit immigrants' rights.

The Legal Project is a private non-profit in Albany, NY that provides legal representation and advice to both documented and undocumented individuals, including non-detained asylum applicants. TLP has represented and continues to represent asylum seekers who have crossed the southern border into the U.S. both at and outside of a port of entry.

Michigan Immigrant Rights Center is a statewide legal resource center for Michigan's immigrant communities, including Michigan's large and diverse Arab American community.

Pangea Legal Services is a non-profit organization that provides low-cost and free legal services to immigrants in removal proceedings. In addition to direct legal services, Pangea also advocates on behalf of the immigrant community

through policy advocacy, education, and legal empowerment efforts. Pangea has provided legal orientation to asylum seekers at the U.S.-Mexico border and is committed to advocating for clients who have been unlawfully denied their right to seek refuge in the United States.

The Public Law Center is a non-profit legal services organization located in Santa Ana, California, serving low-income residents of Orange County, California for over thirty-five years. Over the past year, PLC's immigration program has directly served over 1,600 individuals, including in the area of asylum. Over 40% of PLC's asylum seeking clients are from Central America.

University of California Irvine School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic ("UCI IRC") is a law clinic providing pro bono legal services to immigrants facing deportation. The Clinic also partners with community and legal advocacy organizations on policy and litigation projects to advance immigrants' rights and immigrant workers' rights. For several years, clinic students working under the supervision of faculty attorneys have represented immigrants detained at the Adelanto Detention Center in Orange County, California facilities in their bond hearings. Many of these individuals were unrepresented in their removal proceedings and subject to prolonged detention.

UnLocal, Inc. is a non-profit organization that provides direct immigration legal representation, legal consultations, and community education to New York City's undocumented immigrant communities. UnLocal attorneys currently