

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 12th St., SW
Washington, D.C. 20536



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

September 30, 2021

Hart W. Wood
American Oversight
1030 15th Street, NW
Suite B255
Washington, DC 20005

RE: American Oversight v. ICE, No. 20-1716
ICE FOIA Case Number 2020-ICLI-00056
Third Interim Release

Dear Mr. Wood:

This letter is the third interim response to your client's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), dated March 24, 2020. Your client seeks "any documents gathered in response to a request made to former Chief of Staff Thomas Blank on or around January 30, 2019, for 'any ICE Policy Memo's addressing enforcement, zero tolerance or family separation - from 2017 forward,' as reflected in ICE records previously released to American Oversight."

ICE has located 174 pages of potentially responsive records from ICE's Office of Policy and has processed these records under the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552. Of the 174 pages: 12 pages require consultation with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; five pages require consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection; 18 pages will be released in full; and portions of the remaining 139 pages will be withheld pursuant to FOIA Exemptions 5, 6, 7(C), and 7(E) as described below.

ICE has applied FOIA Exemption 5 to protect from disclosure inter-agency predecisional and deliberative communications and drafts.

FOIA Exemption 5 protects inter-agency or intra-agency deliberative process privilege, attorney work-product privilege, or attorney-client privilege information. Exemption 5 protects the integrity of the decision-making processes within the agency by exempting from mandatory disclosure opinions, conclusions, and recommendations included within inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters. The release of this internal information would discourage the expression of candid opinions and inhibit the free and frank exchange of information among agency personnel.

ICE has applied FOIA Exemptions 6 and 7(C) to protect from disclosure the personally identifiable information of DHS employees and third parties contained within the records.

FOIA Exemption 6 exempts from disclosure personnel or medical files and similar files the release of which would cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This requires a balancing of the public's right to disclosure against the individual's right to privacy. The privacy interests of the individuals in the records you have requested outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into the aforementioned balancing test.

FOIA Exemption 7(C) protects records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This exemption takes particular note of the strong interests of individuals, whether they are suspects, witnesses, or investigators, in not being unwarrantably associated with alleged criminal activity. That interest extends to persons who are not only the subjects of the investigation, but those who may have their privacy invaded by having their identities and information about them revealed in connection with an investigation. Based upon the traditional recognition of strong privacy interest in law enforcement records, categorical withholding of information that identifies third parties in law enforcement records is ordinarily appropriate. As such, I have determined that the privacy interest in the identities of individuals in the records you have requested clearly outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Please note that any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into this determination.

ICE has applied FOIA Exemption 7(E) to protect from disclosure internal agency law enforcement sensitive investigative techniques and internal agency URLs, agency case numbers, or database codes contained within the records.

FOIA Exemption 7(E) protects records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which would disclose techniques and/or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law. I have determined that disclosure of certain law enforcement sensitive information contained within the responsive records could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law. Additionally, the techniques and procedures at issue are not well known to the public.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Assistant United States Attorney Jeremy S. Simon at jeremy.simon@usdoj.gov.

Sincerely,

LYNNEA A
SCHURKAMP
Lynnea Schurkamp
Deputy FOIA Officer for –
Fernando Pineiro Jr.
(A)FOIA Officer

Digitally signed by
LYNNEA A SCHURKAMP
Date: 2021.09.30
12:25:49 -04'00'

Enclosure: 157 pages

cc: Jeremy Simon
Assistant United States Attorney

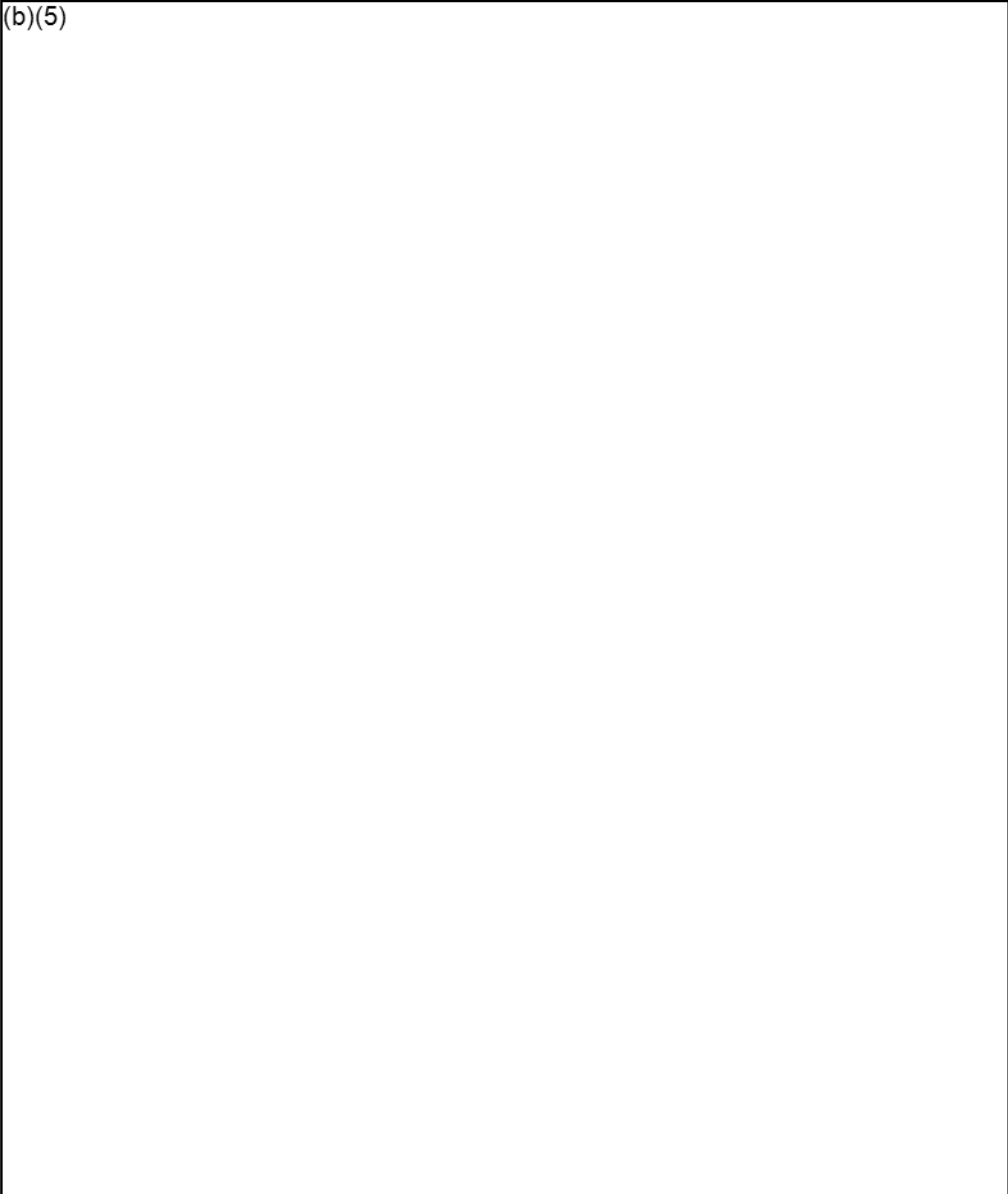
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**Narrative – Zero Tolerance, Children and Families at the Border: Victims of
a Broken Immigration System**

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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

APRIL 6, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR FEDERAL PROSECUTORS ALONG THE SOUTHWEST BORDER

FROM: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  4/6/18

SUBJECT: Zero-Tolerance for Offenses Under 8 U.S.C. § 1325(a)

On April 11, 2017, I issued a memorandum to all federal prosecutors entitled “Renewed Commitment to Criminal Immigration Enforcement,” in which I directed the prioritization of the prosecution of certain criminal immigration offenses. I further directed each United States Attorney’s Office along the Southwest Border to work with the Department of Homeland Security to develop guidelines for prosecuting offenses under 8 U.S.C. § 1325(a).

Those seeking to further an illegal goal constantly alter their tactics to take advantage of weak points. That means we must effectively respond with smart changes also. The recent increase in aliens illegally crossing our Southwest Border requires an updated approach. Past prosecution initiatives in certain districts—such as Operation Streamline—led to a decrease in illegal activities in those districts. We must continue to execute effective policies to meet new challenges.

Accordingly, I direct each United States Attorney’s Office along the Southwest Border—to the extent practicable, and in consultation with DHS—to adopt immediately a zero-tolerance policy for all offenses referred for prosecution under section 1325(a). This zero-tolerance policy shall supersede any existing policies. If adopting such a policy requires additional resources, each office shall identify and request such additional resources.

You are on the front lines of this battle. I respect you and your team. Your dedication and insight into border reality is invaluable. Keep us informed, and don’t hesitate to give us suggestions for improvement. Remember, our goal is not simply more cases. It is to end the illegality in our immigration system.

This guidance is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

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SEPARATION OF FAMILIES
March 19, 2018

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Matt Albence, ICE

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Staff Responsible for Briefing Memo: (b)(6); [redacted] ICE ERO Acting Chief of Staff, (b)(6);

(b)(6); [redacted]

Reviewed and approved by: Chief of Staff or higher, Title, Phone Number

OGC Reviewer: Attorney in Component Counsel or HQ, Title, Phone Number.

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QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Hearing on DHS's FY 2020 Budget- Acting Secretary Kevin McAleenan
Tuesday, April 30, 2019

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY
THE HONORABLE Pete Aguilar

Zero Tolerance Policy

Background: The FY2018 ICE ERO year-end removals report notes that ICE conducted about 95,360 removals of individuals with criminal convictions.

Question 56 (ICE): Could you please specify what number of those removals resulted from convictions made pursuant to the “*Zero-Tolerance Policy for Criminal Illegal Entry*” announced by the Department of Justice on April 6, 2018?

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Comprehensive list of questions/answers

HHS

- How many kids have been separated?

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- Does ICE send parents back without kids?

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- How does the process work for reunification with parents who have been adjudicated are being removed?

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- How long does it take for children to contact parents and parents to contact children once in custody?

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- How does ORR know where the parents are, and how does ICE know where the kids are?

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State

- In which cases (lawful and unlawful entries, including asylum requests in both cases) should families anticipate being separated?

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- Will you consider parents or adults traveling with children to be traffickers or smugglers? How do we determine this?

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- Will you deport children? If so, after what point, and to where? To whom will they be released to upon arrival?

(b)(5)

- Do claims of domestic violence or danger from non-political violence (gangs, criminal organizations) still serve as grounds for asylum?

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WH Comms

- Can you explain the difference between Central Americans and Mexicans processed at the border?

(b)(5)

- How many families who show up at ports of entry are separated?

(b)(5)

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- This can be for internal use, but Zero Tolerance doesn't apply to what age group of family?

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OVP

- Have we seen any decline in people trying to cross with kids over the past week since the massive press attention to the issue started? Or too early to discern an impact?

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- How many kids in detention have we discovered recently are not with actual parents or family (thus we can infer some kind of smuggling/trafficking.)?

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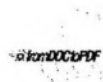
- How many children have been found dead from trying to cross the border over the past few years?

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- How quickly can families be sent back to Central America once the parent has been adjudicated (non-asylum cases)

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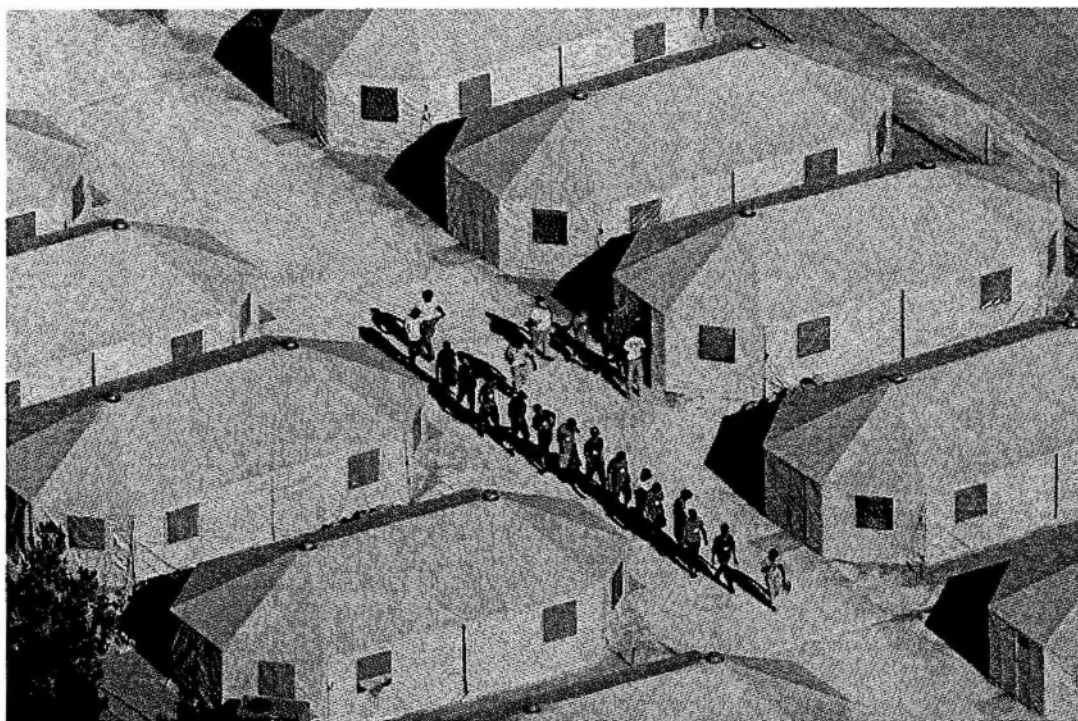
OPINION

06/22/2018 08:52 am ET

The Trauma Of Family Separation Will Haunt Children For Decades



Stephanie Carnes
Guest Writer



MIKE BLAKE / REUTERS

Immigrant children are being housed in tents in Tornillo, Texas, near the Mexican border on June 18.

On Wednesday, the Trump administration, under swelling public pressure, tweaked its zero tolerance policy that separated asylum seekers from their children at the Mexican border. While its cruel ploy of tearing children away from their parents lasted a month and a half or so — that we know of — the long-term damage done to those children will endure far longer. I've spent years trying to heal children who have suffered under similar policies.

Back in 2015, during the surge of unaccompanied children arriving from Central America, I was a clinician in a shelter program funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement, which is part of the Department of Health and Human Services. I assessed children for exposure to trauma and provided trauma-focused therapy.

A Customs and Border Protection facility houses immigrant children in Rio Grande City, Texas, on June 17.

Perhaps most heartbreaking for these children — like the infant reportedly ripped from her mother's breast — is the trauma of being separated from their primary caregiver. Young children define their worldview through interactions within their immediate environment. Children who have a consistent, positive relationship with their primary caregiver

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Children whose attachment has been ruptured often become mistrusting, fearful, angry and emotionally volatile adults.

So what will become of the 2,300 children separated from their families in recent weeks, some still waiting terrified in tender-age shelters at this very moment? The government has said it will make no effort to reunite them with their parents. There are two foreseeable outcomes. Unsurprisingly, since this barbaric policy was adopted with little forethought, both outcomes carry profoundly damaging consequences.

If they are deported, many of these frightened children will grow into adolescents who are unable to self-regulate emotionally, may have cognitive limitations and are fueled by rage. Essentially, they will be stuck in the "flight" mode of the neurobiological "fight or flight" process. That can make them especially vulnerable prey for gangs like MS-13, whose ability to recruit was supposedly being targeted by this family separation policy. The United States will have effectively deported a mental health crisis that will only exacerbate the problems these kids were fleeing in the first place.

And if they are granted asylum and stay? Even in the affluent, progressive and well-served county where I now work in a public high school, finding affordable Spanish-speaking mental health options is a struggle. Clinics are understaffed, waitlists are eternal and fees are too high. Trauma treatment is a long game, and it just isn't feasible for most recent immigrant families.

One way or the other, the effects of this weekslong injustice will reverberate for years, if not decades. If these children are sent home, their prospects are much worse for the harrowing experience stateside. And if they are permitted to stay, the already fraught process of adjusting and assimilating to a new country will be much harder in the aftermath of senseless cruelty.

Stephanie Carnes is a bilingual licensed clinical social worker at a public high school in New York. She was a clinician in a now-defunct ORR-funded unaccompanied minors program.

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The Trauma Of Family Separation Will Haunt Children For Decades

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Understanding the Mental Health Consequences of Family Separation for Refugees: Implications for Policy and Practice

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University of New Mexico

Deborah Bybee
Michigan State University

Jessica R. Goodkind
University of New Mexico

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Consistent evidence documents the negative impacts of family separation on refugee mental health and concerns for the welfare of distant family members and desire to reunite with family members as priorities for refugees postmigration. Less is known about refugees' emic perspectives on their experiences of family separation. Using mixed methods data from a community-based mental health intervention study, we found that family separation was a major source of distress for refugees and that it was experienced in a range of ways: as fear for family still in harm's way, as a feeling of helplessness, as cultural disruption, as the greatest source of distress since resettlement, and contributing to mixed emotions around resettlement. In addition to these qualitative findings, we used quantitative data to test the relative contribution of family separation to refugees' depression/anxiety symptoms, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, and psychological quality of life. Separation from a family member was significantly related to all 3 measures of mental health, and it explained significant additional variance in all 3 measures even after accounting for participants' overall level of trauma exposure. Relative to 26 other types of trauma exposure, family separation was 1 of only 2 traumatic experiences that explained additional variance in all 3 measures of mental health. Given the current global refugee crisis and the need for policies to address this large and growing issue, this research highlights the importance of considering the ways in which family separation impacts refugee mental health and policies and practices that could help ameliorate this ongoing stressor.

This article was published Online First June 15, 2017.

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This study was funded by a grant to JRG from the National Institute on Minority Health & Health Disparities (R01MD007712). We wish to acknowledge the contributions of our core research team members (Suha Amer, Brandon Baca, Charlisa Christian, R. Neil Greene, Brian Isakson, Eric Ndaheba, Martin Ndayisenga, and Mahbooba Pannah), community advisory council members (Habiba Alkozai, Malalai Alkozai, Rahilah Alkozai, Hala Al-kurdi, Muslim Al-kurdi, Larry Buelow, Sharief Hadi, Marshall Jenson, Desire Kasi, Antoinette Kasi, Kiri Mathsen, Nina Nahimana, Jerome Ndabirorere, Freedance Nibakiza, Jean Paul Ninziza, Ngerina Nyankundwakazi, Kresta Opperman, Mandy Ortaa Danielle Parker, Rosa Reyes, Seyyed Qasim Sadat, and Sadiqa Sadat), interviewers/interpreters/ research assistants (Safaa Abid, Hadeer Albazzaz, Ebtisam Ali, Abdulmir Alibrahimi, Motasem Aljubury, Mohammed Alkawaz,

Sulah Alkawaz, Rana Al-khafaji, Odai Amer, Salim Ansari, Mika Armenta, Warood Arrawi, Samia Ayoubi, Karim Bakhsh, Venes Barlas, Jodi Beers, Chanda Begin, Kaveri Bisht, Alexandra Cervantes, Yousif Dabbach, Yuka Doherty, Jennifer Espinosa, Mariah Everett, Abdul Fahim, Mallory Fallin, Marilyn Garcia, Julia George-Jones, Noha Ghaly, Sharief Hadi, Caroline Hanawalt, Alyssa Herrera, Courtney Howe, Yasir Hussain, Parwin Hussaini, Alaa Hussein, Mohammed Ismail, Peace Izabayo, Maribel Jauregui, Kerstin Kalke, Elijah Kamermans, Arif Khan, Kelly Kourouma, Sonam Lama, Kaleka Lukusa, Sherry MacKay, Arianna Martinez, Ahmad Manshad, Ahmed Mashhadi, Larissa Messier, Cytia Mfurakazi, Stephanie Mladinich, Chance Najera, Peter Njagi, Jemima Organ, Lorraine Pacheco, Danielle Parker, Jennifer Perry, Rose Rohr, Angelica Romero, Babak Shahsiah, Cece Shantzek, Ammar Sheraad, Sahar Shirzada, Sara Siyavoshi, Casey Smith, Chonour Varyani, Angelica Velasquez, Sage Vogel, Karen Wang, Sanaa Yaqoob, and Asma Yusufi), and all of the research participants and student advocates.

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Public Policy Relevance Statement

Although family reunification has been a consistent consideration within U.S. immigration and refugee policy in the past, recent government actions and policies suggest that this has changed, and that, in fact, current U.S. policies and practices have actually increased refugees' and immigrants' risks for being separated from their families. This study finds that family separation has dire mental health consequences for individuals and may impede newcomer integration in U.S. society. Thus, our findings highlight the importance of local, state, federal, and international immigration and refugee policies returning to a prioritization of family reunification.

Ongoing conflicts in southwest Asia and East Africa have resulted in the number of forcibly displaced people rising to an all-time high at the end of 2015, an estimated 65.3 million people worldwide (UNHCR Global Trends, 2016). This represented an increase of 12.4 million individuals during the 12 months of 2015, which equates to almost 34,000 people per day forced to leave their homes because of conflict or persecution. The majority of these 65 million people—approximately 40.8 million—are internally displaced persons, driven from their homes but remaining within the borders of their country of origin, while 21.3 million are classified as refugees. Refugee status is designated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and applies to those who have a well-founded fear of persecution should they return to their country of origin. States that produce refugees are sites of profound social upheaval, civil war, even genocide. Thus, most refugees have experienced traumatic events, such as torture, sexual assault, family fragmentation, and the death of loved ones (Knipscheer et al., 2015).

Given the difficult life experiences that many refugees have had to overcome, it is unsurprising that high rates of mental illness have been documented among refugee populations. Numerous studies have found that symptoms consistent with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), major depression, suicidality, and anxiety are reported more commonly among refugee groups living in exile than among the background populations in these states (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013; Fazel, Wheeler, & Danesh, 2005; Heeren, Mueller, Ehler, Schnyder, Copier, & Maier, 2012; Mills et al., 2005; Pham, Vinck, & Stover, 2009; Porter & Haslam, 2005; Robjant, Hassan, & Katona, 2009). However, rates of psychological distress among refugees are lower than might be expected given their levels of trauma exposure and extensive research has documented the importance of broadening the ways in which the impact of trauma are measured to include culturally specific measures of distress (Miller et al., 2006) and psychosocial adaptive systems (Silove, 1999).

While there has been a great deal of research on the role of premigration experiences in refugee mental health, only recently have researchers come to recognize how profoundly postmigration circumstance impacts refugee well-being (Miller & Rasmussen, 2010; Tempany, 2009). In fact, psychosocial stressors such as discrimination, lack of economic opportunity, and significant social isolation some refugees experience after resettlement may more strongly predict emotional distress than exposure to trauma before or during flight (Pernice & Brook, 1996; Porter & Haslam, 2005; Rasmussen et al., 2010). Furthermore, research shows that

trauma exposure does not straightforwardly cause emotional distress or mental illness in all people the same way—rather, its impacts are variable, depending in large part upon conditions that prevail after the trauma has occurred (Carswell, Blackburn, & Barker, 2011; Gorst-Unsworth & Goldenberg, 1998).

Among the range of postmigration factors that impact refugee mental health, familial fragmentation has emerged as an important one among a variety of refugee communities (Rousseau, Mekki-Berrada, & Moreau, 2001). Ethnographic research demonstrates that conceptions of family vary across cultures, with more expansive conceptualizations of family common in non-Western cultures (Georgas, Berry, van de Vijver, Kagitcibasi, & Poortinga, 2006). Of note, Muslim families often conceive of core family members from up to three or four generations (Dhimi & Sheikh, 2000). In recognition of the diverse meanings that family carries in different cultural settings, the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), in its 2008 Annual Tripartite Consultation on Settlement, attempted to extend to nonbiological members of a family group the same rights and protections as biological members (McDonald-Wilmsen & Gifford, 2016). The U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program resettles nuclear family units—parents and children. Moreover, family reunification for refugees outside the Refugee Resettlement Program has been limited, as the U.S. State Department now requires applicants to obtain DNA tests or official adoption papers to ensure the veracity of familial relationships of applicants of its P-3 visa program, which allows refugees to apply for resettlement of family members fleeing crisis (Worth, 2015).

Although family is constructed differently across cultural settings, preliminary research suggests that the effects of familial separation may be similar for refugees from different geocultural regions (Rousseau et al., 2001). Studies have repeatedly documented concerns for the welfare of distant family members and the desire to reunite with said family members as prominent priorities for refugees in the postmigration period (McDonald-Wilmsen & Gifford, 2016; Momartin et al., 2006; Rousseau et al., 2001). Although family separation clearly negatively impacts refugees' mental health, there is limited research that explores refugees' perspectives on their experiences of separation from family members, including the ways in which family separation impacts their mental health and how its impacts are manifested in their daily lives. It is also important to understand the relative importance of family separation on refugee mental health compared with other traumas and life stressors. Given the current global refugee crisis and the need for policies to address this large and growing issue,

research on familial fragmentation and mental health that addresses these gaps is particularly important.

Method

The data we are reporting on in this article were collected as part of a randomized controlled trial, funded by the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (R01MD007712) and approved by the University of New Mexico Human Research Protections Office, that examines the efficacy of a community-based advocacy, learning, and social support intervention to improve the mental health of recently arrived adult refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Great Lakes Region of Africa. The mixed methods study uses a convergent parallel design and includes quantitative and qualitative data collected from participants at four time points over a period of 14 months; the data are analyzed separately and integration occurs at the analytic level (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011). Quantitative data is being analyzed to determine the impact of the intervention on reducing refugees' psychological distress, increasing protective factors, and engaging and retaining refugee adults with PTSD in Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET; Schauer, Neuner, & Elbert, 2005). NET is an evidence-based, short-term intervention that has been implemented and tested with people from many different parts of the world, including the Middle East and Africa. NET includes aspects of trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy and testimony therapy and involves exposure but within the context of an individual's whole life. The narrative structure of NET is more culturally consistent with many non-Western cultures, and it enables the individual to address multiple traumatic events. Qualitative interviews are being used to explore participants' experiences of resettlement, to explore experiences with and effects of the intervention, to inform interpretation of quantitative data, and to investigate unexpected impacts of the study on participants.

Participants

The overall study will be implemented with four cohorts. For each year of the study, all refugees in Albuquerque from the above countries who have been resettled in the United States within the last 3 years are invited to join the study. Participants are then randomized by family groups into control and intervention conditions. The control group is invited to attend a one-time stress management session, and the intervention group is invited to participate in the 6-month intervention in which participants are paired with undergraduate students who are trained in a mutual learning and advocacy model with the aim of increasing access to resources and social support. Participants in both conditions who are experiencing symptoms associated with posttraumatic stress disorder are offered Narrative Exposure Therapy.

The current research involves quantitative and qualitative data collected from initial preinterviews with refugee participants in the first three cohorts of the larger study (participants enrolled between October 2013 through November 2015). Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from 165 participants, through interviews and self-administered questionnaires translated into participants' languages. Participants came from three main regions: Afghanistan/Persian area (52), Iraq/Syria (77), and Great

Lakes Region of Africa (36). Potential participants (all refugees living in Albuquerque who were from the three regions of interest and who had been in the United States fewer than 3 years) were contacted by bilingual/bicultural study staff who briefly explained the study over the phone and arranged in-person meetings with refugees who were interested, at which time the study was explained in more detail. Eighty-five percent of eligible refugees agreed to participate in the study. Participant ages ranged from 18 to 71, with a mean of 36.29 and *SD* of 12.13. Eighty-six (52.0%) were women. In terms of time in the United States, the mean time was 7.81 months (*SD* = 7.22), with 40 participants here fewer than 2 months, 49 participants here between 2.0 and 4.9 months, 38 participants here between 5 and 12 months, and 38 participants here more than 12 months.

Data Collection

Interviews took place in participants' homes and were conducted by a bicultural interpreter who spoke the participant's native language and a native English speaker. Whenever possible (and almost all of the time), project staff and interviewees were matched by gender: men were interviewed by men and women by women.

The qualitative semistructured component of each interview was comprised of open ended questions that covered a variety of topics: personal background, resettlement experience in the United States, challenges and benefits of living in the United States, impacts of resettlement on family members, social support, access to resources and perceived cultural difference and cultural maintenance, hopes and goals for the future. Questions were asked in English, then interpreted, participants responded, and responses were interpreted back into English. The entire qualitative portion was recorded with the participant's consent. Average interview length was 50 min; the range was 12 to 143 min.

Qualitative Analyses and Results

The importance of familial separation emerged as numerous study team members who participated in initial qualitative analyses were struck by the frequency, poignancy, and intensity of refugees' discussions of their separation from family members and its deep impact on their daily lives and well-being. These observations were the impetus for the analyses and results described here.

Qualitative Data Analysis

English portions of the qualitative interviews were transcribed by a professional transcriptionist. When possible, project staff speaking the participant's language checked interpretation for accuracy. Transcripts were then formatted, anonymized and imported into Nvivo 10 (QSR International, 2012), a qualitative data management package. All text was then coded using a multiphase process. First, transcripts were coded according to question, allowing for rapid analysis of our semistructured data. Second, all text was coded thematically using a hierarchical coding tree by two coders working independently. The data analysis team conducted a series of meetings to define codes to ensure consistency in the

way they were applied to the data. Our goals were not to have coders apply the codes in exactly the same manner, but to allow for inclusion of the perspectives of a diverse team of analysts, which include refugee members, to apply the codes in a way that ensures ongoing discussion of interpretation and meaning. Third, analytic memos on major themes were created to analyze content for patterns and anomalies across the data, akin to focused coding as described by Charmaz (2014). The first author created analytic memos examining the effects of family separation on participant health.

Qualitative Results

Data from the semistructured qualitative interviews demonstrated that a major source of distress for participants is separation from their family members that comes with settling in a new country. This distress is experienced and described in a range of ways: as fear for family still in harm's way, as a feeling of powerlessness to assist distant family members, as the greatest source of distress since resettlement, as mixed emotions around the decision to resettle in the United States, as feeling constrained about what one can communicate to distant family, and as a cultural disruption.

Fear for physical safety of family still in conflict zone. Interviewees discussed fears for family members' safety on many occasions. Participants often described the negative emotional impact that these fears have on their lives here in the United States. One 33-year old Iraqi woman, Halima (all names are pseudonyms to protect the identity of participants), noted:

I'm not okay, psychologically. I feel really bad all the time, depressed, because we left our family in Iraq. We always hear of explosions and bombings in Iraq. Where my family lives in Baghdad, it's not a very safe place. I'm not really happy.

A 49-year old Iraqi man, Mushtaq, noted how his concerns for his brother have a pervasive impact on his thought processes here in the United States:

It's still bad in Iraq now. I have a lot concerns about my brother, because he lives—my brother, he lives under the stress, and the bad security situation. Just I'm putting my mind [to] how [to] push my brother to the safer place. How can I push him to move out of Iraq to safe place?

Numerous participants downplayed the other stressors that exist in their lives in the United States, in deference to their concerns for distant family.

The concerns participants had for their family members back home were made more urgent and distressing when information about those family members was difficult to find. One 40-year old Congolese woman, Meissa, described how: "I don't feel really good about it because when it comes to my two sons I still don't know where they are right now, so it's really heartbreaking for me. I don't feel good about it."

Meanwhile, other participants described how news about the conflict back home created an urgent need to verify the safety of family members. One Iraqi man, Aleem, related: "I wanted always to check for their health or being well because of the bombing in

Iraq and unsafe situation so when I hear anything I would have to call and check for them."

Among the Iraqi and Afghan participants, those who were employed by U.S. or Coalition forces often described how their work history led to additional uncertainty or danger for their loved ones back home. One Afghan man noted that:

Because they would face arrest and threat, because they are parents of a person who have been working with the coalition forces for 5 years. So they are, it's important that they hide. They should keep it secret.

One Iraqi man provided a glimpse into how affected he was by this problem, how he thought about his family more often than he thought about himself:

Interviewer: How does being in touch with them affect your well-being?

Participant: Yeah, [being in touch with family back home] affect[s] me a lot and it helped me during my resettlement here but I'm always thinking about them more than myself because I'm worried about them.

Powerlessness to help distant family. Alongside fears for the safety of family members still in the conflict zone, another prominent theme was a feeling of powerlessness to help those family members. One Congolese woman, Ayana, stated that this feeling of powerlessness issued not only from the distance between her and her family back home, but from her impoverished circumstances here in the United States, "... if I had like money I could send her to support her. So that, but now we're crying together. We don't have anything." Moving to the United States had changed nothing for her family back home, and the participant also expressed pessimism about her future ability to help them materially. This seemed to make the separation from family more difficult to bear for this participant.

The notion that one derives personal fulfillment from helping family members—and is left disheartened when unable to do so—was present in other accounts as well. As Haleema, an Iraqi woman in her 60s discussed:

Since my daughters are over there [in Iraq] I cannot help them. Like I cannot sit with them, see them, so ... if they just get here I can like help them with their kids, like watching their kids, maybe feel comfortable when I see them ... [Iraqis] want to talk and to see each other so I will feel good if I do that.

The idea that family interaction will provide fulfillment for the participant was notable, beyond the obvious benefit it would provide for her daughters.

Dispersed family means unmet emotional needs.

Another theme prominent in our interviews was how individuals' socioemotional needs were not met when their family is spread out or distant. Participants detailed the ways in which having their relatives far away negatively impacted them, as well as relaying how their family members were responding to the participant being newly distant, here in the United States.

One Iraqi woman in her late 30s, Basmah, shared how her settling here in the United States had diminished her contact with

her family still living in Iraq, made her “emotionally tired.” And without her family, “here, there is nothing.”

Basmah’s comment highlighted that visiting with family is a restorative emotional experience from which one can draw strength, a sentiment seen in other participants’ accounts as well. An Iraqi man, age 28, Mukhalad, made very similar comments:

Interviewer: It [your mood] went down?

Participant: Yeah, ‘cause of my family. In Syria, I was not with my family all the time, but I had the chance to go see them whenever I want, but now I cannot, and this is the first Time I’ve been away from my family, like really, really far from them.

Mukhalad’s comment demonstrated that he considered a drop in mood to be the natural consequence of not having regular contact with family.

One Iraqi man in his late 40s named Mushtaq, spoke about how he felt emotionally isolated without his family members: “It’s not like a mental symptom. It’s like mental concerns. Because there is nobody from your friends, or from your relatives around you, can’t listen to you, or you can’t participate your concerns with them.” For Mushtaq, the separation from family meant not having anyone to discuss one’s concerns with. Other participants made similar observations, namely, that family helps an individual to deal with adversity, and that not having family around made difficult experiences even harder. Peter, a 28-year old Congolese man, had similar sentiments about the adversity he faced soon after arriving to the United States:

Physically, it didn’t really affect me, but mentally it really affected, ‘cause I was hurt. Especially at that time, with all that was happening, I really thought about my mother a lot. I wished she was there for me. Going through all those problem[s] without her, it really hurt my heart.

Peter’s comment suggested that family plays an important role in buffering a person against emotional shocks.

A variation on this theme emerged from a number of interviews—namely, that proximity of family allows individuals to be their best selves and to excel in life. Conversely, the absence of family served to slow or prevent growth or progress. A young Iraqi man, Amar, who was in his mid-20s, said the presence of family members was necessary for his own progress:

Interviewer: What are your hopes and ambitions for your family?

Participant: I wish they would come to the United States, come to this place so we’re all together again and they can help me to improve in my life basically, yeah.

A Congolese man, Zachariah, who was 40 years old, said being in touch with his family was “what adds beauty” to his life in the United States, and “If I’m not in contact with them I won’t be happy.” These passages demonstrate the various emotional responses that participants experienced during family separation; participants often characterized this separation as their single greatest source of distress.

Separation as greatest source of distress. In a number of passages, participants stated that the distance from their family members, and the emotional distress this engendered, was either their foremost concern in the United States, or the most distressing aspect of their life postresettlement. For Jameel, a 63-year old Iraqi man, being distant from his sons still in Iraq, was the only grievance he had about the United States: “So the main problem is the sons but otherwise I love U.S. I feel very safe, very happy, like all the benefits, everything is good.” In a separate interview, his wife Asal, an Iraqi woman in her late 50s, likewise characterized this distance from children as her chief concern:

Okay, so the most thing make me sad [is] my son in Iraq, I wish that I can make him come here like in any way ‘cause he’s [the youngest] and he was the closest [son] to us, like every Time I talk to him he tells me, “I feel alone in the whole world, like when you just left.” So I’m so sad for him. I want him to come here so it’s the most thing that makes me sad.

Later on, speaking more directly about her health, Asal described how the presence of her sons here in the United States was the only missing precondition for her to have good health:

Interviewer: Okay. So you talked a little bit about some health difficulties you’re facing. What do you think you need in order to heal or get better?

Participant: My sons. Yeah.

Interviewer: Okay, how do you think that will make you better?

Participant: When they come here first of all I wouldn’t be alone so that’s going to help a lot. Second, I feel that they can help me, like help me for work, help me for not to be alone, to be a big family, to be happy, and . . . sometimes when I talk to my sons’ kids, like when I just hear their voices I think to go back, like just for them. So I just want to be with them, to be happy.

The participant believed that her sense of loneliness would be resolved by her sons’ arrival, that they could help her carry out her daily duties, and then described the duty she felt to care for her grandchildren, which at times gave her the urge to return to Iraq, despite the risks.

A 19-year old Iraqi woman, Delal, had similar feelings about her distance from her parents, which she characterized as the factor that most impacted her health here in the United States: “My parents is the most thing that makes me feel really bad because I [am] so worried about them, I miss them, I feel sad, yeah, so it’s mostly this [that has affected my health during resettlement].”

Felicia, the Congolese woman quoted earlier, had a similarly comprehensive description of how her family arriving to the United States would benefit her health:

Interviewer: So you’ve mentioned that you have headaches, and sometimes you think a lot, and the stress, what do you think you need in order to heal or get better?

Participant: I need like someone to talk to. I need like to see my family. Yeah . . .

Interviewer: Like how do you think it would help you?

Participant: To erase my stress. Yeah.

Interviewer: And if you were able to talk to your family how would that help?

Participant: So much, it going to help me so much because my family, they're part of me. The presence of one's family is felt by participants to be a necessary condition for maintenance or recovery of good health. Given the scope of the distress that family separation caused participants, participants often experienced mixed emotions over their decision to resettle in the United States.

Feeling conflicted about decision to resettle in the United States. Because distance from family was often an overriding concern for study participants, one that sometimes dwarfed their relative satisfaction with other dimensions of life, participants also stated that separation from family contributed to emotional conflict related to their presence here in the United States. As one 44-year old Iraqi woman, Walaa, related,

[I]t's really hard for me just to leave them there behind, but at the same time, I'm thinking of my kids and their safety, which is my priority. . . . There, no, I have to be worried because they might face bombs and kidnapping and that is not safe at all for them. Here, they are really fine and safe, and that will make me feel really—it's a relief and make me feel comfortable. What can I do? It just have a price.

The "price," for Walaa seemed to be a trade-off between her children living with safety and security here in the United States, which had obvious and overriding benefit in her mind, but which came at the cost of distance from other family members. "What can I do?" she asked, as if to say that there was no perfect course of action in her situation, but that she considered the needs of her children first.

An Iraqi woman in her mid-30s, Halima, described how, for her, the safety of her immediate family was likewise paramount:

My family in Iraq, they are sad that we left. They're not really happy, but we are very happy because now we're safe. It's so different in here. We were living in a war zone, so this is really safe. We're happy.

Another Iraqi woman, Azhar, who was 20 years old, described how the dissonant feelings that participants experience are matched by a peculiar blend of emotions in their family members back home:

So they were very sad that we are leaving because, you know, it's far away from here. We are going to miss them a lot. But at the same time, they encouraged us to come here because, you know . . . when we were in Iraq during the war, my dad got kidnapped, my brother get to be disabled because of the war there, so they were praying for us, encouraging us to go and say please, be safe, we want you to live. "Go and try to find a better life, a safer life there." . . . So it's kind of having two things like they are sad we are not there but at the same time they are comfortable, they are happy that we are safe here now.

Thus, for Azhar, this "success" was a mixed experience, tempered by sadness and longing.

Another Iraqi man, Zaid, age 50, hinted at the "mixed" emotional experience of leaving family behind to come to the United States, and how this caused "emotional issues:"

One feet here, one feet back home. Do you understand me? Then I feel like always I am in the middle, or I can tell you: my body here, but my soul there. That's what. Then that's me, cause me like emotional issue[s], mental things together.

A related but distinct theme of emotional conflict was relayed by participants who said that while their families were happy they were in the United States, ironically, they were not happy being here. A 22-year old Afghan man, Farid, stated: "They are so happy for me. But I'm not so happy."

Still another example of emotional dissonance was found in the comments of some Afghan participants. A 40-year old Afghan woman named Diba described how the expectations and preferences of her family members back in Afghanistan contributed to her family's uncertainty when immigrating to the United States:

We didn't tell them until we [arrived] here. Then we informed the families in Afghanistan that [we] were in U.S. Some of them were happy, some of them not, some have bad mentality about U.S. They do not know what's going on here.

When Diba said that her relatives "don't know what's going on here," she seemed to suggest that her relatives did not know about the aspects of life in the United States that she and her family had come to value. The discordance that participants experienced when confronted with the opinions and experiences of distant family members contributed to another theme found in our interviews, that participants felt constrained about what they could communicate to their distant family members.

Feeling constrained in what one can communicate to distant family. During interviews, participants frequently relayed their misgivings about communicating to distant family members the full details of their resettlement here in the United States. One Iraqi man, Saad, aged 40, discussed how he withheld details of his difficulties in order that he might prevent his family from feeling frustration:

Honestly, when I am talking to them and when I keep contact with them I have to say that everything is perfect, and I have to—because I do not want to push them for frustration, in order not to be frustrated over there, because they are planning to come here. I do not have to say that [resettlement agency] treated me just like this way, as I mentioned before. I have to keep that by myself in order to prevent them from the frustration.

Hearing of the difficult times he had experienced in the United States, he believed, would be very distressing to them.

Similarly Mushin, a 43-year old Iraqi man shared how he avoided communicating with his family through video calls, so that his family would not be alarmed by his appearance, which he considered to be an indicator of his unhealthy state. When asked how it impacted his health when he talked to his family, he responded, "Actually I feel sad because they used to see me in a better situation, healthy. And if they see me like that right now I will feel very sad and uncomfortable, so that will affect my situation, my health."

An Iraqi woman in her late 30s, Shaymaa, shared that she was reluctant to contact her family because she did not want to tell them how difficult life had proven for her in the United States:

Actually, I try to not contact them very much because I do not want to tell them the issue, the truth. Because our people, they know America is very great place and all the people here are very happy and rich, but this is not the truth. Then I cannot call them and tell them the[se] things ha[ve] not happened to me. Then I wait 'til maybe after 1 year, or I do not know when, but just 'til I can find a good job, like my job as a teacher or teacher assistant. . . . I cannot tell them now what's happening right now, that's difficult.

Like Saad, Shaymaa had made the judgment that sharing her difficulties with her distant family members would not serve her interests or theirs.

Separation as cultural disruption. While some participants described the toll that distance from family took on them in emotional terms, others spoke of challenges that it presented to cultural or religious practice. Zaid mentioned that in Iraqi culture, the word “family” means extended family rather than being limited to nuclear family. An Iraqi woman, Areej, who was in her early 30s, voiced a similar idea when she said that the most difficult thing about coming to the United States was leaving their families, because they are “a part of us.”

Mukhalad attributed straying from strict religious practice to not having family members around him:

Like I told you, my family's not here, so there is nothing to keep me in base with that, with my religion, with my spiritual things. It's very hard to do it at home, so yeah. I've been starting to lose track of that.

His matter of fact response suggested the ways in which absence of family members could result in disconnection with well-established spiritual practices. One Afghan man, Atash, who was in his mid-40s, spoke about the universality of familial separation for refugees, and offered a unique description of how he imagined the family: “[It's] a big concern for all the refugees. The family is like a body. If you lose a body part, you are disabled.”

Meanwhile, Zachariah, a Congolese man, described his wish to see his parents immigrate to the United States in terms of the cultural continuity they would be able to provide for his children:

I really need my parents here. I really want to see my family here because in the country back home they are not okay. . . . And I need my children also to learn about the culture where I come from. I think that legacy can only be given from my parents.

Zachariah later repeated his wish to have his parents immigrate to the United States as his “number one” worry. When asked why this was important, he again emphasized the cultural background that they would serve to connect him and his family with, because connection to one's culture had ontological value in itself: “It is important because I believe somebody who does not know he or she comes from is a lost person. He loses focus in life.” A 19-year old Afghan woman named Elham similarly described her wish to see her family in cultural terms:

I miss my family. There is no one around me to talk with me and guide me in my life in the U.S. The culture is very different here and I need someone to communicate [with me] and guide me.

The participant framed her desire for family members close by as “guidance,” implying that she felt disoriented, even adrift, without them.

Our qualitative results show that in response to open-ended questions about refugee resettlement, health, and well-being, family separation was named repeatedly as the most distressing aspect of many refugees' resettlement experiences. Participants discussed family separation as having a large impact on their mental and physical health, and mentioned it in ways that suggest it also affected their feelings of self-efficacy and agency with respect to postmigration life.

Quantitative Analyses and Results

After exploring the in-depth qualitative data on refugees' experiences of familial fragmentation and separation and the ways in which it impacted their mental health and resettlement experiences, we decided to augment these analyses with an examination of our quantitative data. The mixed method approach of the overall study was chosen to provide opportunities for such triangulation of findings (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011). In this case, we sought to explore whether our quantitative data confirmed our qualitative findings related to the negative impact of family separation on refugee participants' mental health, and furthermore, to examine the strength of the relationship of family separation to participants' mental health, relative to other traumatic stressors.

Quantitative Measures and Data Analysis

This study included three measures of psychological well-being: the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 measure of emotional distress (Derogatis et al., 1974), the PTSD Checklist—Civilian Version (Weathers et al., 2013), and the World Health Organization Psychological Quality of Life scale (The WHOQOL Group, 1998). All measures were translated by two people and independently back-translated by two others. Discrepancies in translation were resolved through discussion among translators and the fourth author. Although not included here, the overall study also involved the development and testing of culturally specific measures of psychological distress for each refugee group.

Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 (HSC-25). The HSC-25 is a self-report measure of anxiety and depression symptoms that has been used successfully and repeatedly with populations throughout the world, including refugees (e.g., Cepeda-Benito et al., 2000; Hermansson, Timpka, & Thyberg, 2002; Ichikawa, Nakahara, & Wakai, 2006; Mollica, Wyshak, de Marneffe, Khuon, & Lavelle, 1987; Nickerson et al., 2011; Smith Fawzi et al., 1997) and was rated by Hollifield and colleagues (2002) in their review of mental health measures for refugees as one of only two instruments to meet all five of their established criteria. Response choices for each item are on a Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 4 (*extremely*). The HSC-25 produces three scores: total score (mean of all 25 items), depression score (mean of the 15 depression items), and anxiety score (mean of the 10 anxiety items). It has been consistently shown in multiple populations that the total score is highly correlated with severe emotional distress of unspecified diagnosis, and that the depression score is correlated with

major depression as defined by the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association-Fourth Edition (DSM-IV)*. We used the total score (calculated as the mean of all items) in the current study. Participants' scores ranged from 1.00 to 3.67, with $M = 1.64$, $SD = 0.64$. Typically, a score of 1.75 or above suggests clinically significant distress; 29.4% of our participants had scores above this cutoff. Cronbach's α in our study was .96, with a range of item-total correlations from .66–.79.

PTSD Symptom Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C).

The PCL-C is a self-report measure of 17 PTSD symptoms that reflect the *DSM-IV* criteria/symptoms. An advantage of the PCL-C is that it asks about symptoms in relation to generic "stressful experiences," which allows for inclusion of the multiple traumas refugees may have experienced because symptom endorsements are not attributed to a specific event (although we also used a measure of trauma exposure, described subsequently, to verify that participants had experienced at least one trauma that would warrant completion of the PCL-C). The PCL-C is designed to produce a total symptom severity score (range = 17–85), which is obtained by summing the scores from each of the 17 items that have response options ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 5 (*extremely*). The PCL-C can also be used to make a "presumptive" determination of whether respondents meet the *DSM-IV* criteria for PTSD, but we did not attempt to make diagnoses for our study, both because of our focus on symptom change rather than diagnosis and because we did not include a structured clinical interview. Cutpoint scores ranging from 30–50 have been recommended for the PCL-C, depending upon the population and setting of administration (Blanchard, Jones-Alexander, Buckley, & Forneris, 1996; Freedy et al., 2010). Based on review of relevant research, our clinical team chose to use a cutpoint score of 40 for this study. Our participants' scores ranged from 17.00 to 81.00, with $M = 33.91$, $SD = 16.20$, $\alpha = .95$, range of item-total correlations = .45–.80, and 27.8% of participants having a PTSD score above the clinical cutpoint score of 40.

World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale-Brief Version (WHOQOL-BREF). The WHOQOL-BREF is a 26-item quality of life measure that was collaboratively developed by researchers at 15 international WHO field centers, with the goal of creating a quality of life assessment that would be applicable cross-culturally and that would assess respondents' quality of life from their own perspective (The WHOQOL Group, 1998). The full version of the WHOQOL has 100 items. The WHOQOL has four domains: physical health, psychological well-being, social relationships, and environment. For this study, we used three items from the psychological well-being subscale of the WHOQOL-BREF, which includes items that measure positive feelings, spirituality/religion/personal beliefs, and thinking, learning, memory and concentration. Response choices for each item are on a Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 5 (*an extreme amount*). Total subscale score is calculated as a sum of all items (possible range of 3 to 15), with higher scores indicating more positive quality of life. Participants' scores ranged from 3.00 to 15.00, with $M = 9.78$, $SD = 2.88$, $\alpha = .80$, range of item-total correlations = .36–.47. The WHOQOL-BREF is not designed to have specific cut-off scores, but rather is used to obtain a subjective assessment of respondents' quality of life.

Trauma exposure and family separation. Trauma exposure was assessed by a 27-item checklist that was created for our study in consultation with several clinical researchers who focus on trauma exposure in refugee populations and included items from Weine and colleagues (1995), Foa and colleagues (1993), and the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (Mollica et al., 1992). Participants' scores ranged from 0 to 25 (indicating that some participants did not endorse any of the 27 items of trauma exposure while some participants reported experiencing 25 of the 27 types of trauma); $M = 8.45$, $SD = 6.19$, $\alpha = .91$, item-total correlations = .24–.59. One trauma exposure item in the 27-item checklist assessed whether the participant had experienced "separation from a family member or loved one"; this item was endorsed by 93 (56.4%) of the participants. This item was removed from the overall trauma score to examine its separate effects; for the remaining 26-item scale, $M = 7.72$, $SD = 5.81$.

Quantitative Data Analysis

To explore whether the negative impact of family separation on refugee participants' mental health could be seen in the quantitative data, we first used *t* tests to compare individuals who reported family separation with those who did not on each of the three measures of psychological well-being. We then performed a multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) on the set of three mental health variables by family separation, adjusting for the potentially confounding effects of overall trauma and months in the United States. To reduce the impact of missing data, we imputed three scores affecting two participants, using expectation maximization (Enders, 2010).

Quantitative Results

Table 1 contains means, *SDs*, and *t* tests comparing refugees who had experienced family separation with those who had not on the three measures of psychological well-being plus overall trauma exposure and weeks in the United States. Refugees who reported family separation had significantly higher levels on the Hopkins measure of anxiety and depression and the PTSD checklist and significantly lower levels of psychological quality of life. They also reported higher levels of overall trauma. There were no differences on length of time in the United States.

Table 2 presents the results of MANCOVA by family separation on the three psychological well-being measures, adjusting for overall trauma and time in the United States. As expected, the effect of overall trauma exposure was significant in the multivariate test and all univariate tests, accounting for 3 to 25% of the variance in the individual psychological well-being measures. After accounting for the effects of overall trauma, family separation showed significant effects in both the multivariate test as well as the univariate tests for all three psychological well-being measures. Family separation accounted for an additional 4% of the variance in the Hopkins measure of anxiety and depression symptoms, 7% of the variance in PTSD symptoms, and 5% of the variance in psychological quality of life.

To assess whether other specific types of trauma also explained additional variance after controlling for overall trauma exposure, each of the other 26 items of the trauma exposure measure was

Table 1. *Psychological Well-Being, Overall Trauma Exposure, and Months in the United States by Family Separation*

Dependent variables	Family separation (<i>n</i> = 93)		No family separation (<i>n</i> = 72)		Comparative statistic	
	Mean	<i>SD</i>	Mean	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i> (163)	<i>p</i>
Hopkins symptom checklist	1.85	.66	1.37	.49	5.31	<.001
PTSD checklist	40.12	17.04	25.52	10.30	6.81	<.001
WHO psychological quality of life	9.04	2.78	10.74	2.73	3.91	<.001
Overall trauma exposure (26-item)	9.90	5.33	4.90	5.20	6.03	<.001
Months in United States	8.53	7.94	6.88	6.09	1.51	.13

Note. PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder; WHO = World Health Organization.

tested. Only one other item—having experienced physical assault, beating, or torture—explained additional variance in all three measures of psychological well-being.

Discussion

In-depth qualitative interviews with 165 recently resettled refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Great Lakes Region of Africa revealed that family separation was one of the most salient and distressing aspects of their resettlement experiences. Quantitative data from the same refugee participants confirmed the strong negative association between family separation and mental health, and further highlighted that family separation explained additional variance in depression/anxiety symptoms, PTSD symptoms, and psychological quality of life after controlling for overall trauma exposure. This is particularly striking because only one of the other 26 types of trauma exposure measured explained additional variance in all three measures of mental health. These findings emphasize the importance of conducting mixed methods research with refugee populations to enable us to more comprehensively understand refugee experiences and also suggest numerous implications for policy and practice.

Refugee participants repeatedly discussed separation from family members as a major stressor and family reunification as one of the primary needs they had to improve their quality of life in the United States. While much research on refugee well-being has focused on premigration trauma, increasingly researchers have sought to examine resettlement stressors and the role they play in mental health and social integration (e.g., Carswell et al., 2011; Miller & Rasmussen, 2010). Family separation can be construed as both a premigration trauma and as an ongoing postmigration

stressor; it is a temporal process that does not end, and indeed may be exacerbated by resettlement in the United States as geographical distances between family members increase. Rousseau and colleagues (2001) note that: “For refugees who have had traumatic experiences, extended separation from family members may serve as a continuing link to an unbearable past” (p. 41). Thus, familial separation is a phenomenon that connects pre- and postmigration experiences. This understanding is consistent with transnational theorizing of migration, which has upended the notion of a distinct separation between pre- and postmigration life (Basch, Glick Schiller, & Szanton Blanc, 1994).

More important, our results further elucidate the ways in which familial separation spans pre- and postmigration experience through participants’ descriptions of their ongoing fears for family still in harm’s way, their feelings of powerlessness to assist their distant family members, their separation from family as the greatest source of distress since resettlement, their experiences of mixed emotions around the decision to resettle in the United States, their constrained feelings about being able to seek social support from distant family members because of not wanting to burden family members living in danger with their difficulties, and the cultural disruption that resulted from being separated from family.

Our qualitative data show that refugees experience separation from family in a number of ways, and describe the emotional impacts of this separation in diverse language. Common to these accounts, however, is the notion that this separation is a noxious experience, a stressor. As discussed previously, research has shown that ongoing stressors play a critical role in mediating the impacts of past traumas on emotional well-being in refugees (Steel et al., 1999). For professionals working with refugees and for policymakers who make decisions that impact refugees’ ability to

Table 2. *MANCOVA on Three Measures of Psychological Well-Being by Family Separation, Adjusting for Overall Trauma, and Months in United States*

Effects	Multivariate tests			Hopkins symptom checklist			Univariate tests for each dependent variable					
	<i>F</i> (3, 159)	<i>p</i>	η^2	<i>F</i> (1, 161)	<i>p</i>	η^2	PTSD checklist		WHO psychological quality of life			
Family separation	4.51	.01	.08	7.04	.01	.04	11.89	<.001	.07	7.83	.01	.05
Overall trauma exposure (covariate)	19.60	<.001	.27	29.90	<.001	.16	53.40	<.001	.25	4.17	.04	.03
Months in United States (covariate)	1.09	.36	.02	.01	.93	.00	.21	.64	.00	1.31	.25	.02

Note. MANCOVA = multivariate analysis of covariance; PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder; WHO = World Health Organization.

reunify with family members, the need to neutralize ongoing stressors should be paramount. However, as Rousseau and colleagues (2001) speculate, countries of permanent settlement may tend to focus on past traumas in studies of refugee mental health:

Perhaps the fact that there is greater academic interest in trauma than in separation reflects the political dimension of these phenomena: armed conflict and war trauma are seen as the violence of others (Kleinman & Kleinman, 1997), whereas an examination of prolonged separations highlights Western administrative violence. (Rousseau et al., 2001, p. 56)

Rousseau and colleagues suggest that the extended separations from family that refugees experience—often as relatives' refugee or immigration cases pend according to an unknown timeline—are examples of “Western administrative violence” that presumably continue to cause harm to refugees and should be acknowledged and addressed when considering how to improve the well-being of refugees.

Indeed, a common feature of many of the separations that our interviewees related was an unknown duration. Participants variously articulated hopes, dreams, and, occasionally, plans for the reunion with family, but seldom stated concrete dates or timelines. It is this uncertainty around the reunion with family that makes these separations examples of “ambiguous loss,” a kind of relational disorder described by Boss (2010) in which a loved one is either physically present but psychologically absent, or psychologically present but physically absent. Examples relevant to this study included kidnapping, disappearance, or migration—all situations in which loss was unclear, confusing, incomprehensible, and, critically, defied closure (Boss, 2010). In such losses, there is “no verification, no closure, no rituals for support, and thus no resolution of grief” (Boss, 2010, p. 144).

In the case of third country resettlement, one could argue that safety concerns are dramatically lessened for at least some members of the family, which certainly creates an avenue for increased hope for the future and family reunification. Still, it is important to note that Laban and colleagues (2004) found that protracted administrative limbo was an important risk factor for psychopathology in Iraqi asylum seekers, with those who had spent longer in the process more likely to have higher levels of psychiatric distress. Hauff and Vaglum's (1995) research also suggests that longer separations may contribute to more pathology: “Refugees may feel that they never will see their families again, but it is difficult to mourn since the people they miss are in fact still alive. Exile normally implies an unfavourable situation for mourning, because of social deprivation and isolation and a feeling of a lack of safety” (p. 366).

Limitations

Although our study makes important contributions to understanding the impact of familial separation on mental health of refugees, one notable limitation is a lack of inclusion of measures that systematically assessed the frequency and types of contact that participants had with family members from whom they were separated. Over the last two decades, the global dissemination of communication technology has contributed to the ability of refugees to be in contact with family members to an unprecedented degree. In the open-ended interviews, many participants indicated

that they communicated with family members in their home countries or other places abroad often daily or at least weekly. They communicated by phone, but more often by free Internet phone and video calling services, including Skype, Facebook, and Viber. In addition, cable, satellite, and Internet access to news in their native languages meant that participants were continuously aware of news from their home countries and other places where their family members lived, which were often places of continued conflict and danger. Participants indicated this this level of contact and awareness of potential dangers to family members had impacts on their health and well-being. While many participants discussed the positive effects of speaking with family members, as seen in our results, many other refugees felt they could not be honest about the difficulties they faced in the United States for fear of distressing family members further. These contrasting experiences related to contact with family members who were far away but could be communicated with much more easily than in the past is an important area for future research. Although there is evidence that being with family members can have protective effects for people who have experienced trauma (e.g., Tsoi, Yu, & Lieh-Mak, 1986), less is known about connecting with family members through virtual means.

Conclusion

Historically, family reunification has been a cornerstone of U.S. immigration and refugee policy. Our research shows that family separation not only has serious health impacts for individuals, but that it also may have important effects on refugee integration in U.S. society in the long-term. Further, recent government policy changes and actions, including an Executive Order that cuts the number of refugees to be resettled in the United States by more than half in the current year and bans immigration from certain countries, as well as policies requiring DNA testing for reunification of refugee family members, and more generally, the increase in deportations of unauthorized Mexican immigrants, many from mixed status families and the separation of families at the border, indicate an erosion of this important aspect of U.S. immigration and refugee policy. Given our findings of the importance of family for refugee mental health, policies and practices that facilitate family reunification may be important for promoting refugee and immigrant well-being. Our findings are consistent with other studies (e.g., Carswell et al., 2011) that have pointed to the need for greater responsiveness on the part of government agencies to the various needs of refugees, including prioritizing family reunification.

Keywords: family separation; mental health; mixed methods; postmigration stressors; refugee

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From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 17:52:17 +0000
To: Seguin, Debbie
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) Family Reunification and Zero Tolerance Policy IP v2 (002)_OP_draft.docx

Debbie – This was due yesterday; however, ERO did not upload their comments until last night. (b)(6); (b)(6); reviewed and (b)(6); made the changes noted below.

(b)(5)

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 1:38 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Attached you will find the ICE Director confirmation hearing paper on family reunification and Zero-Tolerance Policy. I coordinated this review with (b)(6); Please see below for a list of edits/comments made:

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Recommend clearing the paper with these edits and comments.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 11:21 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICAT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

The confirmation paper on Family Reunification and ZTP was uploaded last night. Please see attached and let me know if you have any additional edits or comments. Below is a list of edits/comments I made:

(b)(5)

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 11:16 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov> (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

FYA – nothing is loaded by ERO yet. I'll keep the chain updated.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 2:44 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov> (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

I'll look at it when I'm back on Monday.

Sent with BlackBerry Work
(www.blackberry.com)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Date: Friday, Aug 24, 2018, 11:23 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From the title, it looks like yall may be the best for this tasking. ERO is lead and drafting a response. (b)(6); please lead when ERO clears.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Special Assistant
Office of Policy
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (office)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (cell)

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 10:33 AM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings <(b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT; (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 08/28/2018 12:00 AM Eastern

Instructions: Please review and clear the draft issue paper. Thank you.

Thank you.

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

FAMILY REUNIFICATION AND ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

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~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Fri, 5 Oct 2018 16:16:54 +0000
To: Seguin, Debbie
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Subject: FW: SES Review and Clearance (2PM Today) - RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E) Zero-Tolerance Policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) Zero Tolerance Policy 9-7.docx

Debbie,

SES Clearance. (b)(6); has cleared (b)(6); overview and her edits (which are in red below) . Due at 2 p.m. today

(b)(6); revised document is attached.

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, October 5, 2018 11:41 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov> (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: SES Review and Clearance (2PM Today) - RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Zero-Tolerance Policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

clear

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, October 5, 2018 11:28 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>;
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: SES Review and Clearance (2PM Today) - RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) Zero-Tolerance Policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);
(b)(7)(C)

Attached you will find a QFR regarding the ZTP and if DHS was given any instructions by Administration officials about putting a process of reunification in place. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Recommend clearing with these minor edits.

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Friday, October 5, 2018 10:26 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>;

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) Zero-Tolerance Policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Will you be able to review before you're out in the afternoon?

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Friday, October 5, 2018 10:12 AM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings <(b)(7)(E) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) Zero-Tolerance Policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you. Please accept in 1 day

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 10/05/2018 02:00 PM Eastern

Instructions: Please review the new language added by the OD.

Thank you.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

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~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH FAITH-BASED NGO'S
July 12, 2018

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

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(b)(5)

(b)(5)

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(b)(5)

Staff Responsible for Briefing Memo: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Private Sector Office, OPE, (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) A/DAS, Private Sector Office, OPE, (b)(6);

Reviewed and approved by: Chief of Staff or higher, Title, Phone Number

OGC Reviewer: Attorney in Component Counsel or HQ, Title, Phone Number.

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

**ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH FAITH-BASED NGO'S
TALKING POINTS
July 12, 2018**

Zero-Tolerance Prosecution, Family Communication and Family Reunification

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

DRAFT 06.25.18

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

DRAFT 06.25.18

(b)(5)

DRAFT 06.25.18

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Tue, 12 Jun 2018 15:37:02 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Approve (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) - OP.DOC

Clear the attached with tech edits.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 10:58 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Approve (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Debbie, attached is a QFR, cleared by (b)(6); I made a couple of tech edits. (b)(6); recommendation is below.

Discussion:

Representative Filemon Vela of the House Homeland Security Committee has asked ICE two questions relating to the number of families ICE currently has in its custody and the number that have been referred since the zero-tolerance policy took effect. The response is provided by ERO-LES.

Recommendation:

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 10:54 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Approve (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

I concur. (b)(6); can you review and pass it along to Debbie?

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 10:09 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: Approve (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) the attached QFR requires SES review/concurrence. Thanks.

Discussion:

Representative Filemon Vela of the House Homeland Security Committee has asked ICE two questions relating to the number of families ICE currently has in its custody and the number that have been referred since the zero-tolerance policy took effect. The response is provided by ERO-LES.

Recommendation:

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 9:54 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Approve (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

Another QFR due by 1:30 today.

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: ICATT.Alert
Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 9:39 AM
To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: Approve -P-101419- QFR 11 ICATT:0045578

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 06/12/2018 01:30 PM Eastern

Instructions: Please review and clear this response.

Thank you.

Question#:	11
Topic:	Families in Custody
Hearing:	Stopping the Daily Border Caravan: Time to Build a Policy Wall
Primary:	The Honorable Filemon Vela
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (HOUSE)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Thu, 12 Jul 2018 15:06:28 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc: (b)(6);
Subject: RE: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) Draft Response OP edits- AH(003).docx

(b)(6);

Clear the attached. I tweaked it a bit. Of note, I believe the ZTP was set by AG memo and not EO.

Thank you,
Debbie

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 4:39 PM
To: Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Debbie,

Attached is a tasking in regards to zero tolerance and if there is a DHS Policy. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Full write up:

SUMMARY: This is a QFR from Senator Leahy regarding the Secretary's Budget Hearing. Senator Leahy poses two questions about the "No Tolerance Policy." The first one requests documents on the policy, specifically, he requests that we provide all DHS documents memorializing the new "zero tolerance" policy. The second requests DHS projections about the number of children expected to be separated from their families as a result of this new "zero tolerance" policy during the remainder of this fiscal year.

POLICY: The regulations teams, in conjunction with the Policy team, reviewed this request and have found no ICE specific policy documents that would be responsive to the first question. We do not make any projections, therefore, cannot answer the second question. We believe that CBP is the appropriate DHS source for the second question and that DHS headquarters is the proper source for the first question

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:59 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) CATT: (b)(7)(E)

No objection here.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:37 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) CATT: (b)(7)(E)

Made small edits. Anybody have disagreements?

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:27 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Here's a version with my edits. Not sure what happened. Thanks (b)(6) for catching that.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:21 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

I reviewed the attached document and (b)(6); summary and recommendation (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:50 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: FW: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Dear (b)(6);

This is an SES clearance. It was due at 1pm, but we were waiting for ERO's response, which ended up saying they defer to us and CBP.

SUMMARY: This is a QFR from Senator Leahy regarding the Secretary's Budget Hearing. Senator Leahy poses two questions about the "No Tolerance Policy." The first one requests documents on the policy, specifically, he requests that we provide all DHS documents memorializing the new "zero tolerance" policy. The second requests DHS projections about the number of children expected to be separated from their families as a result of this new "zero tolerance" policy during the remainder of this fiscal year.

POLICY: The regulations teams, in conjunction with the Policy team, reviewed this request and have found no ICE specific policy documents that would be responsive to the first question. We do not make any projections, therefore, cannot answer the second question. We believe that CBP is the appropriate DHS source for the second question and that DHS headquarters is the proper source for the first

question. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

RECOMMENDATION: (b)(5)

DUE: 1pm today, July 11, 2018

From: (b)(6);

Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 4:02 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: FW: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

Please review and comment on the referenced QFR with assistance from (b)(6) Due by 1pm tomorrow, Thursday, 7/12/18.

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 1:01 PM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings <(b)(7)(E) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: Draft Response (b)(7)(E) ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 07/12/2018 01:00 PM Eastern

Instructions: Please provide a draft response to this QFR. If you defer to another component, please let us know ASAP.

Thank you.

Question:	QFR 65-66
Topic:	Secretary's FY 2019 Budget Hearing
Hearing:	FY19 Budget
Primary:	Senator Patrick Leahy
Committee:	Appropriations - Senate

Question: 65) DHS recently announced that it will implement a “zero tolerance” policy and refer 100 percent of adults illegally crossing the border for criminal prosecution – even if they arrive with children. This will establish a de facto family separation policy, forcibly breaking up families and sending children into the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services. DHS has thus far refused to make public its memo outlining this new “zero tolerance” policy. Please provide all DHS documents memorializing the new “zero tolerance” policy to this Committee. (ICE/PLCY)

(b)(5)

66) Please provide this Committee with any DHS projections about the number of children expected to be separated from their families as a result of this new “zero tolerance” policy during the remainder of this fiscal year.

(b)(5)

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Thu, 12 Jul 2018 18:42:38 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Concur. Thank you!

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:33 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Debbie,

Attached is a letter to Arizona House Democratic caucus in response to their request for more information on family separation (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and I have reviewed. Recommend clearing without comment.

Full write up:

The Arizona House Democratic Caucus sent a letter to S1 urging her to stop family separation. The response letter explains that the family separations were a result of the Zero Tolerance and that DHS never had a policy of separating families. It also discusses the June 20 EO that was intended to avoid future family separations but due to ongoing litigation and recent court decisions DHS cannot comment further at this time.

This appears accurate and consistent with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and my understanding of the DHS position. We do not have any recommended comments or edits.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:23 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Concur with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) recommendations to clear without comments or edits.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:13 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

This task to review and comment requires SES clearance and is due at 3:30pm today.

The Arizona House Democratic Caucus sent a letter to S1 urging her to stop family separation. The response letter explains that the family separations were a result of the Zero Tolerance and that DHS never had a policy of separating families. It also discusses the June 20 EO that was intended to avoid future family separations but due to ongoing litigation and recent court decisions DHS cannot comment further at this time.

This appears accurate and consistent with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and my understanding of the DHS position. We do not have any recommended comments or edits.

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:10 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>;

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

I concur (b)(6) Thanks for taking the lead on this one!

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:56 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);
(b)(7)(C)

This task to review and comment requires SES clearance and is due at 3:30pm today.

The Arizona House Democratic Caucus sent a letter to S1 urging her to stop family separation. The response letter explains that the family separations were a result of the Zero Tolerance and that DHS never had a policy of separating families. It also discusses the June 20 EO that was intended to avoid future family separations but due to ongoing litigation and recent court decisions DHS cannot comment further at this time.

This appears accurate and consistent with my understanding of the DHS position. I do not have any recommended comments or edits. Let me know if you do.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:47 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Thanks (b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:46 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(6);

Yep – after speaking with (b)(6); I'm taking the lead. I'll send a summary shortly. I don't have any recommended edits.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:45 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Can (b)(6) take the lead? (b)(6) is working on a time sensitive tasking for Debbie and (b)(6).

From: (b)(6);

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 2:41 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

Please, with (b)(6) assistance, review and comment on the draft response for SES clearance by 3:30 today.

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 11:53 AM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E) @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: (b)(7)(E) R&C - Members of the Arizona House Democratic Caucus write regarding the separation of children from their parents (b)(7)(E) ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 07/11/2018 03:30 PM Eastern

Instructions: Please review the attached document and provide any edits/comments via track changes.
Deadlines: ERO: 3:30PM today Policy: 3:30PM today OPLA: 11AM, 7/12

Thank you.

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Fri, 10 Aug 2018 17:01:21 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: AS2 White House Deputies Immigration Meeting OP.DOCX

Made a few changes. Thanks all for the review. Please use attached.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 10:34 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; Seguin, Debbie <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Debbie,

Attached is BM for S2 for the White House Deputies Immigration Meeting. This provides talking points for DHS's family reunification efforts as a result of the *Ms. L* case and enforcement and removal efforts for single adults.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) have reviewed and provided edits. Recommend clearing with edits.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 9:37 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

Please use this version. (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) made a few more edits, which I have reviewed with them and concur with.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 9:33 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov> (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6) a and I made further edits to the language provided by ERO in this version.

From: (b)(6);

Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 9:25 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>;

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Thanks (b)(6);

Recommend clearing with edits

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 9:18 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

The task requests SES clearance on updates to the status of Ms. L since July 27 when all eligible parents have been reunified with their children. These talking points for AS2 are for the WH Deputies Immigration Call scheduled for this coming Tuesday, August 14. Policy's task was due at 4pm yesterday.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 9:10 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(6);

(b)(5)

I'm fine with this approach. I'll take a quick look at final.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 9:07 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Date: Friday, Aug 10, 2018, 8:51 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);

(b)(6); @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Did this ever get sent to (b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, August 9, 2018 5:34 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6);

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, August 9, 2018 5:14 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>;

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting

ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5)

I'm going to need to leave soon to catch a train. Please address these two questions and forward on to (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) for clearance.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, August 09, 2018 4:54 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov;
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

This is an SES task that was due at 4pm today.

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6);
Sent: Thursday, August 9, 2018 3:36 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Thursday, August 9, 2018 2:45 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5)

The task requests SES clearance on updates to the status of Ms. L since July 27 when all eligible parents have been reunified with their children (b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6);
Sent: Thursday, August 9, 2018 2:27 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6);
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, August 8, 2018 6:42 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

(b)(5)

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6);
Sent: Wednesday, August 8, 2018 4:45 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Another one for SES clearance on Flores and Zero Tolerance, Enforcement actions. Due by 4pm tomorrow (Thursday, 8/9/18).

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: ICATT.Alert
Sent: Wednesday, August 08, 2018 1:28 PM
To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E) @ice.dhs.gov
Subject: (b)(7)(E) R&C - AS2BB - 08.14.18 - White House Deputies Immigration Meeting
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 08/09/2018 04:00 PM Eastern

Instructions: Please review the attached document and provide UPDATES. Please note that sections 2 and 3 require new information from ICE. Deadlines: Non-lead: ERO: 8/9/2018 4PM Policy: 8/9/2018 4PM Review: OPLA: 8/10/2018 12PM

Thank you.

WHITE HOUSE DEPUTIES IMMIGRATION CALL

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

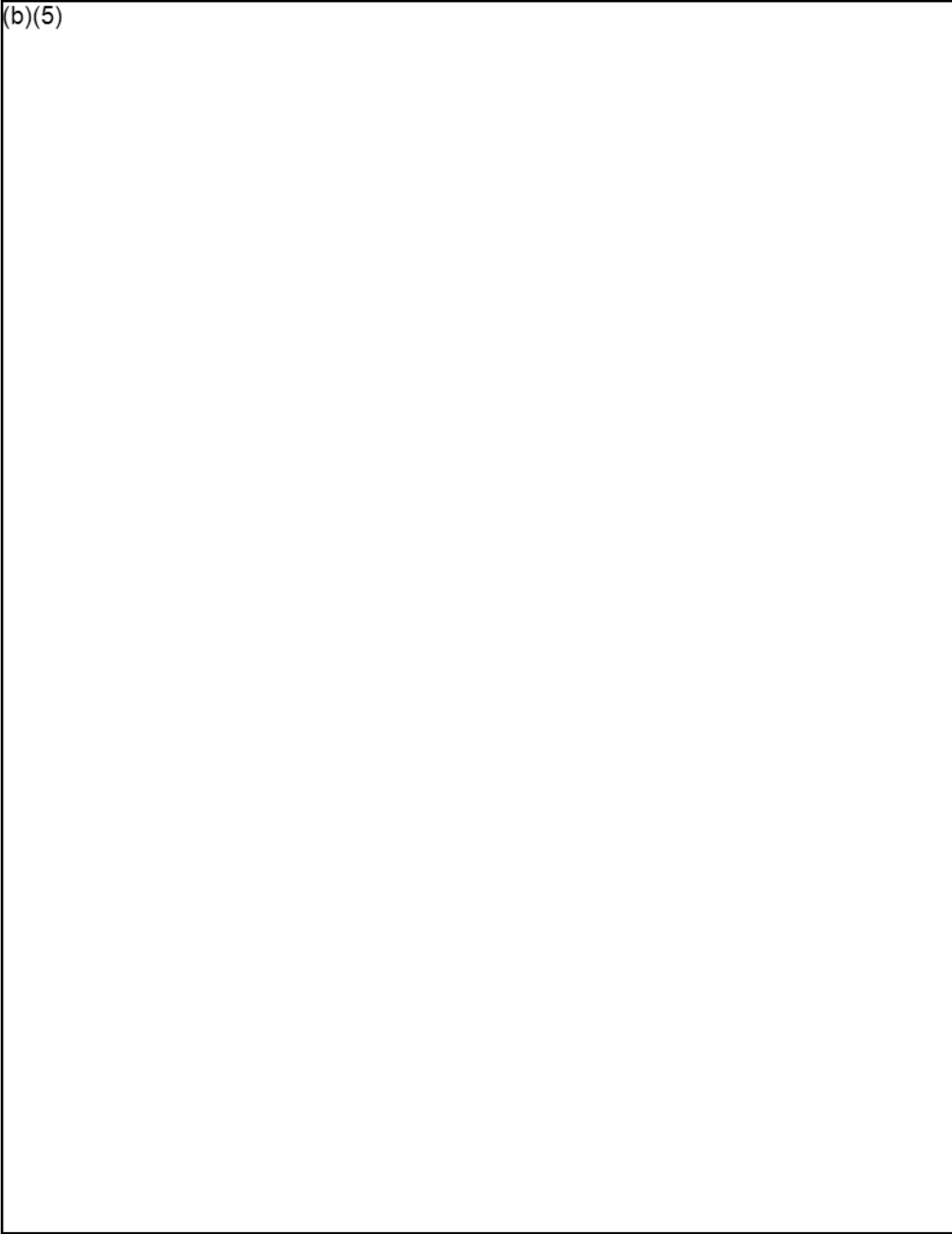
(b)(5)

(b)(5)

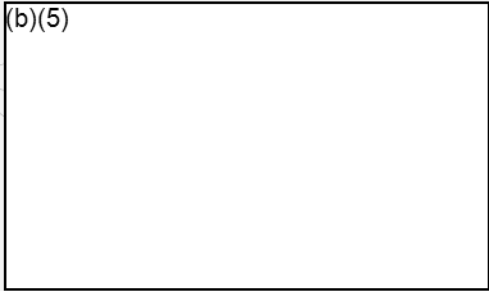
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

9/15/2021 10:44 AM

(b)(5)



(b)(5)



(b)(5)



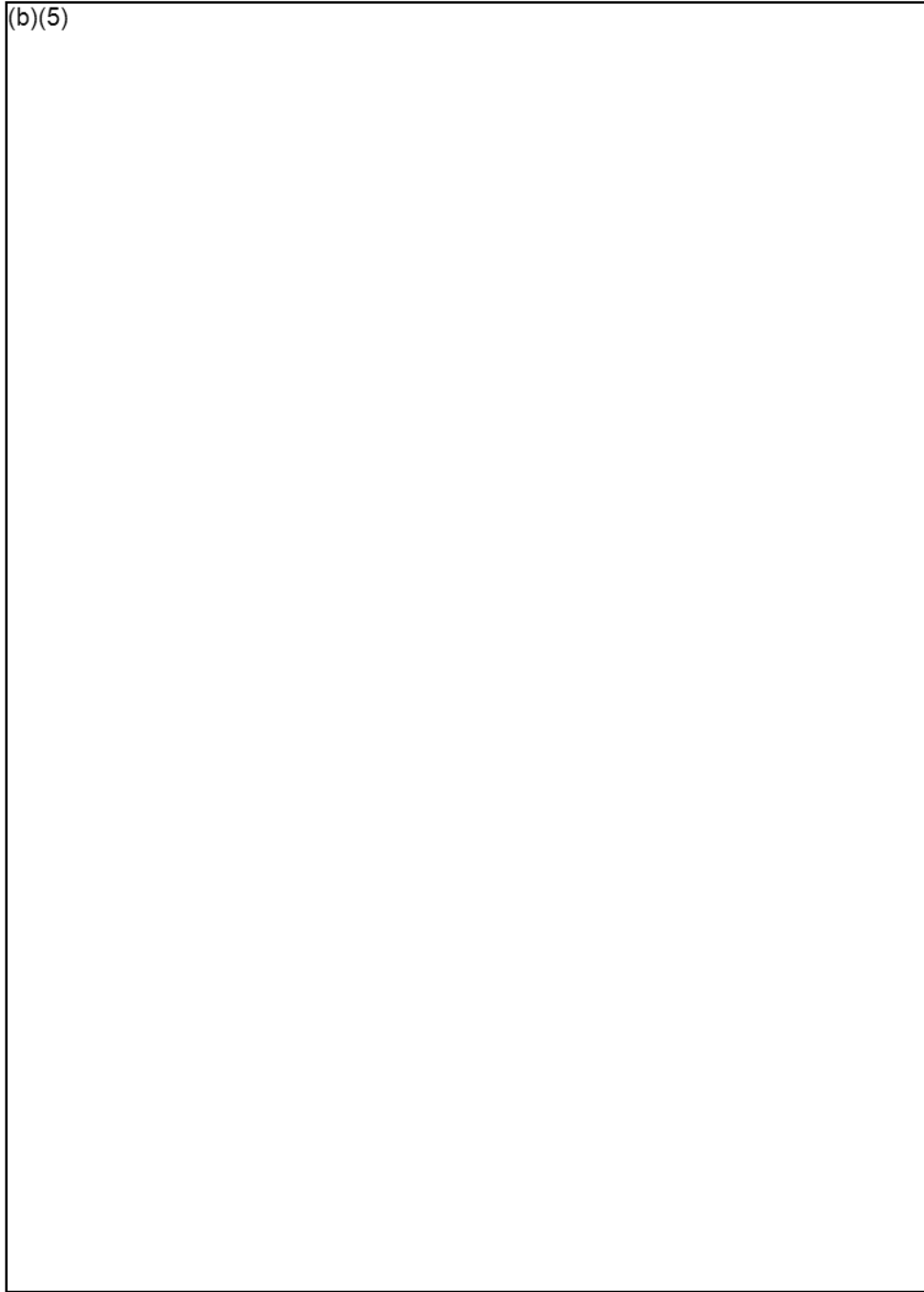
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

2

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

9/15/2021 10:44 AM

(b)(5)



~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

3

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

9/15/2021 10:44 AM

(b)(5)



~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

4

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 18:26:45 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) - Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Thanks (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Recommend that we add the following edits in red, which I believe is consistent with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) comment. Then, just ask OPLA to review and confirm. Please make the changes. I do not need to see this again. Thank you!

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 1:52 PM
To: Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov> (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) - Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Debbie – This was due yesterday; however, ERO did not upload their comments until last night. (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) reviewed and (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) made the changes noted below.

(b)(5)

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 1:38 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) - Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Reunification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Attached you will find the ICE Director confirmation ~~Issue Paper~~ paper on family reunification and Zero-Tolerance Policy. I coordinated this review with (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Please see below for a list of edits/comments made:

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Recommend clearing the paper with these edits and comments.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 11:21 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Reunification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

The confirmation paper on Family Reunification and ZTP was uploaded last night. Please see attached and let me know if you have any additional edits or comments. Below is a list of edits/comments I made:

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 11:16 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

FYA – nothing is loaded by ERO yet. I'll keep the chain updated.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 2:44 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

I'll look at it when I'm back on Monday.

Sent with BlackBerry Work
(www.blackberry.com)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Date: Friday, Aug 24, 2018, 11:23 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From the title, it looks like y'all may be the best for this tasking. ERO is lead and drafting a response (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) please lead when ERO clears.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Special Assistant

Office of Policy

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (office)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (cell)

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 10:33 AM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: (b)(7)(E) Ronald Vitiello Confirmation Preparation - Issue Paper - Family Re-unification/Zero Tolerance ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 08/28/2018 12:00 AM Eastern

Instructions: Please review and clear the draft issue paper. Thank you.

Thank you.

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Wed, 27 Jun 2018 19:20:59 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Thompson writes to S1 re. ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees to federal prisons ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) Draft Enclosure to Rep Thompson re BOP facilities_EROV5_OP.docx

Please upload the attached with my comment. Thank you.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 2:46 PM
To: Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Thompson writes to S1 re. ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees to federal prisons ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Debbie,

Attached is an SES clearance about the use of BOP facilities. (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) and I have reviewed. Recommend clearing with out comment.

Full write up:

Discussion:

Ranking Member of the House Committee on Homeland Security, Bennie Thompson, has written the Secretary regarding ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees into five Bureau of Prisons Facilities as a part of President Trump's zero-tolerance policy. Representative Thompson has posed ten questions to the Secretary – the majority of which were answered by ERO with one deferral to BoP.

Recommendation:

I recommend you clear the attached document without edits.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 2:39 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Thompson writes to S1 re. ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees to federal prisons ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Clear with no comment.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 12:57 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Thompson writes to S1 re. ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees to federal prisons ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C) the attached document requires SES review/concurrence. It is due NLT 4pm today.

Discussion:

Ranking Member of the House Committee on Homeland Security, Bennie Thompson, has written the Secretary regarding ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees into five Bureau of Prisons Facilities as a part of President Trump's zero-tolerance policy. Representative Thompson has posed ten questions to the Secretary – the majority of which were answered by ERO with one deferral to BoP.

Recommendation:

I recommend you clear the attached document without edits.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 12:10 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Thompson writes to S1 re. ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees to federal prisons ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Hi (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Please review and comment on the draft SES clearance, which is due by 4pm today.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: ICATT.Alert
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 11:31 AM
To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Thompson writes to S1 re. ICE's transfer of 1,600 detainees to federal prisons ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 06/27/2018 04:00 PM Eastern

Instructions: Policy: Please provide SES clearance of the draft response by 4pm today, 6/27. Please see:
(b)(7)(E) Draft Enclosure to Rep Thompson re BOP facilities_EROV5.docx

Thank you.

(b)(5)



(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // LAW ENFORCEMENT
SENSITIVE**

June 2018

(b)(5)



(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // LAW ENFORCEMENT
SENSITIVE**

June 2018

(b)(5)



(b)(5)

(b)(5)

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // LAW ENFORCEMENT
SENSITIVE**

June 2018

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Thu, 12 Jul 2018 20:37:48 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT:0018723
Attachments: (b)(7)(E)-Rep Lowey re Family Separation_062518_OP.DOCX

Concur in the attached. The proposed edits are on point and good. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Thank you.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 10:40 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; Seguin, Debbie <(b)(6);@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Debbie,

Attached is an SES clearance in response to a Rep Lowey writing to a FOD about Zero Tolerance Policy and Court house arrests. (b)(5)

(b)(5) Recommend clearing with edits.

Full write up:

A NY congresswoman, Nita Lowey, wrote a letter to the ICE ERO NY FOD, Thomas Decker, urging him to provide relief to families in her district by focusing ICE enforcement on criminals rather than separating families and performing enforcement actions in sensitive locations. (b)(5)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 9:27 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

I reviewed the attached proposed response for SES clearance that is due at 10am this morning.

I have reviewed and concur with proposed edits by (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) They are consistent with responses for similar recent taskings.

Recommend clearing with edits.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Office of Policy – Chief, Regulations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Department of Homeland Security

Office: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Mobile: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 9:17 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Subject: RE: Review and Comment - (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT; (b)(7)(E)

Thanks (b)(6);

(b)(6);

This is a task to review and comment requiring SES clearance. It is due today at 10am.

A NY congresswoman, Nita Lowey, wrote a letter to the ICE ERO NY FOD, Thomas Decker, urging him to provide relief to families in her district by focusing ICE enforcement on criminals rather than separating families and performing enforcement actions in sensitive locations. (b)(5)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6);

Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2018 8:27 AM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Thanks (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (b)(5) Please see attached.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 4:25 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

This is a task to review and comment requiring SES clearance. It is due tomorrow (Thursday, July 12) at 10am.

A NY congresswoman, Nita Lowey, wrote a letter to the ICE ERO NY FOD, Thomas Decker, urging him to provide relief to families in her district by focusing ICE enforcement on criminals rather than separating families and performing enforcement actions in sensitive locations. (b)(5)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Please let me know if you have any further edits or comments.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 3:57 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Will you also take the Lead on this one for SES clearance (b)(7)(E) asked to assist). Due by 10am tomorrow (Thursday, July 12, 2018)

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Wednesday, July 11, 2018 1:26 PM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) U.S. Representative Lowey writes to ICE FOD Decker re. the "Zero Tolerance" enforcement policy ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 07/12/2018 10:00 AM Eastern

Instructions: Policy: Please provide SES clearance of the draft response by 10am 7/12. Please see: (b)(7)(E)-Rep Lowey re Family Separation_062518.docx

Thank you.



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

The Honorable Nita M. Lowey
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Lowey:

Thank you for your June 22, 2018 letter.

(b)(5)

www.ice.gov

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

www.ice.gov

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

www.ice.gov

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Fri, 31 Aug 2018 21:13:19 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) - Reunification Plan in Place
ICATT: (b)(7)(E)

Concur. Thanks.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 9:21 AM
To: Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) - Reunification Plan in Place ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Dear Debbie:

This is an SES clearance due today (8/31) at 11am.

SUMMARY: This is a QFR from Senator Coons asking what plan was in place to facilitate reunification of families after the conclusion of criminal proceedings when the zero-tolerance policy was instituted.

(b)(5)

RECOMMENDATION: Clear with comments.

DUE: Friday, 8-13-2018 at 11am

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Phone: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 4:07 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) - Reunification Plan in Place ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Can you please take the lead on this QFR while (b)(6); assists? Due by 11am tomorrow (Friday, August 31, 2018).

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Thursday, August 30, 2018 3:55 PM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) Reunification Plan in Place ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 08/31/2018 11:00 AM Eastern

Instructions: Please review and clear this response.

Thank you.

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Wed, 5 Sep 2018 21:05:20 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E) Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) Parents with Asylum Claims v4_OPP2 (002).doc

Made a slight modification to the first comment. Clear the attached. Thank you!

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 3:08 PM
To: Seguin, Debbie <(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hi Debbie – An SES tasker for your review. (b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
(b)(5) I recommend clearing with edits.

Thanks,
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 2:09 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Okay, I took another shot at it! Take a look at let me know your thoughts. Thanks!

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 1:47 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Sure – I have ten mins now

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 1:46 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Can I come talk to you about my revisions before you review and send up to Debbie? Let me know when I can come over.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 11:30 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Thanks (b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(5)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Wednesday, September 5, 2018 10:44 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: SES Review and Clearance (11AM Today) - FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E)
Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6);

Attached is a QFR asking about ICE's plans to reunify children with their parents with asylum claims or other claims that do not involve immediate removal from the United States before ZTP implementation.

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Tuesday, September 4, 2018 4:57 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: Review and Comment (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(6);

(b)(6);

(b)(5)

OD Comment:

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Let me know if you have edits/comments.

Thanks,

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Tuesday, September 4, 2018 4:18 PM

To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) @ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

(b)(5) Please review and comment on the revised response with assistance for (b)(6); Due by 11am tomorrow, Wednesday, 9/5/18.

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: ICATT.Alert

Sent: Tuesday, September 04, 2018 3:58 PM

To: #ICEPolicyTaskings <(b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>

Subject: Review and Comment (b)(7)(E) Parents with Asylum Claims ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 09/05/2018 11:00 AM Eastern

Instructions: Please review and clear this revised response.

Thank you.

Question#:	14
Topic:	Parents with Asylum Claims
Hearing:	Oversight of Immigration and Family Reunification Efforts
Primary:	The Honorable Mazie Hirono
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

https://ect.dhs.gov/iq/workflow_edit.aspx?cid=1167508&tabid=

Question: Your response regarding the long-term plan for the children who were separated from their parents by DHS seemed to assume that all of these parents would be removed from the United States.

Before implementing the "zero-tolerance" policy, did ICE have any plan in place to reunify children with their parents with asylum claims or other claims that do not involve immediate removal from the United States?

If so, what was that plan?

For how long did DHS or ICE intend to keep these children separated from their parents?

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Question#:	14
Topic:	Parents with Asylum Claims
Hearing:	Oversight of Immigration and Family Reunification Efforts
Primary:	The Honorable Mazie Hirono
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

Question#:	14
Topic:	Parents with Asylum Claims
Hearing:	Oversight of Immigration and Family Reunification Efforts
Primary:	The Honorable Mazie Hirono
Committee:	JUDICIARY (SENATE)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5)

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Mon, 2 Jul 2018 19:37:08 +0000
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Short turnaround - FW: (b)(7)(E) S1BB - Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Attachments: (b)(7)(E) S1BB Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions BM 7.2.18 (OP-lbh).docx

Thank you. Minor edits in the attached. Please upload.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 3:32 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; Seguin, Debbie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: RE: Short turnaround - FW: (b)(7)(E) S1BB - Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Debbie,

Attached is BM for S1 on prioritization of interior enforcement actions. (b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
(b)(5); (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Recommend clearing with edits.

Full write up:

The attached S1 briefing document requires SES review/concurrence.

Discussion:

ICE has been asked to provide a briefing memo for S1 on Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Recommendation:

I recommend you clear as attached with edits/comments.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 3:29 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: RE: Short turnaround - FW: (b)(7)(E) - S1BB - Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Clear without additional comment

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 3:15 PM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: Short turnaround - FW: (b)(7)(E) - S1BB - Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions ICATT (b)(7)(E)
Importance: High

The attached S1 briefing document requires SES review/concurrence.

Discussion:

ICE has been asked to provide a briefing memo for S1 on Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions. (b)(5)

(b)(5)

Recommendation:

I recommend you clear as attached with edits/comments.

From: ICATT.Alert
Sent: Monday, July 2, 2018 9:23 AM
To: #ICEPolicyTaskings (b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov>
Subject: (b)(7)(E) - S1BB - Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions ICATT (b)(7)(E)

Hello Policy,

A Clearance has been assigned to you.

Clearance Name: (b)(7)(E) Assigned To Policy

Due Date: 07/02/2018 01:00 PM Eastern

Instructions: Please provide a briefing memo for S1 on Prioritization of Interior Enforcement Actions using the attached S1BB template. Background: Please include Secretary Kelly's February 2017 memo on the subject and the guidance ICE has issued as attachments to the briefing memo. Information on the application of the guidance should be included in the briefing memo. Attendees: Secretary Chad Wolf Paul McCloskey Tracy Short Ron Vitiello, ICE Matt Albence, ICE Due Dates: Lead ERO: 7/2 by 1PM Policy: 7/2 by 2PM Reviewer OPLA: 7/2 by 3PM OES is not responsible for coordinating or consolidating Program Office responses. The lead program office must reconcile all ICE intra-agency comments and/or questions prior to closing their task bar.

Thank you.

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

(b)(5)

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~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

From: Seguin, Debbie
Sent: Fri, 22 Feb 2019 19:10:03 +0000
To: (b)(5)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Zero Tolerance Narrative
Attachments: 2 Immigration - a. Zero Tolerance Narrative - OPP(2).docx

Use the attached. Thanks!

From: (b)(5)
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 1:11 PM
To: Seguin, Debbie <(b)(5)@ice.dhs.gov>
Cc: (b)(5)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(5)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(5)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: Zero Tolerance Narrative

Debbie,

We were tasked to review a ZTP document (b)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(5) I reviewed, as well as Policy and Regs, and recommend clearing the attached. As discussed, I will talk to Matt and let him know it will be flipped to him shortly.

Thanks,

(b)(6);

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 9:23 AM
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov; Blank, Thomas (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@ice.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: Zero Tolerance Narrative

All,

Please have your components take a look at this document one last time and respond back with any comments by 1 pm please.

Thanks, (b)(6);

From: Bobb, Christina (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@hq.dhs.gov
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 9:11 AM
To: Palmer, David (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@hq.dhs.gov; Fishman, George (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@hq.dhs.gov; Hahn, Linda (b)(6); @hq.dhs.gov; Boulden, Laurie (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@hq.dhs.gov; Kozanas, Dena (b)(6); @hq.dhs.gov; Gilmer, Chadwick (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)@hq.dhs.gov; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)