



Frequently Asked Questions: “Remain in Mexico” Policy

Credit: Mohammed Salem Reitures

(1) What is the “Remain in Mexico” policy?

After publicly announcing on [December 20th](#) that it was working on such a policy, the U.S. government, through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), issued its new Migrant Protection Protocols, or the “Remain in Mexico” policy via memorandum on [January 25th](#). The new policy and its guidance outline procedures under which the U.S. government will return certain asylum-seekers to Mexico to wait through the duration of their cases pending in the U.S. immigration court system.

(2) What happens to people under this policy?

The Remain in Mexico policy requires certain asylum seekers arriving by land at the U.S./Mexico border (both at and between official ports of entry (POEs)) who pass a credible fear screening with a U.S. asylum officer (a first step in the process for requesting asylum) to return to Mexico to await their asylum hearing in U.S. immigration court.

(3) Why is the Remain in Mexico policy harmful? What are the concerns with this policy?

Making vulnerable people wait to access asylum protection and due process in Mexico is concerning for a number of reasons. First, this policy leaves many vulnerable asylum seekers to wait in dangerous and

unsafe circumstances, including those in which their lives may be at risk, they may not be able to access health services and humanitarian aid, and they may face deportation.

Second, making asylum seekers wait in Mexico to access protection is deeply concerning from a due process and access to justice perspective. This policy impacts those people who have shown that they have a credible fear of persecution; nonetheless, the policy will make them wait in Mexico without access to family, legal, or social support. Undoubtedly, this will make it more difficult for those subject to the policy to successfully assert their asylum claims and will also risk retraumatizing them in the unsafe conditions in which they are forced to wait.

(4) Who does the policy affect?

The Remain in Mexico plan will affect single adult males, single adult females, and family units.

(5) Who is not subject to the Remain in Mexico policy?

- Those who arrived at the U.S./Mexico border and were placed into removal proceedings prior to the policy's implementation (i.e., it is not retroactive);
- Unaccompanied children;
- Mexican citizens or nationals;
- Individuals who are processed for expedited removal;
- Any person who is determined by DHS to be more likely than not to face persecution or torture if returned to Mexico;
- Individuals with known mental or medical health issues;
- Individuals of interest to the U.S. or Mexican government or those with a criminal history or history of violence; and
- Lawful permanent residents returning to the U.S. or individuals with advanced parole.

(6) Under what authority is the U.S. government claiming it has the power to execute the Remain in Mexico policy?

DHS claims authority through Section [235 of the Immigration and Nationality Act](#) (INA), which addresses the inspection of individuals seeking to be admitted to the U.S., including those not clearly entitled to admission such as asylum seekers. Specifically, Section 235(b)(2)(C) provides that the U.S. can return an individual arriving (whether at or between an official POE) to a contiguous country through the duration of his or her pending removal proceeding under [Section 240](#) of INA.

(7) Does the U.S. government have the authority to implement the Remain in Mexico policy under Section 235 of the INA?

It is unlikely, no. While the DHS memorandum cites authority under Section 235(b)(2)(C) of the INA, returning refugees to Mexico under this policy would directly contradict Congress's specific instruction that asylum seekers remain in the United States while their cases are pending. Section 235(b)(1) of the INA establishes specific procedures that require the U.S. government to provide asylum seekers a credible fear

interview and that those who pass that credible fear review should be held in U.S. detention or released on parole during their applications.

(8) Have any legal challenges to this policy been brought?

Yes. The American Civil Liberties Union, Southern Poverty Law Center, and several other groups and asylum seekers have filed a lawsuit, [Innovation Law Lab v. Nielsen](#), challenging the Remain in Mexico policy in a federal court in San Francisco. The lawsuit requests that the policy be vacated and halted; it alleges violations of the INA, Administrative Procedures Act, and international law.

(9) Has implementation of the Remain in Mexico policy officially started?

On January 29th, DHS began implementing the Remain in Mexico policy at the San Ysidro port of entry. [Reports](#) indicate that, as of mid-February 2019, at least 73 people had been processed and returned to Mexico through this policy, including 13 minors. There are also media reports that DHS is looking to implement this policy in the [Eagle Pass](#) and [El Paso](#) ports of entry soon.

(10) Why is the Catholic Church concerned with this policy?

Catholic Social Teaching recognizes the right of people to migrate, especially in the face of violence, persecution, and inability to provide for a dignified life for one's family. Forced migrants are a particularly vulnerable population; the Church is thus concerned with the well-being of asylum seekers and their ability to access protection.

As direct service providers on the ground working along the U.S./Mexico border, Catholic entities see firsthand the vulnerability of asylum seekers and their families as they arrive along the border. Providers worry about the ability of these asylum seekers to access safety and refuge in Mexico while they wait for their immigration cases to be heard. They further recognize that the Remain in Mexico policy will severely limit asylum seekers' access to legal representation and, in turn, their ability to secure protection.

Rather than turn away the vulnerable, we must answer the call to act with compassion towards those in need and to work together to find humane solutions that honor the rule of law and respect the dignity of human life.

(11) What can you do to help asylum seekers?

- Pray. Find a prayer for immigrant families [here](#).
- Learn More. Read more about the Remain in Mexico policy [here](#).
- Volunteer at the Border. Consider volunteering with Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego, Annunciation House in El Paso, Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley, or Catholic Charities of Southern Arizona.