On February 2, President Biden signed the following migration-related Executive Orders (EOs):

- **Executive Order 14010**: “Creating a Comprehensive Regional Framework to Address the Causes of Migration, to Manage Migration Throughout North and Central America, and to Provide Safe and Orderly Processing of Asylum Seekers at the United States Border”

- **Executive Order 14011**: “Establishment of Interagency Task Force on the Reunification of Families”

- **Executive Order 14012**: “Restoring Faith in Our Legal Immigration Systems and Strengthening Integration and Inclusion Efforts for New Americans”

**What do each of these EOs do?**

- Executive Order 14010 states that the Administration will implement a multi-pronged approach to immigration that involves strengthening and expanding North and Central American countries’ asylum systems and resettlement capacities, advancing opportunities for vulnerable populations to seek protection “closer to home”, and rebuilding the U.S. asylum system. It calls for a comprehensive review by the Attorney General (AG) and the Secretary of Homeland Security of all regulations and policies related to processing asylees and refugees, to occur over the next 180 days. This EO further requires the creation of two national strategies: (1) “Addressing the Root Causes of Migration”; and (2) “Collaboratively Managing Migration in the Region.” Finally, this EO orders a review of the Migrant Protection Protocols (discussed further below).

- Executive Order 14011 establishes a task force to identify all children who were separated from their families at the U.S.-Mexico border between January 20, 2017, and January 20, 2021. The task force is responsible for facilitating the reunification of the identified children with their families.
• Executive Order 14012 instructs the Domestic Policy Council to convene a “Task Force on New Americans” to coordinate the federal government’s efforts to welcome and support immigrants, including refugees, and facilitate state and local integration and inclusion efforts. This EO further requires all relevant agencies to review implementation of the public charge ground of inadmissibility and the related ground of deportability. Within 60 days, the agencies must then recommend steps that need to be or have been taken to clearly communicate current public charge policies and proposed changes to reduce fear and confusion among impacted communities. Within the same period of time, the Department of State, the AG, and Department of Homeland Security must develop a plan describing any agency actions that they will take to eliminate barriers in, and improve, the existing naturalization process. This EO also creates an interagency Naturalization Working Group.

Do these EOs rescind any prior executive actions?
Yes. Executive actions that were directly rescinded or reversed include:

• [Executive Order 13841](#) of June 20, 2018 (“Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation”), which was the Trump Administration’s response to family separation stemming from the Department of Justice’s now-reversed “zero-tolerance” policy.

• [Executive Order 13767](#) of January 25, 2017 (“Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvement”), which ordered the construction of a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border.

• [Presidential Memorandum](#) of April 29, 2019 (“Additional Measures to Enhance Border Security and Restore Integrity to Our Immigration System”), which imposed various restrictions on asylum. For more information on this Memorandum, please see our [backgrounder](#).

• [Presidential Memorandum](#) of May 23, 2019 (“Enforcing the Legal Responsibilities of Sponsors of Aliens”), which addressed the so-called “public-charge rule”. For more information on this Memorandum and its impact, please see the National Immigration Law Center’s [FAQ](#).

• [Proclamation 9880](#) of May 8, 2019 (“Addressing Mass Migration through the Southern Border of the United States”).

• [Presidential Memorandum](#) of April 6, 2018 (“Ending ‘Catch and Release’ at the Border of the United States and Directing Other Enhancements to Immigration Enforcement”).

Do any of these EOs address the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP)?
Yes. On January 20, 2021, DHS announced that it is suspending new enrollments in MPP. Executive Order 14010 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to review and determine whether to modify or completely terminate MPP; this includes considering whether to rescind any implementing guidance. Additionally, DHS must “consider a phased strategy for the safe and orderly entry into the United States, consistent with public health and safety and capacity constraints, of those individuals who have been subjected to MPP for further processing of their asylum claims”. Relatedly, DHS must promptly end the “Prompt Asylum Case Review” program and the “Humanitarian Asylum Review Program”.

Do any of these EOs address the use of Title 42 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
No. The Biden Administration has not yet announced any actions related to Title 42. However, the Biden Administration has stated that it will continue to allow unaccompanied children (UACs) to enter the United States, despite a federal court of appeals issuing a stay on January 29 in [PJES v. Pekoske](#), the Title 42 case regarding the law’s applicability to UACs.