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| 6 | Counsel for Àmici Curiae | |
| 7 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | |
| 8 | SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | |
| 9 | SAN DIEG | O DIVISION |
| 10 | AL OTRO LADO, INC., a California corporation, et al., | Case No. 3:17-cv-02366-BAS- |
| 11 | Plaintiffs, | |
| 12 | v. | |
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| 14 | KIRSTEN M. NIELSEN, Secretary, United States Department of Homeland Security, in her official capacity, et al., | |
| 15 | Defendants. | |
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I. INTRODUCTION AND INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE

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Amici are nineteen non-profit organizations¹ dedicated to ensuring the equitable treatment of immigrants and asylum seekers. In this capacity, they have developed an interest and expertise in the unique issues facing migrants, particularly those from Central America. Amici have observed with considerable alarm the myriad ways in which Defendants have sought to limit or foreclose access to the asylum process through a variety of practices including what Plaintiffs allege amounts to a Turnback Policy, which has forced people fleeing persecution to wait in dangerous conditions on the Mexican side of the southern border. Amici accordingly write to underscore the devastating consequences of Defendants' Turnback Policy and to call into question its purported rationales—a "surge" of immigrants at the southern border, limited capacity at ports of entry, and the inherent danger posed by immigrants. As explained below, the evidence reveals that there is no immigration crisis at the U.S.-Mexico border compared to historical norms, there is no bona fide lack of capacity at ports of entry that could justify such a policy, and asylum seekers do not pose an increased threat to American safety. Rather, the false and fundamentally misguided excuses that Defendants have offered for implementing the Turnback Policy serve only to mask the true motives for this politically driven attempt to render asylum functionally unavailable to anyone attempting to enter through the U.S.-Mexico border: blatant animus toward immigrants, particularly those from Latin America, and a desire to deter current and future migrants from seeking asylum in the United States.

If the Turnback Policy is allowed to continue, amici, all of whom work with asylum seekers and many of whom focus specifically on asylum claims, serving people who enter the United States through the U.S.-Mexico border, will be forced

¹ Amici are listed and described in the accompanying Motion for Leave to File this Amicus Brief

² The Turnback Policy, a collection of policies and practices intended to encourage would-be asylum seekers to "turn back" to Mexico or their home countries, is described at length in Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, ECF No. 176.

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                                                                  AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF
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| 1 | appeared largely empty. 11 Similarly, during its investigation of the Administration's |
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| 2 | "zero-tolerance policy," which directed U.S. Attorney's Offices along the southern |
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| 1 | motivated by its desire to deter migrants from seeking asylum at ports of entry." ¹⁵ |
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directed toward immigrant groups, suggesting that the true reason for Defendants' actions is cruel animosity. For example, Secretary Nielsen has criticized media reports for portraying the migrant caravan as a sympathetic group made up mostly of women and children, instead alleging that the caravan includes "500 criminals" and "known gang members."³⁰ Commissioner Kevin K. McAleenan has likewise asserted that "[w]e have information of participation of over 500 individuals with criminal records as part of the caravan"³¹ and described circumstances at the border as an "extremely dangerous situation" requiring the use of force.³² And President Trump—who initiated the Turnback Policy by directing Secretary Nielsen to "ensure aliens . . . are returned to the territory from which they came pending a formal legal proceeding" because they may "seek to harm Americans through acts of terror or criminal conduct"³³—has similarly stated that the Central American caravan consists of Richard Gonzales, *DHS Chief Visits U.S.-Mexico Border, Defends Administration's Asylum Rules* (Nov. 20, 2018), https://www.npr.org/2018/11/20/669826023/dhs-chief-visits-u-s-mexico-border-defeis1 102 (2)30 has likw8(24) Ts1 102h0 1 42olcd-atiito . -mAmsse ba 102h0 1-r15.491

| 1 | who crosses the U.SMexico border outside a port of entry; ⁴⁶ capping the refugee |
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| 2 | resettlement program at 30,000; ⁴⁷ attempting to deny asylum to domestic violence |
| 3 | victims and victims of gang violence; |
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so great that these children had no other option than to flee alone and travel thousands of miles to the United States.

Congress drafted the asylum laws with a clear understanding of the needs of asylum applicants, knowing that "[t]he refugees of tomorrow, like the refugees of today, [would] continue to look to the United States for safe haven and resettlement opportunities – and our government [would] continue to be called upon to help." S. Rep. No. 96-256, p. 3 (1979). Indeed, Congress sought to "establish a national policy of welcome to refugees." S. Rep. No. 96-590, at 82 (1980) (Conf. Rep.) (emphasis added). This is particularly true for unaccompanied children, who have special asylum protections created by Congress, 60 which Defendants blatantly ignore.61

Courts, too, recognize that the fundamental purpose of the U.S. asylum system is to "provide refuge to desperate refugees who reach our shores with nowhere else to turn." Sall v. Gonzales, 437 F.3d 229, 233 (2d Cir. 2006); see also Bolanos-Hernandez v. INS, 767 F.2d 1277, 1280 (9th Cir. 1984) ("In passing the Refugee Act, Congress was motivated by the enduring 'historic policy of the United States to respond to the urgent needs of persons subject to persecution in their homelands[.]") (quoting the Refugee Act of 1980, § 101, Pub. L. No. 96-212, 94 Stat. 101, 102 (1982)). Congress explicitly sought to expand the availability of

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⁶⁰ See William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 ("TVPRA") § 235(d)(7)(B), Public Law 110-457 (not specifying any restrictions on initial jurisdiction).

61 See L. Francis Cissna, Director, USCIS, Procedural Guidance for Implementing Regulatory Changes Created by Interim Final Rule, Aliens Subject to a Bar on Entry

under Certain Presidential Proclamations; Procedures for Protection Claims (Nov. 9, 2018) ("Therefore, while such [unaccompanied minors] will continue to be processed in accordance with 6 U.S.C. § 279 and 8 U.S.C. § 1232, they would per the terms of [the Rule and Proclamation] be barred from asylum eligibility"); Sara Kinosian & Amanda Holpuch, Fleeing Home Alone: The Migrant Children Blocked at Mexican Border, The GUARDIAN, Dec. 19, 2018, available at

| 1 | asylum protections in order "to bring United States refugee law into conformance |
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| 1 | Defendants' motion to dismiss and declare the Defendants' Turnback Policy and | | |
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| 3 | Dated: February 21, 2019 Re | espectfully submitted, v: /s/[Michael D. Kibler | |
| 4 | | y: <u>/s/[Michael D. Kibler</u> Michael D. Kibler | |
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| | | 18 AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF | |

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