

# **Exhibit 1**

PROF. MARY YANIK  
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TULANE LAW SCHOOL  
6329 FRERET ST  
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LTR 1 OF 1

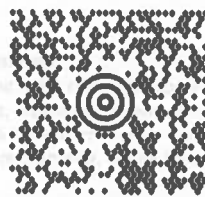


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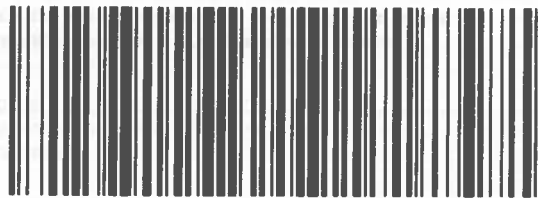


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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
Freedom of Information Act Office  
500 12<sup>th</sup> St., SW  
Stop 5009  
Washington, D.C. 20536-5009

VIA UPS

August 15, 2022

**Re: Freedom of Information Act Request Regarding Detention Centers Served by the Boston and New Orleans Field Offices as well as National Detention Information**

Dear Immigration and Customs Enforcement:

Professors Laila L. Hlass, Mary Yanik and Sarah Sherman-Stokes (“requesters”) submit this request for information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 5 U.S.C. § 552, for a copy of the following records from the U.S. Immigration and Customs agency (“ICE”). We ask that you direct this request to all appropriate offices and departments within the agency.

### **PURPOSE OF THE REQUEST**

We are law professors and researchers in immigration law at Tulane University Law School and Boston University School of Law. Tulane Law School and Boston University School of Law are professional schools within Tulane University and Boston University, respectively. They are both 501(c)(3) educational institutions and elite research institutions. Tulane and Boston University are both members of the distinguished Association of American Universities (AAU), which include universities known for leading “innovation, scholarship, and solutions that contribute to scientific progress, economic development, security, and well-being.”<sup>1</sup> We write with a request for data to further our academic research regarding immigrant detention and to inform the public about pressing issues related to immigrant detention.

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<sup>1</sup> *Our Members*, Assoc. of Am. Univ., available at <https://www.aau.edu/who-we-are/our-members> (last visited March 11, 2022).

Prof. Hlass's research agenda is focused on immigration law, policy and practice, with some focus on detention. Her scholarship has been published or is forthcoming in *California Law Review*, *American University Law Review*, *Utah Law Review*, *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal*, *Georgia State University Law Review*, and more. Prof. Hlass also regularly speaks and appears in the news regarding immigration law and detention and immigrant children, with publications in national news media, including *Slate*, *the Boston Globe*, and *Ms. Magazine*. Furthermore, she has presented at national webinars and workshops as well as published reports and a practice advisory for a national audience, including the American Immigration Lawyers Association, the national association of more than 15,000 attorneys and law professors who practice and teach immigration law, as well as the Immigrant Legal Resource Center, a national program that trains attorneys, paralegals, and community-based advocates and provides information to the media, elected officials and the public regarding immigration law.

Professor Yanik's research agenda is focused on immigration law and civil and constitutional rights, including rights of detained migrants and migrant workers. She has published in the *Hofstra Law Review* and has a forthcoming piece with Professor Hlass in the *Harvard Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Law Review*. She regularly speaks at conferences for the American Bar Association, continuing legal education events held by local and federal bar associations, and trainings for anti-trafficking and immigrant and worker rights advocates.

Recently Professors Hlass and Yanik were selected as 2021-2022 Bellow Scholars by the Association of American Law Schools. The Bellow program recognizes and supports empirical projects that involve substantial collaboration between law and other academic disciplines. This project is studying trends in immigrant detention system, including populations across regions in the United States, with particular focus on prolonged detention.

Professor Sherman-Stokes's research agenda is focused on immigration and asylum law, policy and practice, including a focus on detention and deportation. Her scholarship has been published in the *Hastings Law Journal*, *Villanova Law Review*, *Denver Law Review*, *Indiana Law Review*, and the *Georgetown Immigration Law Journal*. Professor Sherman-Stokes speaks regularly with news media regarding asylum, detention and deportation issues and has published in *The Washington Post*, *USA Today*, and *The Hill*. She is a regular speaker at national and regional conferences on issues related to immigration.

## **DEFINITIONS**

### **1. Record(s)**

In this request, the term "Record(s)" includes, but is not limited to, all records or correspondence preserved in electronic (including metadata) or written form, such as letters, emails, documents, data, videotapes, audio tapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, legal opinions, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, studies, or any other record of any kind.

### **2. Agreement(s)**

In this request, the term “Agreement(s)” refers to any agreement, written or otherwise; including contracts and/or supplements, modifications or addendums to these contracts or agreements.

**3. Detention and/or Detain**

In this request, the term “Detention” or “Detain” refers to the placement in custody of a noncitizen or individual suspected to be a noncitizen, based on purported violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act, into a local or state jail, or prison, not limited to Intergovernmental Service Agreement facilities. The term further refers to private contractual facilities, run or managed by private prison companies or corporations.

**4. Correspondence**

In this request, the term “Correspondence” means the transmittal of information (in the form of facts, ideas, inquiries or otherwise).

**5. Data**

In this request, the term “Data” includes all terms and codes. For any data provided as responsive to the request, please provide a glossary or other descriptive records containing definitions of acronyms, numerical codes, or terms contained in data responsive to this request. We request that you produce responsive materials in their entirety, including all attachments, appendices, enclosures, and/or exhibits. We also ask for any explanatory notes needed to make the data intelligible.

**REQUESTED RECORDS**

**1. Records Concerning Detention History**

- a. Requestors seek responsive records in an electronic, machine-readable, native file format, with all metadata and load files. This workable electronic format could be Microsoft Excel or comma-separated values (CSV) files. If terms or codes are not in the form template nor publicly defined, please provide a glossary or other descriptive records containing definitions of acronyms, numerical codes, or terms contained in data responsive to this request. We request that you produce responsive materials in their entirety, including all attachments, appendices, enclosures, and/or exhibits. We also ask for any explanatory notes needed to make the data intelligible.
- b. Specifically we ask the ERO LESA Statistical Tracking Unit, or other applicable unit, office or component within ICE to provide Individualized, Disaggregated Data regarding each individual detained by ICE/ERO<sup>2</sup> from fiscal year 2010 through the date the search is conducted, with the following fields<sup>3</sup>:

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<sup>2</sup> This includes facilities that detain immigrants for ICE, including those owned by, run by or contracted with ICE, or contracted with the U.S. Marshal Service and then used for ICE detention. This does not include CBP.

<sup>3</sup> ICE has provided a majority of these fields in the past through FOIA, as they maintain this information in their relational databases. See e.g., *Total Individuals Detained by ICE FY15 through August 2015*, FOIA 2015-ICFO-

- i. Unique Identifier<sup>4</sup>
- ii. Birth Countries
- iii. Citizenship Countries
- iv. Race
- v. Ethnicity
- vi. Gender
- vii. Religion
- viii. Date of Arrest/Apprehension
- ix. State and city where arrest/apprehension occurred
- x. Initial arresting/apprehending agency (i.e., ICE, CBP, non-DHS entity such as sheriff deputy)
- xi. Age at Initial Book in
- xii. Initial Book In Date And Time
- xiii. Initial Intake detention facility name, city, and state
- xiv. Initial Detention Facility Code
- xv. Initial Intake Docket Control Office (DCO)
- xvi. Book-in date and time of each subsequent detention facility
- xvii. Each subsequent detention facility name, city, and state
- xxviii. Each subsequent detention facility code
- xix. DCO of each subsequent detention facility
- xx. Book-out date and time of each subsequent detention facility
- xxi. Order of Detention
- xxii. Requested release/parole from detention (yes/no)
- xxiii. Release/parole decision (granted/denied)
- xxiv. Release reason associated with each detention facility
- xxv. Date of release
- xxvi. Transfer reason (if release reason = transfer)
- xxvii. Final release date
- xxviii. Final release reason (i.e., Order of Recognizance; Orders of Supervision (OSUP); ICE bond; IJ bond; parole)
  - For OSUP, include conditions of release (i.e., ankle monitor)
- xxix. Initial Custody Determination
- xxx. Date of Initial Custody Determination
- xxxi. Initial ICE Bond set (Yes or No)
- xxxii. Initial ICE Bond Amount Set
- xxxiii. Date Initial ICE Bond Set
- xxxiv. Lated Bond Posted Amount
- xxxv. Bond Posted (yes or no)
- xxxvi. Date Bond Posted
- xxxvii. Date of Birth

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95379,U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, <https://www.ice.gov/foia/library> (last visited July 26, 2023).

<sup>4</sup> One approach for a unique identifier would be for the data to be provided in a single spreadsheet where each row is a distinct individual with all of the requested fields as columns; for example, Excel provides sequential numbers for each row which could serve as unique identifiers.



- xxxviii. Entry Status
- xxxix. LPR (Yes or No)
  - xl. Case Category (Expedited Removal, Excludable/Inadmissible, Reinstated Final Order, etc)
  - xli. Case Status (Excluded/Removed -Deportability or Inadmissibility, Active, etc)
  - xlii. Most Serious Criminal Conviction (MSCC)
  - xliii. MSCC Code
  - xliv. MSCC Conviction Date
  - xlv. MSCC Sentence Days
  - xlvi. MSCC Sentence Months
  - xlvii. Aggravated Felon (Yes or No)
- xlviii. Aggravated Felon Type
- xlix. RC Threat Level
  - l. Apprehension Landmark
  - li. Apprehension COL
  - lii. Arrest Method
  - liii. 287(g) Arrest (Yes or No)
  - liv. Border Patrol Arrest (Yes or No)
  - lv. Latest Arrest Current Apprehension Program
  - lvi. Latest Arrest Current Apprehension Program Code
  - lvii. Existence of a G-28 on file (yes/no)
- lviii. Date G-28 was filed
- lix. Credible or Reasonable Fear Interview conducted
- lx. Determination of Credible or Reasonable Fear Interview
- lxi. Is there an Order of Removal (yes/no)
- lxii. Date of Order of Removal
- lxiii. Is there a Final Order of Removal
- lxiv. Date of Final Order of Removal
- lxv. Departed To Country (country removed to if release reason = removed)
- lxvi. Departed Date
- lxvii. Notification of presence of serious physical or mental illness or to be pregnant, or have medical complications related to advanced age<sup>5</sup>
- lxviii. Transgender identity or not<sup>6</sup>

## **2. Records Concerning Compliance with *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001)**

- a. From the Office of Detention and Removal Operations, from the beginning of fiscal year 2005 to the date the search is conducted, electronic data in Microsoft Excel or other standard database format from the database for tracking habeas

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<sup>5</sup> See Requirement under PBNDS 2011 for Notifications of Detainees with Serious Illnesses and Other Specified Conditions, 4.3.V.X, <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/4-3.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> See e.g., *Detention Management, ICE Detention Statistics: ICE Transgender Detainee Population FY 2022 YTD as of 7/19/2022*, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, <https://www.ice.gov/detain/detention-management> (last visited July 25, 2022).

(includes Transgender Detainee Population)

petitions where an ICE Field Office requested headquarters assistance, the Detention and Removal Information Management System Database,<sup>7</sup> or any other database holding relevant records, that includes all information related to the filing of a writ of habeas corpus, including, where available:

- i. Date of final removal order
- ii. Most Recent Date Entered into ICE Custody
- iii. Date of Release from Detention, if any
- iv. Date of Deportation, if any
- v. Date of Filing of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus
- vi. Habeas Corpus Case Number and Court
- vii. Whether Removal Was Effectuated
- viii. Deadline for Government Response to Habeas Petition
- ix. Outcome of Habeas Corpus Petition
- x. Country of Origin
- xi. Whether any declaration from an ICE official was submitted in the habeas corpus case

- b. From the Headquarters Post-Order Detention Unit/Custody Determination Unit/ERO Removal Division or other ICE custodian, from 2001 to date the search is conducted, any electronic data in Microsoft Excel or other standard database format or other records that show the number of effectuated removals of noncitizens to countries other than the country listed in their final removal order, including the following:

- i. Country or countries of citizenship/nationality
- ii. Country or countries of birth
- iii. Country to which the noncitizen was deported
- iv. Date of final removal order
- v. Date of deportation

Additionally, from the same unit and during the same time period, records such as training manuals, policies, or procedures on seeking travel documents from a country other than countries of citizenship/nationality/origin/birth, including records on when agency officials should refer a case for prosecution for failure to depart.

- c. From the Headquarters Post-Order Detention Unit/Custody Determination Unit/ERO Removal Division or other ICE custodian, from the beginning of fiscal year 2007 to date the search is conducted, the records of custody determinations conducted pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 et seq. including the custody determination decision and any document prepared by ICE for the custody redetermination (such as any and all Decisions to Continue Detention, Notices to Alien of File Custody Review, Post Order Custody Review Worksheets, HQ

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<sup>7</sup> A report by the DHS Office of Inspector General recounted that this database was being used to track habeas petitions where an ICE Field office had requested assistance from headquarters. ICE's Compliance with Detention Limits for Aliens with a Final Order of Removal from the United States at 7, Dep't Hom. Sec. Office of the Inspector General, OIG-07-28 (February 2007), *available at* [https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/Mgmt/OIG\\_07-28\\_Feb07.pdf](https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/Mgmt/OIG_07-28_Feb07.pdf).



POCR Checklists for 241.13 Reviews, Warning for Failure to Depart I-229(a) Forms & Instruction Sheets to Detainee Regarding Requirement to Assist to Removal, and Records of Personal Interviews prepared by the detained immigrant or by ICE) that show the basis of the decision, which should include the following information:

- i. Most Recent Date Entered into ICE Custody
- ii. Current detention facility
- iii. The date of the final removal order (including the date of the immigration judge's removal order, whether appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals was waived or sought, the date of any decision on any appeal, whether any stay was sought, and the date of any stay decision)
- iv. The date of the custody review
- v. The status of any request for travel documents
- vi. The title, name, and date of review of the ICE official(s) who reviewed the custody determination
- vii. The person's criminal history
- viii. The person's country of origin
- ix. Unique identifier so subsequent and prior custody determinations for the same individual can be analyzed together

**3. Records Concerning Immigration Detention Centers under the jurisdiction of the New Orleans, Louisiana and Burlington, Massachusetts Field Offices**

- a. From both Field Offices, from the beginning of fiscal year 2018 to the date the search is conducted, any agreements or payment records with any government, corporation, or sub-office relating to immigration detention centers in the New Orleans, Louisiana and Burlington, Massachusetts Field Office areas of responsibility, including the following facilities as well as any facility that ICE evaluated or considered for the purpose of detaining immigrants in these areas of responsibility during this period:

**New Orleans, LA ERO Field Office**

- Bossier Parish Medium Security Facility
- Richwood Correctional Center
- Jackson Parish Correctional Center
- Winn Correctional Center
- LaSalle Correctional Center
- LaSalle ICE Processing Center
- Catahoula Correctional Center
- River Correctional Center
- Alexandria Staging Facility
- Pine Prairie ICE Processing Center
- Allen Parish Public Safety Complex
- South Louisiana ICE Processing Center
- St. Tammany Parish Jail
- Etowah County Jail

- Adams County Correctional Center
- Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility

**Burlington, MA ERO Field Office**

- Strafford County House of Corrections
- Rockingham County Jail
- Plymouth County Correctional Facility
- Bristol County Detention Center
- Suffolk County House of Corrections
- Franklin County House of Corrections
- Norfolk County
- Cumberland County Jail
- Piscataquis County Jail
- Scarborough City Jail
- Aroostook County Jail
- Penobscot County Jail
- Washington County Jail
- York County Jail
- Dale Correctional Facility
- Lafayette Sheriffs Lock
- Addison County Jail
- Chittenden Regional Correctional Facility
- Northwest State Correctional Center
- Donald W. Wyatt Detention Facility

- b. From the beginning of fiscal year 2018 to the date the search is conducted, any internal or external correspondence involving Field Office leadership<sup>8</sup> related to closures, expansions, transfers, contracts, bed capacity, COVID, cohorting, quarantine, medical care complaints, solitary confinement, use of force by guards, deaths, alleged organized detainee resistance, alleged protests, or hunger strikes relating to the Detention Centers subject to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Louisiana Field Offices listed above as well as any facility that ICE evaluated or considered for the purpose of detaining immigrants in these field office areas of responsibility.

Searches should include both the full names of the detention facilities, as well as common abbreviations, included but not limited to:

**New Orleans, LA ERO Field Office**

- i. BPMSF
- ii. RCC
- iii. JPCC
- iv. WCC

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<sup>8</sup> Field Office leadership includes Field Office Director, Acting Field Office Director, Assistant Field Office Director, Deputy Field Office Director, Public Liaison, Community Relations Officer, and Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officers.

- v. LCC
- vi. LIPC
- vii. CCC
- viii. RCC
- ix. ASF
- x. PPIP
- xi. APPSC
- xii. SLIPC
- xiii. STPJ
- xiv. ECJ
- xv. ACCC
- xvi. TCCF

**Burlington, MA ERO Field Office**

- xvii. SCHC
- xviii. RCJ
- xix. PCCF
- xx. BCDC
- xxi. SCHC or SCHOC
- xxii. FCHC or FCHOC
- xxiii. NC
- xxiv. CCJ
- xxv. PCJ
- xxvi. SCJ
- xxvii. ACJ
- xxviii. PCJ
- xxix. WCJ
- xxx. YCJ
- xxxi. DCF
- xxxii. LSL
- xxxiii. ACJ
- xxxiv. CRCF
- xxxv. NSCC
- xxxvi. DWDF

And common nicknames, including but not limited to:

**New Orleans, LA ERO Field Office**

- xxxvii. Bossier
- xxxviii. Richwood
- xxxix. Jackson Parish
- xl. Winn
- xli. Olla
- xlii. LaSalle
- xliii. Jena
- xliv. Catahoula

- xlv. River
- xlvi. Alexandria
- xlvii. Pine Prairie
- xlviii. Allen Parish
- xlix. Basile
  - l. St. Tammany
  - li. Etowah
  - lii. Adams
  - liii. Tallahatchie

**Burlington, MA ERO Field Office**

- liv. Dover
- lv. Rockingham
- lvi. Plymouth
- lvii. Bristol
- lviii. Suffolk
- lix. South Bay
- lx. Franklin
- lxi. Norfolk
- lxii. Cumberland
- lxiii. Piscataquis
- lxiv. Scarborough
- lxv. Aroostook
- lxvi. Penobscot
- lxvii. Washington
- lxviii. York
- lxix. Dale
- lxx. Lafayette
- lxxi. Addison
- lxxii. Chittenden
- lxxiii. Northwest State
- lxxiv. Northeast
- lxxv. Wyatt

Please construe this as an ongoing FOIA request, so that any records that come within the possession of the agency prior to your final response to this FOIA request should also be considered within the scope of the request.

**WAIVER OF FEES**

Requesters seek a fee waiver under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) because the disclosure of the information is “in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” The requesters have no commercial interest and do not stand to gain financially from any of the information requested. The requested information will be used for educational purposes, to prepare scholarly articles and reports, and to further the

public understanding of special immigrant juvenile status. Congress intended the FOIA fee waiver provision to encourage “open and accountable government.” *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dep’t. of Educ.*, 593 F. Supp. 2d 261, 271 (D.D.C. 2009). Therefore, agencies should “apply the public-interest waiver liberally.” *Conklin v. United States*, 654 F. Supp. 1104, 1005 (D. Colo. 1987). Please inform us if the charges for this FOIA production will exceed \$25.00.

## EXPEDITED PROCESSING

Because the detention of immigrants is a matter of current exigency to the American public, the Requesters additionally ask that USCIS grant expedited processing. Under FOIA, a Request should be granted expedited processing if it is urgently needed by an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information to inform the public about actual or alleged Federal Government activity. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II). *See also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.5 (e)(1)(ii). The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit considers three factors for determining whether a FOIA request qualifies for expedited processing based on an urgency to inform the public. *See Al-Fayed v. CIA*, 254 F.3d 300, 310 (D.C. Cir. 2001). Namely, the court will examine, “(1) whether the request concerns a matter of current exigency to the American public; (2) whether the consequences of delaying a response would compromise a significant recognized interest; and (3) whether the request concerns federal government activity.” *Id.* Additionally, DHS regulations note that “[t]he existence of numerous articles published on a given subject can be helpful to establishing the requirement that there be an ‘urgency to inform’ the public on the topic.” 6 C.F.R. § 5.5 (e)(1)(ii). *See also Amer. Civil Liberties Union v. Dept. of Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 29 (D.D.C. 2004) (noting that numerous newspaper articles on the topic requested justify expedited processing of the request).

In this case, there is no doubt that the contours of the immigrant detention system, including the size, scope and demographics of detained immigrants, are a matter of current exigency to the American public. Specifically, the treatment of detained immigrants, the relationship between private detention companies, public facilities and ICE has received extensive media coverage and other publications, including, but not limited to, the following:

1	Aditi Shah & Eunice Hyunhye Cho, “ACLU Research Report: No Fighting Chance: ICE’s Denial of Access to Counsel in U.S. Immigration Detention Centers,” <i>ACLU</i> (2022).
2	Bill Keveney, “ICE Limits Migrants’ Legal Rights, Raising Deportation Risk, ACLU Report Says,” <i>USA Today</i> (June 9, 2022).
3	Fisayo Okare, “Immigrants Left Without Lawyers After Ice Transfers,” <i>Documented NY</i> (July 5, 2022).
4	Maria Sacchetti, “Inspector General, ICE Clash over Conditions at Immigration Detention Facility in New Mexico,” <i>The Washington Post</i> (Mar. 18, 2022).
5	Nate Raymond, “U.S. Supreme Court Rejects Bail Hearings for Detained

	Immigrants,” <i>Reuters</i> (June 13, 2022).
6	Maria Sacchetti, “Covid Infections Surge in Immigration Detention Facilities,” <i>The Washington Post</i> (Feb. 1, 2022).
7	Maria Sacchetti & Nick Miroff, “ICE to Withdraw Immigrant Detainees From Jails in Two States,” <i>The Washington Post</i> (Mar. 25, 2022).
8	Sarah Betancourt, “Senators Seek Probe of Plymouth County ICE Detention Facility Following Detainee Allegations of Abuse,” <i>GBH News</i> (Jan. 5, 2022).
9	Daniel Bush, “ICE Detains Ukrainians Seeking U.S. Asylum Amid Refugee Crisis,” <i>Newsweek</i> (Mar. 16, 2022).
10	Alleen Brown, “Migrants Fleeing Hurricanes and Drought Face New Climate Disasters in Ice Detention,” <i>The Intercept</i> (Mar. 31, 2022).
11	Sarah Rich, “Access Denied: SPLC and Allies Reject Incomplete ICE Report on Counsel Visits to Detained Immigrants,” <i>Southern Poverty Law Center</i> (Apr. 1, 2022).
12	Chelsea Verstegen, “Lawsuit: Indiana Jail Neglects Immigrants While Using ICE Funds as ‘Cash Cow,’” <i>Borderless Magazine</i> (June 8, 2022).
13	Rosie Manins, “DHS Watchdog Rebukes Conditions at Ga. Detention Center,” <i>Law 360</i> (July 7, 2022).
14	José Olivares & John Washington, “‘The Worst Day of My Life’ Ice Jail Nurse Sexually Assaulted Migrant Women, Complaint Letter Says,” <i>The Intercept</i> (July 13, 2022).
15	Dario McCarty, “Private Prison Industry Shifts Focus to Immigrant Detention Centers, Funding Immigration Hawks,” <i>Open Secrets</i> (June 21, 2022).

These articles and policy briefings, which represent only a small subset of the numerous articles published regarding trends in the immigrant detention system, demonstrate that the requested information concerns a matter of exigent urgency, thus satisfying the first prong of the *Al-Fayed* factors.

Additionally, delaying a response to this FOIA request would compromise a significant interest. The information regarding immigrant detention is significant because Congress is actively engaged in legislative immigration reform at this very moment, with significant interest in immigration detention. This focus is demonstrated by the recent introduction of a number of relevant bills including the New Way Forward Act<sup>9</sup>, and Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> New Way Forward Act of 2021, H.R. 536, 117<sup>th</sup> Congress.

<sup>10</sup> Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act of 2021, H.R. 2222, 117<sup>th</sup> Congress.



Obtaining data on immigrant detention is an important aspect of the examination of the functioning of our immigration system and the detention system specifically. Without this data it is not possible to accurately understand the demographics of detained immigrants, and trends with regard to the length of detention. Thus, the second *Al-Fayed* factor is clearly met by this Request. Finally, it is unquestionable that the Request meets the third *Al-Fayed* factor because immigrant detention involves federal government activity.

### **REQUEST FOR SECTION PRIORITIZATION**

Please prioritize processing the subparts 1 through 3 in this request in the order in which they are listed. Therefore, we request that the search(es) for subpart 1 are prioritized first and those records are reviewed and released as soon as possible. Our understanding is that much of the data requested in Section 1 can be queried quickly through your relational database. Please release all records as they are available rather than holding records for the completion of the request in its entirety.

### **CONCLUSION**

Requesters certify that all of the above information is true to the best of their knowledge. See 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(d)(3).

If the request is denied in whole or in part, Requesters ask that all denials or deletions be justified by reference to specific FOIA exemptions and that all separable portions are released.

Please supply all records to Requesters, in the formats requested, at the following address:

Professor Mary Yanik  
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Please contact us if you have any questions at (504) 865-5153 or [myanik@tulane.edu](mailto:myanik@tulane.edu).

Regards,



Mary Yanik  
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Requester



Laila Hlass  
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Requester

CC:

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