The Honorable Jerrold Nadler  
Chair, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson  
Chair, House Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jamie Raskin  
Chair, House Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Honorable Zoe Lofgren  
Chair, House Judiciary Immigration & Citizenship Subcommittee

The Honorable Kathleen Rice  
Chair, House Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation & Operations

United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

November 18, 2019

Re: Request for Action to End “Remain in Mexico” Program

Dear Members of Congress:

We are immigration, human rights, and civil rights organizations and academics, and we write to request that you take action to end the Trump Administration’s “Remain in Mexico” program, formally referred to by the Administration as the “Migrant Protection Protocols” (“MPP”). The Remain in Mexico policy places asylum-seekers in great danger, violates U.S. law, due process, and international legal obligations, and operates with surgical precision to ensure that Latin American asylum-seekers will almost never be granted humanitarian relief and protection from the violence they are fleeing. We urge you to take action to oversee, investigate, and introduce measures to defund and end this unprecedented policy; we understand that oversight hearings will be conducted tomorrow.

The Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) announced Remain in Mexico in December of 2018 and implementation began in January of 2019. As of October 28, 2019, there are six cities along the U.S.–Mexico border where Remain in Mexico is in effect—San Ysidro, Calexico, El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, and Brownsville. Remain in Mexico violates and evades U.S. asylum law and betrays the core values of asylum policy—to provide safety and due process to people seeking U.S. refugee protection.


For decades prior to implementation of the Remain in Mexico policy, asylum-seekers who arrived at the Southern U.S. border pursued their asylum claims from within the United States. Typically asylum-seekers were paroled into the U.S., placed into an alternatives-to-detention program, or detained within the U.S. while their case proceeded before the immigration courts (assuming they passed a Credible Fear Interview, for those individuals subject to expedited removal). Under Remain in Mexico, asylum-seekers are “made to wait in Mexico until an immigration judge resolves their asylum claims.” This “wait” can take many months. Despite the overwhelming and ever-present dangers targeting migrants in Northern Mexico, fewer than 1,000 of the over 55,000 migrants placed in the Remain in Mexico program have been allowed to stay in the United States while pursuing their cases. USCIS asylum officers attest that the fear-screening standard and procedures currently in place “virtually guarantee[e] a violation” of international treaty obligations.

Migrants forced to remain in Mexico face violence and kidnappings as well as threats to life, health, and well-being. One study found that between 21% and 24% of migrants in the Remain in Mexico program report receiving threats of violence while in Mexico, and of those, over 50% report that the threats turned into actual violence, including beatings, robbery, and extortion. Journalistic accounts indicate that the actual rate of systematic violence faced by asylum-seekers is higher, especially in Northern Mexican cities along the Texas border where kidnappings are common. As the Administration is well aware, drug and criminal cartels operate with impunity in Northern Mexican cities including Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo, and they have systematically targeted migrants. In addition, because cities in Northern Mexico long ago ran out of shelter space, thousands of migrants live in encampments on the streets, without regular access to food, potable water, or sanitation facilities. Despite the best efforts of faith-based and civic organizations, thousands of migrants are homeless and destitute, lacking access to necessary

---

3 Innovation Law Lab v. McAleenan, 924 F.3d 503, 506 (9th Cir. 2019) (per curiam) (staying the preliminary injunction; that injunction is once again before the Ninth Circuit and oral argument took place on Oct. 1, 2019).
4 Id.
5 See HUMAN RIGHTS FIRST, supra note 2 at 4, 6 (recounting months-long wait times).
7 Brief of Amicus Curiae Local 1924 at 18, Innovation Law Lab v. McAleenan, No. 19-15716 (9th Cir. Jun. 26, 2019) (representing the interests of union-members, including numerous USCIS employees).
9 Id.
12 Despite earlier promises to the contrary, the Mexican government has failed to provide migrants with humanitarian visas or work authorization, leaving them “stranded for prolonged periods . . . with no way to support themselves.” Id. at 2, 6.
health care. The longer an asylum-seeker must “wait” in Mexico, the higher their risk of violence, homelessness, and discrimination.

Further, Remain in Mexico has been used as a tool in the Administration’s separation of more than 1,000 children from their families, even after a federal court and the President ended family separation as a policy in June 2018. In multiple cases, children arrived at the U.S.–Mexico border with a parent but were separated, rendered unaccompanied by DHS officials, and transferred to ORR facilities across the country, while their parents were subjected to Remain in Mexico. It is nearly impossible to advocate for these children or secure their reunification when the location of their parents and family members is unknown or unstable due to conditions in Mexico.

In addition, the Remain in Mexico program subjects asylum-seekers to numerous due process violations, making it almost impossible for them to pursue their asylum cases. As a result, many will be unfairly denied asylum and returned to situations of extreme danger in their home countries.

First, despite knowing the dangers to migrants in Northern Mexico, DHS officials at ports of entry fail to ask asylum-seekers whether they will face danger if they are made to wait in Mexico, in violation of binding principles of non-refoulement.

Second, DHS fails to provide safe and assured transportation to and from removal proceedings for those who are made to wait in Mexico. Rather, DHS requires migrants to navigate through border areas controlled by deadly cartels seeking to kidnap and extort them, in order to make it to a port of entry—often at 4:00 AM, only to wait in line for several hours, often with


14 WONG, supra note 8, at 9–10.


18 WONG, supra note 8, at 8.
minor children in tow, for court hearings that begin at 8:00 AM or later. As a result, cartels in Northern Mexico have kidnapped migrants in MPP on their way to and from the port of entry.

Third, DHS provides no exceptions for asylum-seekers who are unable to make it to the port of entry on time because of cartel threats, kidnapping, or assault. DHS seeks in absentia removal orders for all Remain in Mexico migrants who fail to appear for their court hearings, without exception.

Fourth, the Remain in Mexico program impedes access to counsel by placing asylum-seekers in Mexico, at great distance from the vast majority of immigration attorneys. People with cases in immigration court have the right to counsel at their own expense. However, approximately 98% of the 47,313 asylum-seekers in the Remain in Mexico program were unrepresented as of September 2019. Outside of Remain in Mexico, about 63% of immigrants in removal proceedings are unrepresented. Because Remain in Mexico asylum-seekers are barred from entering the U.S. except for brief appearances at immigration court hearings, they are unable to meet with U.S.-based immigration attorneys, making it virtually impossible to obtain counsel. Asylum success rates drastically increase for migrants who secure counsel. For those migrants who are miraculously able to secure counsel, attorneys are drastically limited in the representation they can provide—given the complex legal standards and the trauma experienced by asylum-seekers, meaningful representation requires many hours of client interviews and preparation, and this work simply cannot take place when lawyer and client are separated by an international border.

U.S.-based immigration attorneys hesitate to take cases if they cannot meet face-to-face with their clients to discuss sensitive facts in their asylum cases. These attorneys hesitate to travel to notoriously dangerous areas of Mexico, including Matamoros or Nuevo Laredo, because the U.S. State Department designates the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, where these cities are located,

21 See 8 C.F.R. § 1240.10(a) (“Advise the respondent of his or her right to representation, at no expense to the government, by counsel of his or her own choice authorized to practice in the proceedings and require the respondent to state then and there whether he or she desires representation.”).
22 See Details on MPP (Remain in Mexico) Deportation Proceedings, TRAC IMMIGRATION (Sep. 2019), https://trac.syr.edu/phtools/immigration/mpp/ (follow these steps: check “Measure” as “Current Status”; check “Graph Time Scale” as “by Month and Year”; select “Hearing Location” on leftmost dropdown menu; select “Represented” on center dropdown menu; check “Represented” on rightmost dropdown menu) (last visited Nov. 3, 2019).
23 INGRID EAGLY & STEVEN SHAFER, ACCESS TO COUNSEL IN IMMIGRATION COURT 2 (2016). Migrants with representation are four times more likely to be released from detention, and eleven times more likely to seek asylum than those without counsel. Id. Migrants with representation are much more likely to obtain the relief they seek. Id. at 3.
24 See HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, supra note 11, at 35 (“[T]here are limited opportunities for the communication required to prepare asylum seekers’ cases, according to attorneys and shelter operators.”).
a Level 4 “Do Not Travel” zone due to “crime and kidnapping.” Attorneys are understandably unwilling to risk their lives to take on Remain in Mexico clients. Additionally, cartels and criminal organizations who target asylum-seekers are acutely aware of any U.S. contacts migrants have. Having counsel in the United States actually increases the risk of danger for a migrant since it adds visibility through in-person meetings or phone contact.

Fifth, the immigration court hearings themselves, conducted by Executive Office of Immigration Review (“EOIR”) judges, subject Remain in Mexico migrants to further violations of procedural due process. Many of the hearings are conducted by video, often with the asylum seeker sitting in a portable trailer in a hastily-constructed temporary tent compound. Court observers have noted that lapses in video connectivity prohibit judges located remotely from conducting effective hearings for asylum-seekers in the Remain in Mexico program. Inaccuracies in translation further compound the errors. In addition, EOIR judges do not provide consistent information about the process to asylum-seekers (e.g., how to turn in the application for asylum, and the consequences of missing a court date) and do not ask every asylum-seeker if they are afraid to return to Mexico. Sometimes DHS provides asylum-seekers with a Notice to Appear (the charging document) indicating the wrong date or location of the hearing. DHS only provides court documents (such as the Notice to Appear and the asylum application) in English, and asylum seekers must submit all applications and evidence in English, although they are trapped in Mexico without U.S. attorneys to assist them.

The Remain in Mexico policy violates fundamental due process principles. We implore the United States Congress to respond accordingly. We ask that you take the necessary steps to defund and end this policy that undermines domestic and international legal protections for asylum-seekers.

Sincerely,

Organizations

Alabama Coalition for Immigrant Justice American Civil Liberties Union Arab American Family Services
Advocate Visitors with Immigrants in Detention in the Chihuahuan Desert American Gateways Asian Americans Advancing Justice | Chicago
Al Otro Lado American Immigration Lawyers Association ASISTA Immigration Assistance
Alianza Americas Americans for Immigrant Justice

26 See HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, supra note 11, at 34 (describing the danger to attorneys who cross the border to represent migrants).
27 See supra note 17 and accompanying text.
Asylum Seeker Advocacy Project (ASAP)
Bay Area Sex Worker Advocacy Network (BAYSWAN)
Bellevue Program for Survivors of Torture
Beyond Legal Aid
Border Crit Institute
Boston University School of Law, Immigrants’ Rights and Human Trafficking Program
Brighton Park Neighborhood Council
Capital Area Immigrants’ Rights Coalition
Catholic Migration Services
Center for Gender & Refugee Studies
Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)
Centro Legal de La Raza
Children’s Defense Fund - National Office
Children’s Defense Fund - Texas
Christian Community Development Association
Christian Reformed Church Office of Social Justice
Cien Amigos
Club Taji Ciudad Hidalgo
Coalición de Derechos Humanos
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights - CHIRLA
Colectivo Mujeres Transnacionales
Columbia Law School Immigrants’ Rights Clinic
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, U.S. Provinces
Cornell Law Schoo’s Asylum and Convention Against Torture Appellate Clinic
DC-MD Justice For Our Neighbors
Ecuandureo Unido
End Streamline Coalition
Equal Justice Center
Familias Unidas en Acción
Families Belong Together México
Families Belong Together
Federación de Clubes Michoacanos en Illinois
Federación de Clubes Unidos Zacatecanos en Illinois
Freedom for Immigrants
Government Accountability Project
Grassroots Leadership
Guatemala Solidarity Boston
Hispanic Liaison / El Vínculo Hispano
Houston Immigration Legal Services Collaborative
Tahirih Justice Center, Houston Office
Human Rights Coalition
Human Rights Initiative of North Texas
Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
Immigrant Families Together
Immigrant Legal Advocacy Project
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Indivisible Sacramento
IRCSGV
Jefferson County Immigrant Rights Advocates (JCIRA)
Jesus Nebot International
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kids in Need of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La 72, Hogar - Refugio para Personas Migrantes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake County Immigrant Advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America Working Group (LAWG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Aid Justice Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Hope Wheelchair Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowcountry Immigration Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mano a Mano Family Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant Center for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Center for Youth Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Immigrant Justice Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Korean American Service and Education Consortium, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETWORK Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico Immigrant Law Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights (NMCIR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangea Legal Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASO - West Suburban Action Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priests of the Sacred Heart, USA Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project IRENE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project On Government Oversight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quixote Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee and Immigrant Center for Education and Legal Services (RAICES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Solidarity Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Western American Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Passage Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Sisters of Notre Dame - Central Pacific Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Texas Human Rights Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Poverty Law Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Suburban Immigrant Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still Waters Anti-Trafficking Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Action with Farmworkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chelsea Collaborative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rhizome Center for Migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T’ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Center for Community Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNC School of Law Clinical Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian Universalist Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian Universalist Service Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Maryland Carey Immigration Clinic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Academics and Scholars*
* Affiliations are for identification purposes only

Raquel Aldana
Associate Vice Chancellor
for Academic Diversity
and Professor of Law
UC Davis

Jon Bauer
Clinical Professor of Law
and Richard D. Tulisano
'69 Scholar in Human
Rights
University of Connecticut
School of Law

Bill Beardall
Clinical Professor of Law
University of Texas School
of Law

Galya Ben-Arieh
Professor
Northwestern University

Lenni Benson
Distinguished Professor of
Immigration Law and
Human Rights
New York Law School

Jacqueline Bhabha
Director of Research
Harvard FXB Center for
Health and Human Rights

Kaci Bishop
Clinical Associate
Professor of Law
UNC School of Law
Clinical Programs

Deborah A. Boehm
Professor, Anthropology
and Gender, Race, and
Identity
University of Nevada, Reno

Emily Bosk
Assistant Professor of
Social Work
Rutgers University

Stella Burch Elias
Professor and Chancellor
William Gardiner
Hammond Fellow in Law
University of Iowa College
of Law

Jason A. Cade
J. Alton Hosch Associate
Professor of Law; Director,
Community Health Law
Partnership
University of Georgia
School of Law

Kristina M. Campbell
Jack & Lovell Olender
Professor of Law and Co-

Director, Immigration &
Clinic Rights Clinic
UDC David A. Clarke
School of Law

Stephanie L Canizales
Assistant Professor of
Sociology
UC Merced

Lauren Carasik
Clinical Professor of Law,
Director of the
International Human
Rights Clinic
Western New England
University School of Law

Jodi Berger Cardoso
Associate Professor
University of Houston

Jennifer M. Chacón
Professor of Law
UCLA School of Law

Linus Chan
Associate Clinical
Professor of Law
University of Minnesota
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Heyman</td>
<td>Endowed Professor of Border Trade and Director, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies</td>
<td>University of Texas at El Paso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Hines</td>
<td>Clinical Professor (Retired)</td>
<td>University of Texas School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laila L. Hlass</td>
<td>Professor of Practice</td>
<td>Tulane University School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Hoffman</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>University of Houston Law Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madeline Hsu</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>University of Texas at Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Hyde</td>
<td>Distinguished Professor</td>
<td>Rutgers Law School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kit Johnson</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Law</td>
<td>The University of Oklahoma College of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn Kalinauskas</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Keyes</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>University of Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Lee Koh</td>
<td>Visiting Professor of Law</td>
<td>UC Irvine School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Kratz</td>
<td>Clinical Assistant Professor, Graduate Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krista Kshatriya</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>UC San Diego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Lee</td>
<td>Associate Clinical Professor of Law</td>
<td>Temple Law School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Leutert</td>
<td>Director, Central America and Mexico Policy Initiative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Texas at Austin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssse Loomis</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>University of Utah College of Social Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Pita Loor</td>
<td>Associate Dean of Experiential Education &amp; Associate Clinical Professor of Law</td>
<td>Boston University Law School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Loucky</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Western Washington University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth Lyon</td>
<td>Clinical Professor of Law</td>
<td>Cornell Law School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Margulies</td>
<td>Professor of Law</td>
<td>Roger Williams University School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Markowitz</td>
<td>Professor of Law</td>
<td>Cardozo School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatma Marouf</td>
<td>Professor of Law and Director of the Immigrant Rights Clinic</td>
<td>Texas A&amp;M University School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Martin</td>
<td>Donald G. Herzberg Professor Emerita in International Migration</td>
<td>Georgetown University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose L. Martinez</td>
<td>South Texas College of Law Houston - Legal Clinics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miriam Marton</td>
<td>Associate Dean of Experiential Learning University of Tulsa College of Law Legal Clinic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth McCormick</td>
<td>Associate Clinical Professor of Law</td>
<td>The University of Tulsa College of Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thomas M. McDonnell
Professor of Law
Elisabeth Haub School of Law at Pace University

Estelle M McKee
Clinical Professor
Cornell Law School’s Asylum and Convention Against Torture Appellate Clinic

Vanessa Merton
Professor of Law
Immigration Justice Clinic, Elisabeth Haub School of Law at Pace University

Katie Herbert Meyer
Assist. Prof. of Practice & Director
Washington University Immigration Law Clinic

Jennifer Moore
Professor of Law
University of New Mexico School of Law

Craig B. Mousin
Adjunct Faculty
DePaul University College of Law

Karen Musalo
Professor of Law
U.C. Hastings

Jennifer Nagda
Policy Director
Young Center for Immigrant Children’s Rights

Natalie Nanasi
Assistant Professor
Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law

Ranjana Natarajan
Clinical Professor
University of Texas School of Law

Ruth Needleman
Professor Emeritus
Indiana University

Emily Torstveit Ngara
Assistant Clinical Professor
Georgia State University College of Law

Kerrie Ocasio
Assistant Professor
West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Helena Olea-Rodriguez
Lecturer
University of Illinois at Chicago

Michael A. Olivas
Bates Distinguished Chair in Law
University of Houston Law Center

John Palmer
Professor
Pompeu Fabra University

Sarah H. Paoletti
Practice Professor of Law and Director,
Transnational Legal Clinic
University of Pennsylvania School of Law

Mark Peters
Director of Justice, Peace and Reconciliation
Priests of the Sacred Heart, USA Province

Nina Rabin
Director, Immigrant Family Legal Clinic
UCLA School of Law

Jaya Ramji-Nogales
Professor
Temple University

Shruti Rana
Professor
Indiana University Bloomington

Victor Romero
Professor of Law
Penn State Law - University Park

Carrie Rosenbaum
Lecturer & Visiting Scholar
UC Berkeley

Lory Rosenberg
Appellate Immigration Judge (Retired)
Immigrant Defenders Law Group

Rachel E. Rosenbloom
Professor of Law
Northeastern University School of Law
Abigail M Ross, Assistant Professor
Fordham University
Graduate School of Social Service

Rubén G. Rumbaut
Distinguished Professor
UC Irvine

Daniel G Saunders
Professor Emeritus
University of Michigan
Irene Scharf
Professor of Law
University of Massachusetts
School of Law

Anne Schaufele
Practitioner-in-Residence
International Human Rights Law Clinic,
American University, Washington College of Law

Erica Schommer
Clinical Professor of Law
St. Mary’s University
Immigration and Human Rights Clinic
Philip G. Schrag
Delaney Family Professor of Public Interest Law
Georgetown University

Barbara Schwartz
Clinical Professor Emeritus
University of Iowa College of Law

Jaime Sepulveda
Distinguished Professor, Global Health
UC San Francisco

Ragini Shah
Clinical Professor of Law
Suffolk University Law School

Rebecca Sharpless
Professor
University of Miami
School of Law, Immigration Clinic

Sarah Sherman-Stokes
Associate Director, Immigrants’ Rights and Human Trafficking Program
Boston University School of Law

Shawn Sidhu
University of New Mexico
School of Medicine

James D. Simon
Assistant Professor
California State University, San Bernardino

Jeremy Slack
Assistant Professor
University of Texas at El Paso

Elissa Steglich
Clinical Professor
University of Texas School of Law

Christopher Strawn
Director, Immigration Law Clinic
University of Washington

Maureen Sweeney
Law School Professor
Carey Immigration Clinic
University of Maryland

Margaret Taylor
Professor of Law
Wake Forest University
School of Law

Susan Terrio
Professor Emerita of Anthropology
Georgetown University
Claire R. Thomas
Director, Asylum Clinic
New York Law School

David B. Thronson
Alan S. Zekelman
Professor of International Human Rights Law
Michigan State University
College of Law

Veronica T. Thronson
Clinical Professor of Law
Michigan State University
College of Law

Yolanda Vazquez
Professor of Law
University of Cincinnati
College of Law

Margaret Brown Vega
College Assistant Professor
New Mexico State University

Rosemary Vega
Clinical Lecturer
UHLC Immigration Clinic
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Title</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia</td>
<td>Samuel Weiss Faculty Scholar and Clinical Professor of Law</td>
<td>Penn State Law in University Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Weinberg</td>
<td>Associate Dean for Research &amp; Faculty Development and Professor of Law</td>
<td>Wayne State University Law School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah M. Weissman</td>
<td>Reef C. Ivey II Distinguished Professor of Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Welch</td>
<td>Clinical Professor Refugee and Human Rights Clinic</td>
<td>Maine Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis H. Zayas</td>
<td>Dean and Professor The University of Texas at Austin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katie Zeiders</td>
<td>Associate Professor University of Arizona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauris Wren</td>
<td>Clinical Professor of Law Maurice A. Deane School of Law</td>
<td>Hofstra University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>