By the Numbers: Nationwide Expansion of Expedited Removal Will Endanger Millions of Mixed-Status Families Across the US

Senate Bipartisan negotiations trading Ukraine aid for changes to immigration policy reportedly include the demands for the expansion of "expedited removal" nationwide: a broad deportation authority currently limited to immigration officers at the border. This permanent expansion would lead to the deportation of long-term undocumented immigrants and bring devastating consequences to families with undocumented family members.

Expedited Removal gives broad authority to an immigration officer to deport migrants who would have no access to due process protections such as the right to an attorney or hearing before a judge. It would effectively be a nationwide "show-me-your-papers" law, meaning members of our community will have to carry proof of their own continuous residency in case they encounter immigration enforcement. Expedited Removal currently applies to individuals who enter our border without being admitted or paroled, or if they are apprehended within two weeks of entering the U.S. without authorization and encountered within 100 miles of U.S. borders. The proposal on the table would expand this authority nationwide. Under Expedited Removal, the individual has the burden of proof while also having no right to counsel, no right to a hearing, and no right to appeal an adverse ruling.

The impact of nationwide Expedited Removal: raids, racial profiling, citizens wrongly deported, and more.
- Rapid removals across the US: Undocumented individuals nationwide would be at risk of Expedited Removal's rapid apprehension and deportation procedures.
- Wrongly Deported: Many will be deported unfairly and erroneously, including US citizens, a problem that has been documented in past uses of Expedited Removal due to the speed of the process and lack of any review process.
- Raids: This would expand the president's ability to carry out large-scale raids anywhere in the country to rapidly deport individuals. Under prior administrations, whole families, including infants, were detained under Expedited Removal.
- Family Separation: This policy will also lead to family separation as mixed status families are torn apart by expedited removal.
- Chilling Effect: Mass deportations devastate the economy, as witnessed in the local economies that have been severely impacted in states that have adopted "show me your papers" laws. Expansion of Expedited Removal nationwide would likely drive more people who are undocumented into the shadows, making it more difficult for the government to identify them and enlarging the underclass of people who are more vulnerable to labor abuses, targeted by criminal activity, and other forms of exploitation.
- Racial Profiling: Expedited Removal already disproportionately impacts communities of color and this can be true within the interior as well. One study found "more than 96% of people apprehended were people of color and one third of those apprehended by Border Patrol were U.S. citizens."

The devastating and detrimental impact of deportations to families is well documented to severely harm mental health and financial well-being. A "mixed-status family" is a family whose members include people with different citizenship or immigration statuses. One example of a mixed-status family is one in which the parents are undocumented and the children are U.S.-born citizens. Another example is when a U.S. citizen marries an undocumented immigrant who is prevented from accessing legal pathways to a green card. A 2018 survey by the Kaiser Family Foundation found that when a family member was deported the family faced sudden and severe financial hardship, anxiety and depression. Children's school performance declined," Children became sad and anxious, crying and frequently asking for the missing family member." Several studies confirm the far-reaching consequences of deportations to families, including American Immigration Council, Urban Institute, Center for American Progress, Migration Policy Institute.

Millions of Americans in mixed-status families could be impacted by an expansive new deportation authority. Nearly 1 in 10 of the U.S. population impacted; about 1 in 6 in California, some 30 million people according to analysis by FWD.us. See the table below for state-by-state statistics.

Immigrants without U.S. citizenship or green cards and their household members that could be subject to expedited removal searches in proposed legislation		
State	**Population Estimate**	**Share of total population**
U.S. TOTAL	**30,210,000**	**9%**
Alabama	170,000	3%
Alaska	30,000	4%
Arizona	690,000	9%
Arkansas	150,000	5%
California	5,800,000	15%
Colorado	440,000	8%
Connecticut	350,000	10%
Delaware	70,000	7%
District of Columbia	50,000	7%
Florida	3,070,000	14%
Georgia	980,000	9%
Hawaii	120,000	9%
Idaho	100,000	5%
Illinois	1,190,000	9%
Indiana	360,000	5%
Iowa	140,000	4%
Kansas	220,000	7%
Kentucky	120,000	3%
Louisiana	190,000	4%
Maine	30,000	2%
Maryland	680,000	11%
Massachusetts	530,000	8%
Michigan	350,000	3%

Immigrants without U.S. citizenship or green cards and their household members that could be subject to expedited removal searches in proposed legislation

State	Population Estimate	Share of total population
U.S. TOTAL	**30,210,000**	**9%**
Minnesota	280,000	5%
Mississippi	60,000	2%
Missouri	180,000	3%
Montana	10,000	1%
Nebraska	140,000	7%
Nevada	420,000	13%
New Hampshire	40,000	3%
New Jersey	1,330,000	14%
New Mexico	120,000	6%
New York	1,940,000	10%
North Carolina	820,000	8%
North Dakota	20,000	3%
Ohio	350,000	3%
Oklahoma	240,000	6%
Oregon	330,000	8%
Pennsylvania	550,000	4%
Rhode Island	100,000	9%
South Carolina	220,000	4%
South Dakota	30,000	3%
Tennessee	360,000	5%
Texas	4,720,000	16%
Utah	320,000	10%
Vermont	10,000	1%
Virginia	650,000	8%
Washington	860,000	11%
West Virginia	10,000	1%
Wisconsin	250,000	4%
Wyoming	20,000	3%

Note: Estimates include undocumented immigrants (including those with protections such as asylum seekers, DACA recipients, TPS holders, etc.), nonimmigrants, and all their household members (regardless of immigration status).

Source: FWD.us estimates based on American Community Survey 2022 data, including demographic projections through September 30, 2023 to reflect recent immigration. See this methodology.