

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 14, 2017

President Donald J. Trump  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We write to reiterate our opposition to your January 25, 2017, “Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements”<sup>1</sup> Executive Order and the subsequent Department of Homeland Security (DHS) guidance implementing the Executive Order,<sup>2</sup> and to raise serious concern about the harmful impact that the Executive Order will have on our military families and military readiness. We are concerned that the Executive Order will cause unfair hardship for certain military families by eliminating important protections that keep those families together. The rollback of these protections does a disservice to the brave men and women serving in uniform and will ultimately harm current and future military readiness.

Under current law, the Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to temporarily admit foreign nationals into the United States based on “urgent humanitarian reasons” or if admitting those nationals will have a “significant public benefit.”<sup>3</sup> Since 1998, U.S. immigration authorities have been authorized to admit these foreign nationals located outside of the country, or to treat as legally admitted those already unlawfully present in the country, under a program known as “parole in place.”<sup>4</sup> Subsequently, in a November 2014 memorandum, the Obama Administration issued guidance that allowed family members of individuals serving in the U.S. Armed Forces to lawfully remain in the United States and apply for lawful permanent resident status.<sup>5</sup> This policy was issued to ease the fears of service members with immigrant family members. As the November 2014 memorandum explained, “[m]ilitary preparedness can potentially be adversely affected if active members of the U.S. Armed Forces and individuals serving in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, who can be quickly called into active duty, worry about the immigration status of their spouses, parents and children.”<sup>6</sup>

Your Executive Order and the associated DHS guidance appear to reverse this policy by directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to “ensure that parole authority [...] is exercised...

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/25/executive-order-border-security-and-immigration-enforcement-improvements>.

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/17\\_0220\\_S1\\_Implementing-the-Presidents-Border-Security-Immigration-Enforcement-Improvement-Policies.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/17_0220_S1_Implementing-the-Presidents-Border-Security-Immigration-Enforcement-Improvement-Policies.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 212(d)(5)(A), <https://www.uscis.gov/ilink/docView/SLB/HTML/SLB/0-0-0-1/0-0-0-11261/0-0-0-15905/0-0-0-16404.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Memorandum from Paul W. Virtue, INS General Counsel, to INS officials, “Authority to Parole Applicants for Admission Who Are Not Also Arriving Aliens,” Legal Op. 98-10 (Aug. 21, 1998). In 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was abolished and its functions were placed under United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – within the newly created Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/14\\_1120\\_memo\\_parole\\_in\\_place\\_0.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/14_1120_memo_parole_in_place_0.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Laws/Memoranda/2013/2013-1115\\_Parole\\_in\\_Place\\_Memo\\_.pdf](https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Laws/Memoranda/2013/2013-1115_Parole_in_Place_Memo_.pdf).

only when an individual demonstrates urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit derived from such parole.”<sup>7</sup> The DHS guidance explicitly rejects “[t]he practice of granting parole to certain aliens in *pre-designated categories*,” alleging that this practice “has contributed to a border security crisis, undermined the integrity of the immigration laws and the parole process, and created an incentive for additional illegal immigration.”<sup>8</sup> This language appears to exclude family members of military personnel – who comprise such a pre-designated category – from being granted parole to avoid deportation.

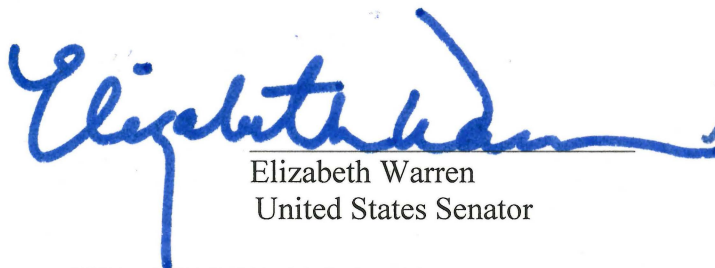
Making U.S. service members deployed on active duty endure the stress and anxiety of worrying about whether their spouse, child, or parent will be deported from or denied entry into the United States will undermine these service members’ ability to do their jobs. Allowing family members of our military personnel to secure lawful immigration status – and preventing families from being separated while a service member is deployed – is an investment in our service members and in the readiness of the military. It helps to keep service members focused on their missions and demonstrates good faith to current, future and former service members who choose to serve our nation.

Accordingly, we request that you clarify the practical effects of your Executive Order on family members of U.S. military personnel by answering the following questions:

1. Was it the intent of the Executive Order to reverse the “parole in place” policy for military families implemented by the Obama Administration?
2. How does your Executive Order alter the November 2014 guidance implemented by the Obama Administration regarding “parole in place” for military families?
3. Did you consult with officials at the Department of Defense regarding the impact of this new policy on military families and military readiness? If so, what information did they provide you that led you to reverse the 2014 policy?
4. How many military families are subject to this new policy? Please provide a numerical breakdown by active duty and reserve components.
5. Since the Executive Order was signed, how many spouses, children, and parents of service members have been deported or denied lawful immigration status?

We look forward to your answers to these questions by March 28, 2017.

Sincerely,

  
Elizabeth Warren  
United States Senator

  
Kirsten Gillibrand  
United States Senator

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/25/executive-order-border-security-and-immigration-enforcement-improvements>.

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/17\\_0220\\_S1\\_Implementing-the-Presidents-Border-Security-Immigration-Enforcement-Improvement-Policies.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/17_0220_S1_Implementing-the-Presidents-Border-Security-Immigration-Enforcement-Improvement-Policies.pdf) (emphasis added).