

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 23, 2020

Mr. Kenneth T. Cuccinelli
Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Director
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Mr. Cuccinelli,

In September 2019, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced that it had reinstated consideration of non-military deferred action requests, a form of prosecutorial discretion by which USCIS can permit individuals and their families with compelling circumstances to remain in the United States without fear of imminent removal. Many of these requests are made by individuals with major medical illness, and their families, seeking to remain in the United States while receiving treatment. The USCIS decision to reinstate consideration of non-military deferred action requests was a reversal of its abrupt position one month earlier to halt consideration of these requests. We write to express our concern that the agency has not in fact re-committed to the full and fair consideration of non-military deferred action requests, and to seek information about USCIS's current policy.

Non-military deferred action is a subset of “deferred action” — “an act of administrative convenience to the government which gives some immigration cases lower priority.”¹ Through these requests children and families suffering from severe medical conditions such as cancer, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and cystic fibrosis have sought deferred action based on compelling medical circumstances (commonly referred to as “medical deferred action”).² In many cases, the treatments these individuals have received while in the United States have proven lifesaving.³

But in August 2019, without any public notice, USCIS suddenly ceased adjudicating all non-military deferred action requests, including requests for “medical deferred action.” At the time, USCIS provided no public guidance about its decision to summarily reject applications for non-military deferred action. Rather, applicants from across the country received form letters from USCIS denying their requests. The letters explained that, if applicants did not leave the United

¹ 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12(c)(14).

² See Shannon Dooling, *Trump Administration Ends Protection For Migrants' Medical Care*, NPR (Aug. 27, 2019), <https://www.npr.org/2019/08/27/754634022/trump-administration-ends-protection-for-migrants-medical-care>.

³ See Errol Barnett, *Immigrant children with life-threatening illnesses facing possible deportation*, CBS (Aug. 29, 2019), <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/immigrant-children-getting-life-saving-medical-care-in-us-facing-deportation-2019-08-29/>; Michael Levenson, *'I feel like I'm signing my son's death warrant.' Children at Boston hospitals face deportation*, BOSTON GLOBE (Aug. 26, 2019), <https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2019/08/26/immigrant-families-with-severely-ill-children-face-deportation-advocates-say/EMXZQURTzE0U25L6xQIYBN/story.html?event=event12>.

States within 33 days, they could be “removed from the United States and found ineligible for a future visa or other U.S. immigration benefit.”⁴

These unexpected summary denials understandably caused anguish and fear for families whose loved ones are receiving treatment for potentially fatal diseases, especially those for whom life-saving treatment outside of the United States is unavailable. In response to widespread public backlash to the cruelty of the USCIS decision — including during a congressional hearing and in correspondence from us and dozens of our colleagues⁵ — the agency announced that it was reversing course. In September 2019, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced that USCIS would resume consideration of non-military deferred action requests on a discretionary, case-by-case basis, and would re-evaluate applications summarily denied in August.⁶

We welcomed the DHS announcement that it had reversed this policy. But it is now unclear that USCIS is actually following through on it.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* recently reported on a “spate of [medical deferred action] denials” coming out of the USCIS Philadelphia field office.⁷ In one case highlighted in the *Inquirer* report, USCIS denied requests from the parents of a two-year-old boy with cancer. The young boy’s best chance for survival depends on continuing to receive chemotherapy and care at St. Christopher’s Hospital for Children in Philadelphia. Returning to Mexico with his parents — who remain his primary caretakers — may be “[his] death sentence,” according to the child’s mother.⁸

Immigration attorneys from across the country have contacted our offices with similar stories. Although USCIS has approved a handful of applications, it has denied or left pending indefinitely many others — both first-time requests and renewals. Moreover, some applicants who received summary denials last summer have received no notification from USCIS that the agency has reopened their cases.

These reports are deeply concerning. We fear that USCIS has renewed consideration of medical deferred action requests in name only. As the seriousness of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic deepens, medical deferred action is as important as ever. People with

⁴ U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGR. SERVS., U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC., DECISION LETTER (2019), https://d279m997dpfwgl.cloudfront.net/wp/2019/08/Redacted_MedDA_denials.pdf; see also Shannon Dooling, *After Receiving Denial Letters, Immigrants Fear End Of Medical Deferral Program*, WBUR (Aug. 26, 2019), <https://www.wbur.org/news/2019/08/26/medical-deferment-immigration-program-ended>.

⁵ Letter from Senator Edward J. Markey, Senator Elizabeth Warren, Representative Ayanna Pressley, et al., to Kevin McAleenan, Ken Cuccinelli, and Matthew T. Albence (Aug. 30, 2019), <https://www.markey.senate.gov/news/press-releases/lawmakers-lead-bicameral-investigation-into-the-elimination-of-medical-deferred-action>.

⁶ See Rachel Frazin, *Federal agency to resume processing some deferred-action requests for migrants*, THE HILL (Sept. 19, 2019), <https://thehill.com/latino/462233-federal-agency-reverses-decision-to-end-deferred-deportations-program-for-migrants>.

⁷ Jeff Gammage, *A 2-year-old boy is getting cancer treatment in Philly. His parents may be deported to Mexico*, PHILA. INQUIRER (Feb. 27, 2020), <https://www.inquirer.com/news/deferred-action-uscis-cancer-migrant-immigration-mexico-20200227.html>.

⁸ *Id.*

chronic or underlying health conditions are at greater risk from COVID-19.⁹ The United States cannot in good conscience force seriously sick or vulnerable individuals to travel, which also increases their risks.¹⁰ And the pandemic has undoubtedly exacerbated the inability of patients' home countries to provide medical care.

USCIS has rightly, temporarily closed its local field offices to in-person services in order to prevent spreading COVID-19. However, while in-person services are reduced, it is also important to ensure that USCIS stakeholders have accessible means of making emergency requests with the local offices. Further, we believe USCIS must proactively maximize its use of deferred action during this global pandemic. Accordingly, we request that USCIS provide applicants with accessible means to apply for deferred action by email, and issue confirmation of receipt within 3 business days. This will enable individuals to obtain critical services in these incredibly tumultuous times.

Compounding our concerns, DHS recently responded to a request we made more than six months ago, and in it, indicated that USCIS is "unable to provide [the] formal data" we requested as "tracking and data are not in place for non-military deferred action requests."¹¹ We find this revelation extremely troubling. USCIS has stated that it receives approximately 1,000 deferred action cases annually, and as previously noted, summarily closed all non-military cases last August.¹² These statements and actions seem to contradict the assertion that USCIS has no mechanism to track these cases. Further, given the life-and-death nature of many medical deferred action requests and the array of stakeholders demanding greater transparency regarding this discretionary determination, we would expect USCIS to have begun collecting this data. We therefore ask that you reevaluate the assertion that DHS is unable to provide data on non-military deferred action requests, and if necessary, immediately rectify this oversight. We also ask that you respond to the following questions by May 1, 2020:

1. What procedures are in place for the submission and adjudication of non-military deferred action requests for the duration of the coronavirus pandemic?
2. How many non-military deferred action requests (excluding Service Center requests) has USCIS received from Fiscal Year 2015 to date, and how many has USCIS approved? Please break down the requests by fiscal year, and field office, and identify the number of these requests that pertain to medical need.
3. What is USCIS's current policy with respect to deferred action, within both the medical need and other contexts? Please provide us with any directives, instructions, policies, memos, or

⁹ Roni Caryn Rabin, *Coronavirus Threatens Americans With Underlying Conditions*, N.Y. TIMES (Mar. 12, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/12/health/coronavirus-midlife-conditions.html>.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Letter from DHS Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs Aaron Calkins to Senator Edward J. Markey, et al. (Mar. 24, 2020).

¹² See Rachel Frazin, *Federal agency to resume processing some deferred-action requests for migrants*, THE HILL (Sept. 19, 2019), <https://thehill.com/latino/462233-federal-agency-reverses-decision-to-end-deferred-deportations-program-for-migrants>.

guidance, written or communicated by any other means, relating to the current policy on deferred action.

4. Since purportedly reinstating consideration of non-military deferred action requests on September 19, 2019, how many such requests has USCIS received, approved, and denied?
 - a. How many applicants requested deferred action based on medical need? How many applicants requested deferred action on other bases? Please provide this information disaggregated by adjudication outcome.
 - b. How many were initial requests for deferred action? How many were renewal applications? Please provide this information disaggregated by adjudication outcome.
 - c. Has USCIS issued guidance related to the relief period? Who determines the period of relief?
 - d. Regarding *approved* deferred action requests, please provide disaggregated data indicating the period of relief.
 - e. Regarding *pending* deferred action requests, please provide the dates on which USCIS first received them and by which USCIS anticipates ruling on them.
5. Have all applicants whose applications USCIS summarily denied under its prior policy received notice that USCIS will reopen their cases? If not, why not? How many applicants are awaiting this notification?

Thank you in advance for your attention to these requests.

Sincerely,



Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



Ayanna Pressley
Member of Congress



Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

June 29, 2020

The Honorable Edward J. Markey
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Markey:

Thank you for your April 23, 2020 letter regarding non-military deferred action requests. Mr. Cuccinelli asked that I respond on his behalf.

Deferred action is a form of prosecutorial discretion exercised by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to defer removal of an alien for a designated period. It is not a programmatic benefit, does not confer lawful immigration status, and does not excuse any past or future periods of unlawful presence. DHS also retains discretion to terminate deferred action unilaterally, and an alien granted deferred action remains removable at any time. Most non-military deferred action requests received by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) are based on family support or medical reasons. The media and some in Congress have incorrectly reported and mischaracterized non-military deferred action as a “medical deferred action program.” To be clear, DHS, including USCIS, does not administer a “medical deferred action program.”

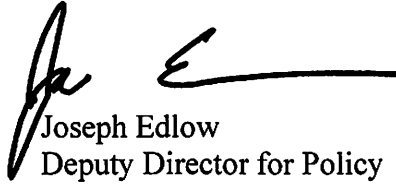
As you know, former Acting Secretary Kevin McAleenan directed on September 18, 2019, that USCIS resume its consideration of requests for non-military deferred action on a discretionary, case-by-case basis, except as otherwise required by an applicable statute, regulation, or court order. Consistent with the direction from former Acting Secretary McAleenan, USCIS continues to ensure that the procedure for considering and responding to deferred action requests is consistent throughout USCIS, that in considering non-military deferred action requests USCIS makes discretionary decisions on a case-by-case basis, and that such requests are granted based on compelling facts and circumstances.

Please find enclosed additional information in response to the questions posed in your letter. We note that USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, thus USCIS is unable to provide specific and reliable data indicating the reason deferred action is requested. Any data collected is manually collected and merely represents approximations. USCIS is also unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts, approvals, and denials because it is possible that some requests or adjudicative outcomes were not manually recorded in our informal tracking tool.

The Honorable Edward J. Markey
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Thank you again for your letter and interest in this issue. Should you require any additional assistance, please have your staff contact the USCIS Office of Legislative Affairs at (202) 272-1940.

Sincerely,



Joseph Edlow
Deputy Director for Policy

Enclosure

cc:

The Honorable Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator

The Honorable Ayanna Pressley
Member of Congress

The Honorable Cory A. Booker
United States Senator

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' Response to
Senator Markey's April 23, 2020 Letter**

1. What procedures are in place for the submission and adjudication of non-military deferred action requests for the duration of the coronavirus pandemic?

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration and Services (USCIS) offices continue to process deferred action requests; however, there are likely to be delays due to the temporary suspension of our in-person services at offices, including Application Support Centers (ASCs), to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus. On June 4, 2020, USCIS reopened certain domestic offices and resumed non-emergency services to the public. Our ASCs will resume services later. Given that local circumstances can vary due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we recommend that requestors review our website to determine the status and hours for their local office.

Aliens seeking non-military deferred action can submit the request, along with supporting evidence, by mail to their local field office or in-person with an InfoPass appointment for offices that have reopened to the public. After receiving the request, USCIS will provide the alien with instructions on the collection of fingerprints at an ASC.

2. How many non-military deferred action requests (excluding Service Center requests) has USCIS received from Fiscal Year 2015 to date, and how many has USCIS approved? Please break down the requests by fiscal year, and field office, and identify the number of these requests that pertain to medical need.

USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, thus USCIS is unable to provide specific and reliable data indicating the reason deferred action is requested. This data is manually collected and recorded in an informal tracking tool and thus represents approximations. It should be noted that USCIS is also unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts, approvals, and denials because it is possible that some requests or adjudicative decisions were not manually recorded in USCIS's informal tracking tool. Enclosed is a working-level data summary of this information from fiscal year (FY) 2018 to the present. Over the last year, USCIS has sought to improve the completeness and precision of its informal tracking of non-military deferred action requests and its current data is more comprehensive than what was provided in prior congressional correspondence.

3. What is USCIS's current policy with respect to deferred action, within both the medical need and other contexts? Please provide us with any directives, instructions, policies, memos, or guidance, written or communicated by any other means, relating to the current policy on deferred action.

USCIS does not have a policy regarding non-military deferred action and has never administered a "medical deferred action program." There is no regulation, or policy in the USCIS Adjudicator's Field Manual or Policy Manual, which are available to the public, regarding non-military deferred action. USCIS has not issued any specific guidance on how to evaluate requests for non-military deferred action; however, USCIS makes case-by-case, discretionary determinations based on the totality of the requestor's circumstances. In doing so, USCIS weighs and balances all relevant facts and circumstances presented by the requestor.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' Response to
Senator Markey's April 23, 2020 Letter**

4. Since purportedly reinstating consideration of non-military deferred action requests on September 19, 2019, how many such requests has USCIS received, approved, and denied?

USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, and USCIS is unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts, approvals, and denials because it is possible that some requests or adjudicative decisions were not manually recorded in USCIS's informal tracking tool. USCIS's working-level data summary as of May 12, 2020, indicates that USCIS has: received 704 new non-military deferred action requests since resuming consideration of non-military deferred action requests, approved 71 of those new requests, and denied 116 of those new requests.

a. How many applicants requested deferred action based on medical need? How many applicants requested deferred action on other bases? Please provide this information disaggregated by adjudication outcome.

USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, thus USCIS is unable to provide specific and reliable data indicating the reason deferred action is requested. This data is manually collected and recorded in an informal tracking tool and thus represents approximations. It should be noted that USCIS is also unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts and adjudicative outcome, because it is possible that some requests or adjudicative outcomes were not manually recorded in USCIS's informal tracking tool. As of May 12, 2020, USCIS's working-level data summary for non-military deferred action requests indicates that since September 19, 2019:

- Among requests flagged by field offices as based on medical need, USCIS has received 393 requests, approved 42 requests and denied 58 requests.
- Among requests flagged by field offices as based on family support, USCIS has received 296 requests, approved 28 requests, and denied 55 requests.
- Among requests flagged by field offices as based on other grounds, USCIS has received 15 requests, approved 1 request, and denied 3 requests.

b. How many were initial requests for deferred action? How many were renewal applications? Please provide this information disaggregated by adjudication outcome.

USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, and USCIS is unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts, distinguishing initial and renewal requests, and adjudicative outcome because it is possible that some requests or adjudicative outcomes were not manually recorded in USCIS's informal tracking tool. As of May 12, 2020, USCIS's working-level data summary for non-military deferred action requests indicates that since September 19, 2019, USCIS has:

- Received 458 initial deferred action requests. Of those initial requests, 43 were granted, 90 were denied, and the rest were either administratively closed, withdrawn, or pending.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' Response to
Senator Markey's April 23, 2020 Letter**

- Received 246 subsequent deferred action requests. Of those, 28 were granted, 26 were denied, and the rest were either administratively closed, withdrawn, or pending.

c. Has USCIS issued guidance related to the relief period? Who determines the period of relief?

Deferred action may be granted for up to 2 years. USCIS has not issued any specific guidance on how to determine the appropriate relief period for non-military deferred action; however, USCIS makes case-by-case, discretionary determinations based on the totality of the requestor's circumstances. In doing so, USCIS weighs all relevant fact and evidence presented by the requestor. The final decision on the length of the deferred action period granted rests with the regional director.

d. Regarding approved deferred action requests, please provide disaggregated data indicating the period of relief.

USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, and USCIS is unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts, adjudicative outcome, and relief period because it is possible that some requests or adjudicative outcomes were not manually recorded in USCIS's informal tracking tool. USCIS's working-level data summary for non-military deferred action requests indicates that since September 19, 2019, the periods of relief for granted deferred action requests are: 6 one-year, 57 two-year, and 8 others.

e. Regarding pending deferred action requests, please provide the dates on which USCIS first received them and by which USCIS anticipates ruling on them.

USCIS does not track deferred action requests in any system of record, and USCIS is unable to ensure complete accuracy of its data on receipts because it is possible that some requests were not manually recorded in USCIS's informal tracking tool or were dated based on the upload date rather than the receipt date. USCIS's working-level data summary for non-military deferred action requests indicates that the following requests received since September 19, 2019, remain pending:

Pending Deferred Action Requests Since September 19, 2019 by Month Received (Question 4e)

FY 2019	Date Received at Field							
	FY 2019				FY 2020			
September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
29	162	59	66	61	33	52	32	2

Pending broken down by Date Received at Field Year and Date Received at Field Month. Average Processing Time of Deferred Action Requests is 7 to 9 months.

Data as of 5/12/2020

The average processing time of deferred action requests is seven to nine months.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' Response to
Senator Markey's April 23, 2020 Letter**

- 5. Have all applicants whose applications USCIS summarily denied under its prior policy received notice that USCIS will reopen their cases? If not, why not? How many applicants are awaiting this notification?**

In September 2019, USCIS mailed notices to the requestors whose requests were summarily denied under the prior process and informed them that their cases would be reopened.

Non Military Deferred Action Requests By FY and Field Office (Question 2)

		Date Received at Field / Basis Category										
		FY 2018			FY 2019			FY 2020			Grand Total	
		Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other		
Region	Office											
CRO	ABQ	2	1				1		1		5	
	BOI		0								0	
	CHI	4	10		1	12			1	1	29	
	CLE		4			2					6	
	CLM	3	2								5	
	DAL	4				1	1	8	14	5	33	
	DEN	6	7	1		3		5	5		27	
	DET	6	3		7	5			2		23	
	DSM	2				2			2		6	
	ELP							1			1	
	HLG		1		3	6					10	
	HOU	4	3	2	6	4		2	1		22	
	INP	29	5		7	1					42	
	KAN	10	53			13		1	52		129	
	MIL	3	8		7	1		11	3		33	
	OKC		3		4	10	3	2	8		30	
	OMA	2				2	1	9	9		23	
	PHO				1			1			2	
	SLC		3			2			2		7	
	SNA	1	1		1	1		1			5	
	SPM	18	5		9	4		23	5	1	65	
	STL	2	8						1		11	
	TUC								2		2	
	WIC	1	1		3			5	3		13	
		Total	97	118	3	49	69	6	69	111	7	529
NER	ALB		3						7		10	
	BOS	17	13	1	18	14	1	13	11		88	
	BUF	1	1				1				3	
	CLE		2						2		4	
	CLM				2						2	
	HAR			1		14					15	
	INP	11			14	1		13			39	
	LAW		5						3		8	
	LOU				3			6	3		12	
	MTL	2	1		7	2		6	4		22	
	NEW	23	44	5	73	10	1	44	4		204	
	NOR	13	4		8	5	2				32	
	NYC	26	84	4	4	53	2	9	62		244	
	PHI	28	14		23	28		17	7		117	
	PIT		1		1	2		2	3		9	
	WAS	12	6		12						30	
		Total	133	178	11	165	129	7	110	106		839
	SER	ATL	26	101		15	57	3		45	1	248
BAL			13	3	1	17		1	9		44	
CHL		15			15						30	

Count of A-Number broken down by FY and Basis Category vs. Region and Office. The view is filtered on Basis Category, which keeps Family Support, Medical and Other.

Data as of 5/12/2020

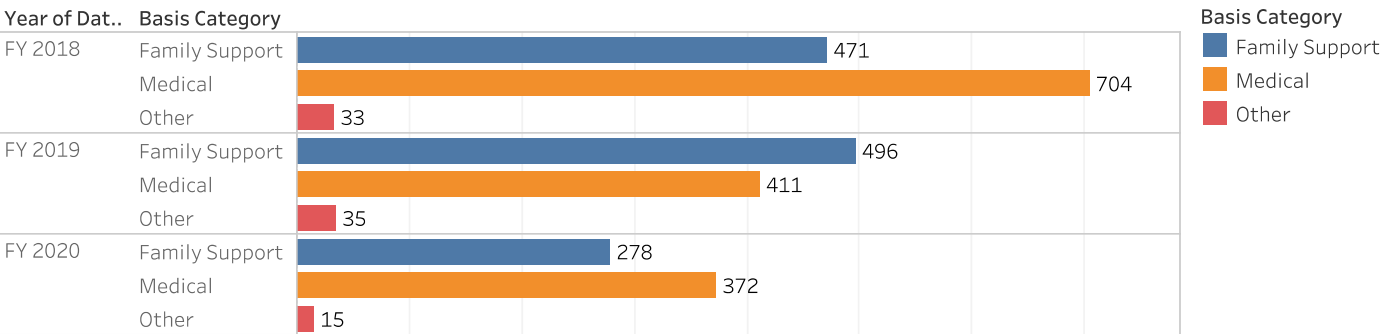
Non Military Deferred Action Requests By FY and Field Office (Question 2)

		Date Received at Field / Basis Category									
		FY 2018			FY 2019			FY 2020			Grand Total
		Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	
Region	Office										
SER	CLT	4	50	1	2	29	1	1	25	1	114
	FSA		7		5	1		15			28
	GRR	2	1	1	43	2		5	3		57
	HIA	6	8		2	6			1	1	24
	JAC	4	1	6	14	1	6	7	1		40
	KND	5	17	3		1			3		29
	MEM		4			3		1			8
	MGA	12	8		3	1					24
	MIA	3	1	1		1		4	4		14
	NOL		9			7					16
	NOR				4			3			7
	NTN				2	3	1		2		8
	OFM	7	19		7	7		2	1		43
	OKL	2	26	1	1	7	1		13		51
	ORL	3	13		16	8		15	2		57
	RAL	105	10	1	93	3		22	1	1	236
	SAJ	1	2		1						4
	TAM	3	55	2	16	31	1	3	20		131
	WAS	3	1		7	2		4	2		19
	WPB	1	27		9	10	1	4			52
	Total	202	373	19	256	197	14	87	132	4	1,284
WRO	AGA					1					1
	BOI	3									3
	FRE				3	2	1	2	9		17
	LAC	1	1		2						4
	LOS	1	4		3		1	1			10
	PHO				1						1
	POO	5	3		1		1	3			13
	SAA	1			3		2				6
	SAC	4	7						7	1	19
	SBD	2	2		1	3				2	10
	SEA	3	5			5		3	2		18
	SFR	1	1		6	1	1	1	1		12
	SFV	3	2		3	1	1	1	2		13
	SND	12	8		1			1			22
	SNJ	1	2		2	1	1				7
	SPO								1	1	2
	YAK	2				2			1		5
	Total	39	35		26	16	8	12	23	4	163
Grand Total		471	704	33	496	411	35	278	372	15	2,815

Count of A-Number broken down by FY and Basis Category vs. Region and Office. The view is filtered on Basis Category, which keeps Family Support, Medical and Other.

Data as of 5/12/2020

Non Military Deferred Action Requests By FY



Non Military Deferred Action Requests Granted By FY and Field Office (Question 2)

			Date Received at Field / Basis Category									
			FY 2018			FY 2019			FY 2020			Grand Total
Region	Office	Decision	Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	
CRO	CHI	Granted	2	2		1						5
	CLE	Granted		2		1						3
	DAL	Granted				1						1
	DEN	Granted	2	4					1			7
	DET	Granted				3				1		4
	DSM	Granted	1									1
	ELP	Granted							1			1
	HOU	Granted	1									1
	INP	Granted	16	5		6	1					28
	KAN	Granted	5	31		6				2		43
	MIL	Granted		1								1
	OKC	Granted		2		1			1			4
	OMA	Granted	1			2				4		7
	PHO	Granted				1						1
	SLC	Granted		1								1
	SNA	Granted		1								1
	SPM	Granted	8	4		2	2			1		16
	STL	Granted		3								3
	WIC	Granted	1	1								2
	NER	ALB	Granted		3							
BOS		Granted	14	8		6	3		1			32
BUF		Granted	1	1				1				3
CLE		Granted							1			1
HAR		Granted				5						5
INP		Granted	3			2						5
LOU		Granted				1			1	1		3
MTL		Granted	1	1		2	2		3			8
NEW		Granted	18	34		25	5		2			84
NOR		Granted	7	2		7	3					18
NYC		Granted	17	28		1	11		4	3		59
PHI		Granted	15	9		4	21		3	1		46
PIT		Granted		1					1	2		3
WAS		Granted	2	3		5						10
SER	ATL	Granted	11	45		4	15		9			84

Count of A-Number broken down by FY and Basis Category vs. Region, Office and Decision. The view is filtered on Basis Category and Decision. The Basis Category filter keeps Family Support, Medical and Other. The Decision filter keeps Granted.

Data as of 5/12/2020

Non Military Deferred Action Requests Granted By FY and Field Office (Question 2)

			Date Received at Field / Basis Category									
			FY 2018			FY 2019			FY 2020			Grand Total
			Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	Family Support	Medical	Other	
Region	Office	Decision										
SER	BAL	Granted				1			1	3		5
	CHL	Granted	7			4						11
	CLT	Granted	1	29		1	16			5	1	51
	FSA	Granted		3		2			3			8
	GRR	Granted				1						1
	HIA	Granted	2	2			1					5
	JAC	Granted	2	1	1	1						5
	KND	Granted	2	7						1		10
	MEM	Granted		4								4
	MGA	Granted	2	2								4
	MIA	Granted							3	1		4
	NOL	Granted		7			2					9
	OFM	Granted	4	12		3	2					21
	OKL	Granted		10						2		12
	ORL	Granted		3		2	1			2		8
	RAL	Granted	21	2								23
	TAM	Granted		19	1	1	15					36
	WAS	Granted	1				1			1		3
	WPB	Granted		8		6	3					17
	WRO	LAC	Granted	1	1							
LOS		Granted		4					1			4
PHO		Granted				1						1
POO		Granted	3	2		1						6
SAA		Granted	1									1
SAC		Granted		5								5
SEA		Granted	2	1								3
SFR		Granted								1		1
SFV		Granted	2	1		1						4
YAK		Granted	2									2
Grand Total			179	315	2	95	119	2	26	41	1	759

Count of A-Number broken down by FY and Basis Category vs. Region, Office and Decision. The view is filtered on Basis Category and Decision. The Basis Category filter keeps Family Support, Medical and Other. The Decision filter keeps Granted.

Data as of 5/12/2020