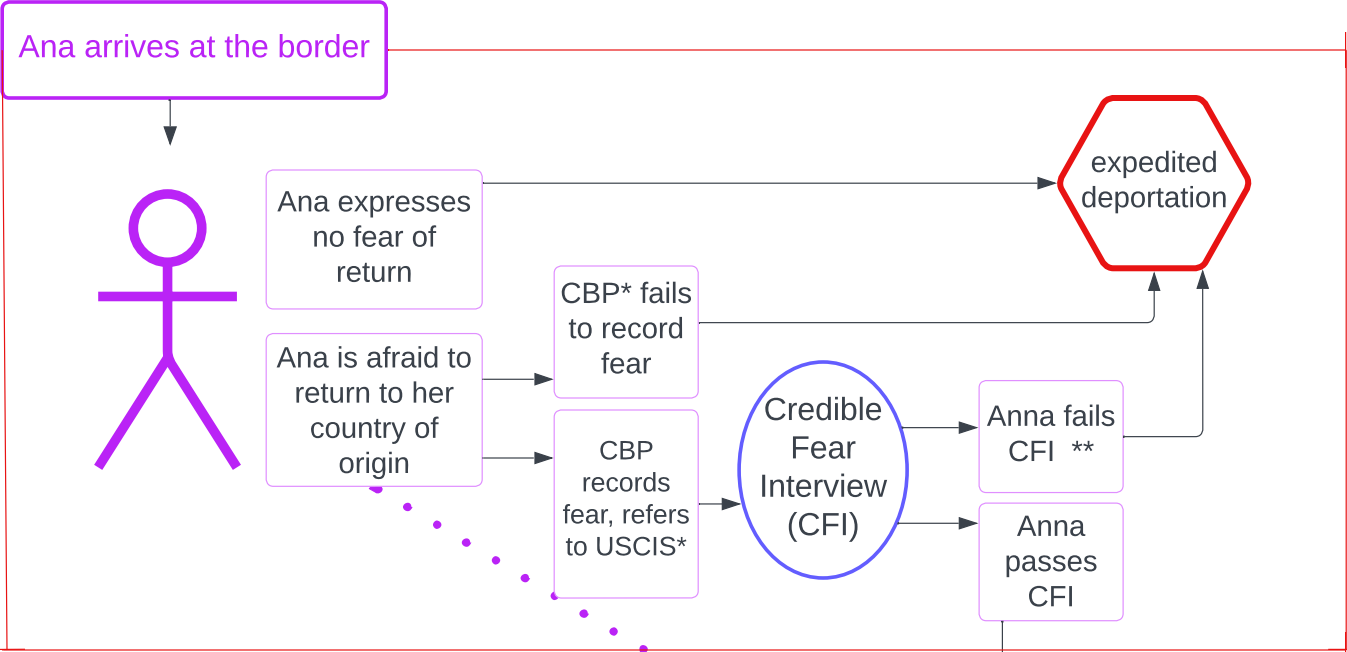


# Expedited Removal in CBP Custody: a Recipe for Returning Refugees to Harm



The process inside the red box is called **Expedited Removal**. This process allows the U.S. government to deport asylum seekers without ever seeing an immigration judge.

Expedited removal sacrifices fairness in the name of speed.

The government is supposed to hold arriving asylum seekers like Ana in CBP custody for no more than 72 hours.

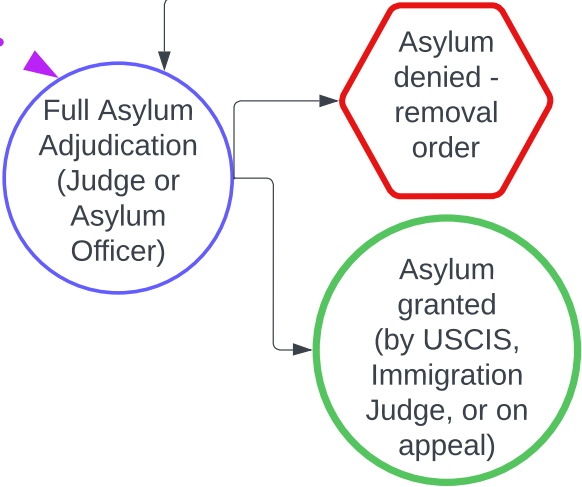
When CFIs are conducted in CBP custody, asylum seekers like Ana must present their asylum claim within 48 hours of arriving at the U.S. border & can be **deported within 72 hours**.

Note: When the Department of Homeland Security expels a person at the border using **Title 42**, the person does not even have the opportunity to express a fear of return.

**What is the dotted purple line?**  
The Department of Homeland Security has the authority and discretion to bypass Expedited Removal and send arriving asylum seekers like Ana directly to full (rather than expedited) proceedings.

**Remember!**

- Asylum seekers arriving at the U.S. border are often recovering from physical and/or psychological harm; the jail-like setting of CBP often causes asylum seekers to experience their trauma again.
- Asylum law is really complicated! Most immigration attorneys find it takes several meetings to fully understand an asylum claim. Many asylum seekers don't know the harm they experienced may form the basis of an asylum claim and at first don't know what information they must share.
- CBP officers frequently fail to ask whether arriving migrants are afraid to return, and sometimes ignore an expression of fear even when they ask.



\*\* Individuals may seek Immigration Judge review of a negative fear determination.

\*USCIS = U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
\*CBP = Customs and Border Protection  
\*CFI = Credible Fear Interview