



March 1, 2021

Re: Testimony in Support of the Universal Representation (SB 317/HB750)

Dear Chair Clippinger, Vice-Chair Atterbeary and Members of the Judiciary Committee:

Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC writes to express our strong support for the Maryland Universal Representation bill (SB 317/HB750) and urge you to pass the bill out of committee. We know that having legal representation makes a huge difference in the cases of immigrants in deportation proceedings. **A detained person who has a lawyer is more than two times likely to win their case.**¹ While the legal fiction states that a deportation is not a “punishment,” in reality, it is. For many, a deportation and the family separation it entails is worse than jail time and for some, it is life threatening. SB 317 would simply make a very basic due process right to counsel into a meaningful and substantive right for indigent detained immigrants. It would have a life changing impact on many immigrants and their US citizen and lawful permanent resident family members.

Advancing Justice | AAJC works to advance the human and civil rights of Asian Americans through advocacy, public policy, public education, and litigation. Founded in 1991, Advancing Justice | AAJC is one of the nation’s leading experts on civil rights issues of importance to the Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) community including immigration and immigrants’ rights, census, hate incidents, language access, technology, and telecommunications, and voting rights.

Immigration is an important issue to Asian Americans. 92% of Asian Americans are immigrants or the children of immigrants. Maryland is home to over 415,000 Asian Americans making up 7% of the population. Around 266,000 of them are immigrants and around 39% of Maryland’s Asian American population are limited English proficient. Overall, 15 percent of Marylanders are immigrants, and nearly 275,000 Marylanders are undocumented.² The issue of undocumented

¹ ADVANCING JUSTICE—AAJC & ADVANCING JUSTICE—LOS ANGELES, INSIDE THE NUMBERS: HOW IMMIGRATION SHAPES ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES 62 (2019) (citing Ingrid Eagly and Steven Shafer, “Access to Counsel in Immigration Court,” *American Immigration Council* (September 28, 2016); Kyle Kim, “Immigrants Held in Remote ICE Facilities Struggle to Find Legal Aid before They’re Deported,” *Los Angeles Times* (September 28, 2017)), available at https://www.advancingjustice-aaajc.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/1153_AAJC_Immigration_Final_Pages_LR-compressed.pdf.

² All data in this testimony related to Asian Americans residing in Maryland can be found at aapidata.com.

migration and immigration enforcement is often thought of only as a Latino issue. In fact, there are around 35,000 undocumented Asian immigrants living in Maryland.

The government has a long history of criminalizing and detaining Asian immigrants. One of the worst examples of detention was the incarceration of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II.³ Based simply on their ancestry, Japanese Americans were guilty based on race and ancestry. Children were not spared this association of guilt based on ancestry. Fathers, mothers, and children were rounded up and forced to leave their homes and move into detention centers.⁴ This legacy of criminalizing and holding in custody immigrant communities continues to this day.

Asian immigrants make up a significant portion of the population of detained immigrants nationally. As of June 2018, there were as many as 4,881 Asian immigrants in detention out of 50,000 total at the time.⁵ Many of them were asylum seekers who were seeking protection in the United States under our asylum laws. The majority of Asian immigrants detained were from India, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Iraq, Vietnam, and Pakistan.⁶ Indian immigrants alone made up almost half of all detained Asian immigrants.⁷ Our current detention system impacts not only asylum seekers, but also immigrants including long-time members of our communities, lawful permanent residents (LPRs), and family members of U.S. citizens. Within the Asian American community, Southeast Asian refugees have been notably targeted. In June 2018, about 43% of Vietnamese Americans detained lived in the United States for over two decades.⁸ The percentage of Lao and Cambodian Americans detained who lived here for over twenty years is even higher at 86% and 75%, respectively.⁹ Southeast Asian households who have a family member that is detained face family separation and the continued hardship of not knowing whether their families will be able to reunite or be separated indefinitely.¹⁰

³ See Exec. Order 9066, 7 Fed. Reg. 1407 (Feb. 19, 1942) (authorizing the internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry); see also *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944) (upholding the internment under strict scrutiny review).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ ADVANCING JUSTICE—AAJC & ADVANCING JUSTICE—LOS ANGELES, INSIDE THE NUMBERS: HOW IMMIGRATION SHAPES ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES 63 (2019) (citing TRAC, “Immigration and Customs Enforcement Detainees.”), available at https://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/1153_AAJC_Immigration_Final_Pages_LR-compressed.pdf.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ ADVANCING JUSTICE—AAJC & ADVANCING JUSTICE—LOS ANGELES, INSIDE THE NUMBERS: HOW IMMIGRATION SHAPES ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES 63 (2019) (citing Parvini, “Growing Number of California Detainees”; PTI, “2,382 Indians Languishing in U.S. Jails for Illegally Crossing Border,” *Economic Times of India* (November 12, 2018)), available at https://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/1153_AAJC_Immigration_Final_Pages_LR-compressed.pdf.

⁸ ADVANCING JUSTICE—AAJC & ADVANCING JUSTICE—LOS ANGELES, INSIDE THE NUMBERS: HOW IMMIGRATION SHAPES ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES 64 (2019) (citing TRAC, “ICE Detainees”), available at https://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/1153_AAJC_Immigration_Final_Pages_LR-compressed.pdf.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ National Asian Pacific American Women’s Forum & Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, “Dreams Detained in Her Words: The Effects of Detention and Deportation on Southeast Asian American Women and Families,” https://www.searac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/dreams_detained_in_her_words_report-2.pdf.

Immigrants in deportation proceedings lack resources, due process, and access to legal counsel. Immigrants who are detained and in removal proceedings do not have the right to counsel at the government's expense.¹¹ This leaves indigent immigrant populations vulnerable,¹² and they are forced to handle the intricacies and complications of the U.S. immigration system alone before a judge and an opposing DHS attorney. Moreover, detained immigrants face severe logistical challenges in accessing legal resources. For example, about 30% of immigrants detained in ICE facilities are more than one hundred miles from the nearest government-listed legal aid provider.¹³ The representation rate for detained immigrants was only 14% between 2007 and 2012.¹⁴ This representation rate is even lower at 10% for detained immigrants in a small city or rural area.¹⁵ This lack of representation makes all the difference in court. Providing legal representation to detained immigrants in Maryland would change lives in determining whether families stay together or are torn apart.

We thank you for holding a hearing on this important bill and urge you to vote for it. Please feel free to contact me with any questions at mesaheh@advancingjustice-aaajc.org.

Sincerely,

Megan Essaheb
Director of Immigration Advocacy
Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC

¹¹ Ingrid Eagly & Steven Shafer, "Access to Counsel in Immigration Court," (Sept. 28, 2016), <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/access-counsel-immigration-court>.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ ADVANCING JUSTICE—AAJC & ADVANCING JUSTICE—LOS ANGELES, INSIDE THE NUMBERS: HOW IMMIGRATION SHAPES ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES 62 (2019) (citing Ingrid Eagly and Steven Shafer, "Access to Counsel in Immigration Court," *American Immigration Council* (September 28, 2016); Kyle Kim, "Immigrants Held in Remote ICE Facilities Struggle to Find Legal Aid before They're Deported," *Los Angeles Times* (September 28, 2017)), available at https://www.advancingjustice-aaajc.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/1153_AAJC_Immigration_Final_Pages_LR-compressed.pdf.

¹⁴ ADVANCING JUSTICE—AAJC & ADVANCING JUSTICE—LOS ANGELES, INSIDE THE NUMBERS: HOW IMMIGRATION SHAPES ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES 62 (2019) (citing Ingrid Eagly and Steven Shafer, "Access to Counsel in Immigration Court," *American Immigration Council* (September 28, 2016); Kyle Kim, "Immigrants Held in Remote ICE Facilities Struggle to Find Legal Aid before They're Deported," *Los Angeles Times* (September 28, 2017)), available at https://www.advancingjustice-aaajc.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/1153_AAJC_Immigration_Final_Pages_LR-compressed.pdf.

¹⁵ *Id.*