

## Chapter 1 : Immigration: A National Security Threat? | Committee on U.S./Latin American Relations

*"Immigration Policy and Security offers thoughtful analyses of how national security concerns that emerged after the September 11, attacks have shaped immigration and asylum policies in Western democracies. The strengths of the volume are several.*

Latin American Relations The debate on immigration in the United States has, and continues to be, subject to a great deal of controversy. While mainstream news outlets often report statistics of immigrants being deported every year, they seldom make the clear distinction between the different sides of the immigration debate; not all who lobby against or for undocumented immigration are motivated by the same reasons. Undocumented immigration resonates more strongly with some as an issue of national security. Mexican border, is a gateway to potential criminal activity and go so far as to connect immigration with terrorism. It is argued that immigration came to be considered a matter of national security shortly after the terrorist attacks of September 11, Following the attacks, the George W. Bush administration redefined the role of immigration agencies, including them in a strategy to combat terrorism. The newly created Department of Homeland Security took over jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement ICE , thus establishing immigrants as threats to internal security. The current Senate bipartisan immigration bill, s. These upgrades include an increase in Border Patrol agents stationed along the U. Mexico border, doubling its size to at least 38, agents, and an investment in new security measures and technologies, such as surveillance towers, camera systems, ground sensors, drones, and other vehicles. Lyons, former commander in chief of the U. Pacific Fleet and senior U. The argument that undocumented immigration is a threat to the security of the United States is also supported by the criminal activities that accompany the increasing number of people immigrating to the United Statesâ€”in particular the rising numbers of individuals crossing the U. According to a Congressional Research Service report released in August , revealed that over a month period, about , undocumented immigrants were arrested by local authorities, but released shortly after. The report also showed that nearly one-sixth of previous detainees were arrested for crimes, mostly drunk-driving offenses, drug-crimes and felonies. In , Republican Rep. Others claim that the connection between immigration and terrorism is a constructed and perceived threat rather than a real, objective danger. The Myth of the Omnipresent Enemy, argues that the absence of terrorist attacks in the United States is not a result of increased border control and stricter immigration policies, and that the threat of immigrants as terrorists has been exaggerated. Daniel Griswold of the Cato Institute argues that terrorist attacks by foreigners are not a result of liberal immigration policies, but are a result of failure to keep out the small number of foreigners who do pose a threat. In his analysis Linking Immigrants and Terrorists: Mexico border, who would benefit from it? Theoretically, the safety of the American people is enough to rally patriotic support for this hypothetical. But what about third-party supporters of increased defense in the U. Surely such parties would benefit. Immigration is not a one-sided issue. In this brief overview we have analyzed immigration as an issue of national securityâ€”there are those who fear a link between immigration and terrorism, and those who disregard it as an exaggeration. Though it is no myth that there is criminal activity along the U. To access this and previous newsletters, go to <https://>

## Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - National Security and U.S. Immigration Policy, â€“

*Reviews "Immigration Policy and Security is a thought provoking, intellectually balanced, and impressively comprehensive take on the security implications of immigration in a post-September 11 th world.*

We have since seen major changes in the bureaucracies that regulate immigrationâ€”but have those institutional dynamics led to significant changes in the way borders are controlled, the numbers of immigrants allowed to enter, or national asylum policies? This book examines a broad range of issues and cases in order to better understand if, how, and why immigration policies and practices have changed in these countries in response to the threat of terrorism. In a thorough analysis of border policies, the authors also address how an intensification of immigration politics can have severe consequences for the social and economic circumstances of national minorities of immigrant origin. Reviews "Immigration Policy and Security is a thought provoking, intellectually balanced, and impressively comprehensive take on the security implications of immigration in a post-September 11th world. For serious students of the subject its appearance could not be timelier or its contributions more welcome. Messina, University of Notre Dame "Immigration Policy and Security offers thoughtful analyses of how national security concerns that emerged after the September 11, attacks have shaped immigration and asylum policies in Western democracies. The strengths of the volume are several. Most importantly, it is broadly comparative. The authors are also attentive to changes and continuities in immigration policies in light of newer national security concerns; they provide a rich, textured analysis on the debate over the seriousness of the threat to national security posed by immigration; and they are attentive to varied national origin and legal compositions of migrations to different countries and the degree to which these differences shape national policies. The authors in this volume uncover what policymakers did right and much that they did wrong. This is valuable reading for anyone who wants to parse the rhetoric over immigration restrictions and the terrorism menace. Some are true and others false, it turns out. The authors cover all the main areas of policy-making, from privacy concerns related to international enforcement coordination to the impact of security concerns on Muslims. The chapters are very readable and terrific for course adaptation. The comparative reach, conceptual insight and wealth of empirical detail make this a major contribution to the field that deserves the attention of all those with an interest in these important issues. Brown and Frank D. Securitization, Embedded Liberalism, or the Quest for Legitimation? Borders, Security, and Transatlantic Cooperation in the 21st Century: Towards a Common European Asylum Policy: The Commonwealth Perspective

## Chapter 3 : Immigration Policy and Security : Terri Givens :

*Immigration enforcement is the largest single area of responsibility for ICE. While certain responsibilities and close cooperation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and others require significant ICE assets near the border, the majority of immigration enforcement work for ICE takes place in the country's interior.*

Eliminating the magnet of illegal employment through mandatory compliance with the current electronic employment verification system under a single nationwide standard. Phasing in mandatory compliance with the current electronic employment verification system for all new hires after the unauthorized workforce and temporary worker programs have been addressed and only after DHS certifies that the database supporting this verification system is at least Failure to comply would result in appropriate penalties. Ensuring a single nationwide standard for use of this system by pre-empting relevant state laws. Protecting employers that are using the system in good faith from legal action that may result from complying with it Pursuing more effective strategies to secure American borders and ports of entry, such as mandating additional physical and surveillance resources to meet ongoing security needs. Mandating additional physical and surveillance resources as appropriate to meet ongoing security needs. Citizens of countries that participate in enforcement efforts could then become eligible for additional permits to work legally in the United States. Increasing penalties for criminal violations related to human smuggling. Improving and expanding ports of entry to increase the capacity for detecting violations and to reduce waiting times. Finalizing the entry-exit data system at air and sea ports of entry to identify visa overstays. Providing for consistent and effective enforcement of immigration laws across the country. Streamlining the legal process to ensure that criminal immigrants in the United States who are identified and properly detained are not released back into the community. Facilitating the ability of local law enforcement across the country to determine electronically the immigration status of individuals they arrest for criminal offenses, and enabling local law enforcement to work more effectively to support federal immigration authorities to remove from the United States those who are here illegally. Increasing the number of H-1B visas and exempting from the annual cap H-1B workers who have degrees in needed fields from universities in the United States. Increasing the number of H-1B visas and exempting from the annual cap H-1B workers who have degrees in needed fields from U. Employers often wait several months to hire outstanding individuals and foreign-born scientists, and many engineers and researchers wait a decade or more just to receive a green card. Maintaining flexibility in the high-skilled visa categories by avoiding overly bureaucratic rules that inhibit access to skilled workers. Granting highly educated individuals more flexibility for themselves and their spouses. Creating a new visa classification for immigrant entrepreneurs. Those who are prepared to invest resources in the United States and are contractually bound to employ Americans are by definition job creators and should be welcomed. Establishing a manageable legal system for workers who may not have higher education but are needed for specific sectors, including agriculture, hospitality and construction. Creating a new visa classification for long-term, non-seasonal workers. Such workers would be protected under U. The annual limit on less skilled workers should fluctuate based on market forces, and workers should be able to earn green cards if they succeed in America. Expanding the current H-2B temporary visa program for seasonal workers to meet current demand. Creating a new temporary agricultural worker visa program administered by the U. Department of Agriculture that would allow workers to move easily between employers. Immigrants living in the United States illegally who have passed appropriate background checks, have worked in agriculture and continue to do so could become eligible for a green card based on their work in that industry. Deliver a Solution for Undocumented Immigrants: Requiring applicants to undergo a series of requirements before qualifying, including security screening, registering for selective service, admitting to wrongdoing, paying a fine, and acquiring the requisite knowledge of English and U. Permitting spouses and minor children to enter the United States to be reunited with the principal applicants. Enabling individuals who entered the United States as minors under age 18 and who have been educated in U. Creating a public-private foundation to which private companies could contribute to educate

immigrants on the values and responsibilities of citizenship and dedicating resources for adult education. Providing grants to help prospective citizens learn English. This requires advancing policies that deliver certainty for businesses, workers and their families.

**Chapter 4 : Immigration policy of Donald Trump - Wikipedia**

*The Secretary shall issue new policy guidance to all Department of Homeland Security personnel regarding the appropriate and consistent use of lawful detention authority under the INA, including.*

It sounded as bad as it was, and he lost all of the Latino vote. He lost the Asian vote. He lost everybody who is inspired to come into this country. The number of undocumented immigrants in the U. The mainstream view of the Fourteenth Amendment among legal experts is that everyone born on U. The bill would also impose a cap of 50,000 refugee admissions a year and would end the visa diversity lottery. By 2020, GDP will be about 2 percent lower and jobs will fall by 4. Despite changes to population size, jobs and GDP, there is very little change to per capita GDP, increasing slightly in the short run and then eventually falling. A Senate version of the bill was previously introduced by Ted Cruz in July 2017, but it failed to pass a cloture motion. And some, I assume, are good people. It read in part: The Mexican Government is forcing their most unwanted people into the United States. They are, in many cases, criminals, drug dealers, rapists, etc. This is merely one of thousands of similar incidents throughout the United States. In other words, the worst elements in Mexico are being pushed into the United States by the Mexican government. The largest suppliers of heroin, cocaine and other illicit drugs are Mexican cartels that arrange to have Mexican immigrants trying to cross the borders and smuggle in the drugs. The Border Patrol knows this. Likewise, tremendous infectious disease is pouring across the border. The United States has become a dumping ground for Mexico and, in fact, for many other parts of the world. On the other hand, many fabulous people come in from Mexico and our country is better for it. But these people are here legally, and are severely hurt by those coming in illegally. I am proud to say that I know many hard working Mexicans—many of them are working for and with me Trump has repeatedly pledged to build a wall along the U.S. And I will have Mexico pay for that wall. Not a toy wall like we have now. Curiel ruled that under federal law the administration has the authority to waive multiple environmental laws and regulations in order to expedite the construction of border walls and other infrastructure, so that wall construction can proceed. He reiterated that "anyone who has entered the United States illegally is subject to deportation" with priority given to those who have committed significant crimes and those who have overstayed visas. He noted that all those seeking legalization would have to go home and re-enter the country legally. Mike McCaul and Peter T. King, decided to drop the religious basis and instead focused on regions where Giuliani says that there is "substantial evidence that people are sending terrorists" to the United States. Trump responded that they would and if the person said they were Muslim, they will be denied entry into the country. Refugees of the Syrian Civil War Trump has on several occasions expressed opposition to allowing Syrian refugees into the U.S. If you are Islamic This is a war against people that are vicious, violent people, that we have no idea who they are, where they come from. We are allowing tens of thousands of them into our country now. Sessions had stated that "[t]he mere fact that a country may have problems effectively policing certain crimes — such as domestic violence or gang violence — or that certain populations are more likely to be victims of crime, cannot itself establish an asylum claim". In it was announced it is prepared to welcome for resettlement to only 45,000, a decrease from the 84,000 the last year.

**Chapter 5 : H.R. , Border Security and Immigration Reform Act of | Republican Policy Committee**

*Articles on Immigration policy Displaying 1 - 20 of articles Xenophobic attacks in South Africa have been a major concern for organisations working with migrants.*

The bill was introduced on June 19, , by Rep. Specific provisions of the bill include: Border Security Title I strengthens the requirements for barriers along the southern border by requiring the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to improve physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, and technology to achieve situational awareness and operational control of the border. Physical barriers includes reinforced fencing, border wall system, and levee walls while tactical infrastructure refers to boat ramps, access gates, checkpoints, lighting, and roads. Technology includes tower-based surveillance technology, deployable ground surveillance equipment, vehicle and dismount exploitation radars, border tunneling detection technology, unattended surveillance sensors, vehicle-mounted and portable surveillance capabilities, and unmanned aerial vehicles. The Secretary is provided flexibility in deployment of capabilities depending on current needs to achieve situational awareness and operational control of the border and under exigent circumstances. The Title authorizes the National Guard to support securing the southern border. In addition, the Title establishes a National Border Security Advisory Committee to advise, consult, report to, and make recommendations to the Secretary on matters relating to border security. Further, the Title directs the Secretary to submit a southern border threat analysis to assess current and potential terrorism and criminal threats, improvements needed at and between ports of entry, gaps in law, policy, and coordination that hinder border security efforts, the current percentage of situational awareness and operational control along the southern border, and traveler crossing times. Customs and Border Protection shall also submit a Border Patrol Strategic Plan within days and every 5 years thereafter. The Secretary is authorized to establish Tunnel Task Forces to detect and remediate tunnels that breach the international border. The Title also authorizes a pilot program using electromagnetic spectrum to support border security operations. The Title establishes a Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program to address and reduce threats to national security, border security, and public safety before such threats reach the international border. Customs and Border Protection CBP to hire, train, and maintain by an active duty presence of no fewer than 26, full-time agents and 27, full-time officers, 1, agents for Air and Marine Operations, new K-9 units, horseback officers and 50 horses, an increase of 50 officers for search and rescue operations, an increase of 50 officers focused on tunnel detection and technology, agricultural specialists, no fewer than special agents within the Office of Professional Responsibility, and no fewer than full-time equivalents in the Office of Intelligence. The Title provides CBP authority for temporary employment and retention initiatives. Customs and Border Protection to waive the pre-employment polygraph for candidates that are either 1 state and local law enforcement officers who have passed a polygraph examination in the last ten years and are not under investigation or guilty of misconduct, 2 Federal law enforcement officers who have at least three consecutive years of experience, hold a current Tier 4 or Tier 5 background investigation, and are not under investigation or guilty of misconduct, or 3 members of the armed services and veterans with at least three consecutive years in the military, have held a security clearance in the last 5 years, hold or have held a current Tier 4 or Tier 5 background investigation, and have not been dishonorably discharged. The House passed H. Finally, Title I authorizes Operation Stonegarden, a grant programs for eligible law enforcement agencies to enhance border security. Emergency Port of Entry Personnel and Infrastructure Funding Title II of Division A authorizes the construction of new ports of entry along the northern and southern borders at locations determined by the Secretary. By , the General Services Administrator shall expand or modernize high-priority ports of entry on the southern border. The Title establishes a one month pilot for license plate readers for cargo lanes at the top three high-volume land ports of entry. In addition, the Title calls for a six-month operational demonstration to deploy high-throughput non-intrusive passenger vehicle inspection system at no fewer than three land ports of entry. The Title directs the Secretary to produce an implementation plan to establish a biometric exist data system to complete the integrated biometric entry and exit data system required under section of the Intelligence Reform

and Terrorism Prevention Act of The implementation plan shall include a master schedule and cost estimate, cost-effective staffing and personnel requirements, necessary training programs, effects on departure and arrival wait times, and defined metrics of success and milestones, among other requirements. Within six months, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program to test the biometric exit data system. Visa Security and Integrity Title III addresses visa security by directing the Secretary to assign no fewer than 75 new officers to diplomatic posts for visa screening on a risk-based basis. Visa applications shall be screened against the appropriate criminal, national security and terrorism databases. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. A new fee is assessed on visa applications to cover any costs associated with visa security programs. The Title directs the Commissioner of CBP to, within one year, utilize electronic passport screening biometric matching at airports of entry and to the greatest extent practicable to utilize facial recognition technology. There shall be an annual report on visa overstays. Within days of enactment, the Secretary shall review the social media accounts of certain visa applicants from countries determined high-risk by the Secretary. The Title takes additional steps to detect fraud on visa applications as well as provide the authority to deny applications or interviews for applicants that are determined to be ineligible. Customs and Border Protection. Funds are made available each year through The Secretary is directed to develop a multi-year spending plan and provide quarterly briefings. If such amounts are rescinded or transferred to another account for use beyond this Act, new visas under the merit-based program shall not be provided. This includes an individual who was present prior to June 15, with continuous presence since, was under the age of 16 at time of entry into the U. Continent nonimmigrant status shall be provided for 6 years unless revoked and is eligible for additional 6-year terms if the alien remains eligible for continent nonimmigrant status. The Secretary shall grant employment authorization to an alien granted contingent nonimmigrant status as well as grant travel authorization so long as certain criteria are met. Revocation may occur if the alien no longer meets the criteria, the documentation is used for an unlawful or fraudulent purpose, or the individual was absent from the U. Immigrant Visa Allocations and Priorities Title II eliminates the diversity visa lottery program and reallocates 55, visas to a merit-based green card program. Citizens visas to a merit-based green card program and 65, F-4 Siblings of Adult U. Citizens visas to employment-based visa categories. These visas shall be stored in escrow annually for five years. The new merit-based visa program shall include children of E1, H2, H1B, and L workers who were brought by their parents lawfully into the U. Beginning in the sixth year of the program, the first green cards would be awarded under the new program only if the advanced appropriated funds for border security for that fiscal year have been made available for obligation, have not been transferred or reprogrammed for other non-border security purposes, and have not been rescinded. The new program will establish a point system through which applicants can garner prioritization based on qualifications such as education level, English language proficiency, military service, and continuous employment. Individuals would earn more points for achieving higher levels of education and the program will establish a threshold number of points that will be required for eligibility. Applicants will have the opportunity under the program to earn the necessary points to meet the threshold in future years. The process will repeat, selecting a candidate from each category, if one is eligible, until all the available green cards for that year are allocated or until no eligible applicants remain. Unused green cards will roll over to the next year and new green cards become available at a rate of 78, per year until all the applications are processed and all approved applicants have received green cards. When no eligible applicants remain the 78, green cards made available annually for this program will be eliminated and not reallocated. Unaccompanied Alien Children; Interior Immigration Enforcement Title III provides equal treatment of all unaccompanied minors apprehended at the border by ensuring the safe and expeditious return to their home country of children from both contiguous and noncontiguous countries, unless the child has a legitimate asylum claim. The Title ensures that accompanied alien minors apprehended at the border must not be separated from their parent or legal guardian while in custody. Further, Title III ensures that dangerous criminal aliens who are subject to final orders of removal remain in detention until they are physically removed from the U. Finally, the title bars terrorist aliens from entry and receiving immigration benefits. The Title also repeals the requirement that asylum officers have initial jurisdiction over unaccompanied alien children asylum applications. These principles are embodied in the Immigration and

Nationality Act INA and are reflected in different components of permanent immigration. Family reunification occurs primarily through family-sponsored immigration. Humanitarian assistance occurs primarily through the U. Origin-country diversity is addressed through the Diversity Immigrant Visa. The INA limits worldwide permanent immigration to , persons annually: This worldwide limit, however, is referred to as a "permeable cap," because certain categories of legal permanent residents LPRs are not subject to numerical limitations. These include immediate relatives of U. In addition, the number of persons granted asylum is not numerically constrained. The cap is intended to prevent one or just a few countries from dominating immigrant flows. For a full breakdown of current family-sponsored and employment-based preference categories, see Table 1 on page 5 of the linked CRS report. That lawsuit could result in a preliminary injunction that contradicts the preliminary injunctions already in place in the rescission cases. In response to an influx of unauthorized border crossings, the Administration called for stricter immigration laws and enhanced border security. Border Security Background U. The primary piece of legislation mandating a fence along the U. This law required the federal government to construct a minimum of miles of reinforced fencing along the southern border. According to the Congressional Research Service, there are approximately Cost A Congressional Budget Office cost estimate is not available.

### Chapter 6 : Immigration policy “ News, Research and Analysis “ The Conversation “ page 1

*Modernizing immigration policy is an important step in continuing that tradition of excellence. How the Future of American Immigration Can Impact the Economy Providing new ideas and fresh perspectives, immigrants have always been a key part of America's innovative spirit.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: National Security and U. Most explanations of early U. Higham, a prominent immigration scholar, argued that America opened its doors in part to provide "an asylum, wherein the blessings of liberty would await all men. It analyzes the policy area from a national-security perspective—a common analytical focus in the field of international relations—to argue that economic and ideological accounts of this issue are inadequate. Those in favor of immigration hoped to strengthen the nation, primarily by providing soldiers and money for the military; those opposed to immigration feared that it would compromise national security by causing domestic unrest and exposing the government to espionage and terrorism. These concerns were not unjustified: The debate has implications for immigration theory and contemporary policymakers. Scholars have long pointed out that individual states tried to regulate immigration—mostly to keep out the poor, the criminal, and the sick—but the federal government did almost nothing. The result was mass migration. As Table 1 indicates, this population surge helped shape the composition and strength of the nation. One study suggests that U. The secondary literature reveals that the founders deemed security to be an important component of this policy, as did successive leaders throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In accord with the contemporary mercantilist doctrine, "One should never fear that there may be too many subjects or too many citizens, considering that there is neither wealth nor power but of men," British and colonial leaders viewed population as a source of strength for the state. Accordingly, as early as the s, in one of the oldest surviving speeches in the House of Commons on this matter, John Holland argued that increased immigration will "enlarge the Honour and Glory of the King. But because Britain did not want to deplete its own citizenship to populate the colonies, it often preferred to invite industrious foreign workers, whose manpower would simultaneously strengthen the Empire and deprive the enemy. Acting under the assumption that "the increase of People is a Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of any nation or Country," Parliament enacted a naturalization law in to attract foreign emigration to America. Relative Share of World You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

### Chapter 7 : Balancing Immigration, National Security, and Public Safety | Bipartisan Policy Center

*A program known as (g), named for its section of the Immigration and Nationality Act, allows the Department of Homeland Security to train local and state law enforcement officers to work as de.*

### Chapter 8 : Immigration Policy and Security: U.S., European, and Commonwealth Perspectives by Terri Gi

*The U.S. Immigration Policy Program analyzes U.S. policies and their impacts, as well as the complex demographic, economic, political, foreign policy, and other forces that shape immigration to the United States.*

### Chapter 9 : How U.S. Immigration Policy Has Changed Since 9/11 | HuffPost

*Americans encouraged relatively free and open immigration during the 18th and early 19th centuries, and rarely questioned that policy until the late s. After certain states passed immigration laws following the Civil War, the Supreme Court in declared regulation of immigration a federal.*