

Chapter 1 : Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act of - Wikipedia

The House on Thursday rejected, , an immigration bill conservatives favor, as GOP leaders delayed a vote on a compromise immigration bill moderate Republicans prefer.

Introduction[edit] The legislation would make deep and broad changes to existing U. Other provisions would include the more extensive use of E-Verify by businesses in order to ensure that their workers have the legal right to work in the United States. This system has been criticized by some privacy advocates and groups concerned about the false positives generated by the system that prevent U. Additionally, on June 24, , the Senate passed an amendment by to this bill which would enhance border security by adding high-tech surveillance equipment and doubling the number of border agents to about 40, [9] The bill has also passed the Senate by Conservative Republicans in the U. House of Representatives were opposed to this bill. House Republicans and Speaker Boehner said that this bill would not be introduced on the House floor, a tactic which was called anti-democratic by some as it prohibits U. House members from conducting a debate and a poll on this bill due to a so-called Hastert Rule. House Speaker does not allow the bill to be introduced in the House, it still has a chance to be introduced on the House floor through a discharge petition. A discharge petition signed by members or more from any party is the only way to force consideration of a bill that does not have the support of the Speaker. However, discharge petitions are rarely successful. Some have commented that this bill may be considered amnesty. This bill proposes earned legalization for illegal immigrants they have to wait for 13 years, pay all back taxes, learn English, no legalization for people with criminal records, and citizenship or permanent residence only after the border becomes fully secure. Instead of putting the existing Senate bill up for vote and making necessary modifications, he says that the House plans to draft another bill of its own without any path to citizenship and without some other changes such as introducing a visa for entrepreneurs and delimiting the use of H1B visas to prevent their abuse that the Senate bill offers. If no compromise is reached between the House and the Senate, this immigration reform effort could potentially fail once again like the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of , with the problem of a broken and antiquated US immigration system remaining. Salient features[edit] Most of the debate is focused on illegal immigrants but there is only a small part of the bill that deals with this issue path to legalization. The rest of the bill focuses on: Adopting a points-based immigration system, like UK and Canada. This will allow acceptance of immigrants according to a merit-based system based on professional skills, family relations, and work history in the U. Stronger border security and law enforcement. Removal of per country green card quota limits, which would help in reducing the long backlogs. The wait time is in decades for some countries and many high-skilled immigrants including U. Creating a new INVEST visa which would allow prospective foreign entrepreneurs to stay in the US and start companies easily under current law, it is extremely difficult to do so. Data suggests that companies owned by immigrants are likely to hire more employees than native-born-owned companies. Creating a program to provide jobs to low-income and minimally-skilled American youth. Overview[edit] The bill would provide illegal immigrants in the U. Illegal immigrants would initially need to apply for a newly created Registered Provisional Immigrant status; in order to so immigrants would have to pay a fine and fees, any back taxes owed, pass a background check and not have a disqualifying criminal record. Immigrants who receive the Registered Provisional Immigrant status will be able to apply for legal permanent resident status Green Card as long as strict Border Security provisions are met, including: The bill would also drastically alter the methods of visa allocation under current family-based and employment-based categories, as well as introduce a new concept of a "merit-based" visa, which awards visas based on points accrued based on educational achievements, employment history, and other contributions to society. In many pieces of legislation, the bill opens with a section called "Congressional Findings", which are not details of the law, but rather information about the situation or general background that Congress wishes to provide to explain why the rest of the bill is necessary. In this case, Congress makes four statements of principles or aspirations explaining the need for immigration reform. Congress makes the following findings: As a nation founded , built and sustained by immigrants we also have a responsibility to

harness the power of that tradition in a balanced way that secures a more prosperous future for America. But in order to qualify for the honor and privilege of eventual citizenship, our laws must be followed. The world depends on America to be strong -- economically, militarily and ethically. The establishment of a stable, just and efficient immigration system only supports those goals. As a nation, we have the right and responsibility to make our borders safe, to establish clear and just rules for seeking citizenship, to control the flow of legal immigration, and to eliminate illegal immigration, which in some cases has become a threat to our national security. The report included the views of the majority of the committee in favor of the bill, as well as minority views and opinions. Roll call vote Developments after Senate passage of June, [edit] The House of Representatives has not acted on this Senate bill. In order to accomplish this, the bill would increase the number of CBP officers by 3, people by , authorize the National Guard to participate in missions related to border security, fund additional surveillance and surveillance technology, and provide funding to build a border fence. After the enactment of the bill should it be enacted, the United States Department of Homeland Security DHS has days to write and submit two reports. First, the "Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy", which is a strategy meant to explain their plans for achieving and maintaining effective control in all high risk border sectors along the Southern border established in Section 5 a. The report will be submitted to several committees in Congress for review. Section 5 a 2 explains the elements that should be included in the report, namely criteria for measuring success, capabilities that need to be obtained for the success of the strategy equipment, personnel, etc. The second report that the DHS is required to write and submit in days is the "Southern Border Fencing Strategy" to identify where fencing, including double-layer fencing, infrastructure, and technology should be deployed along the Southern border Section 5 b. The bill would focus on three particular high risk sectors - the Tucson sector in Arizona and the Rio Grande and Laredo sectors in Texas. This is a short list of some of them: Customs and Border Protection. The "Southwest border region" is the area in the United States that is within miles of the Southern border. Customs and Border Protection officers are added - 3, additional federal law enforcement officers to be trained by Authorization for the National Guard to be deployed to the Southwest border for the following purposes: Customs and Border Protection and State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies; 5 to construct checkpoints along the Southern border to bridge the gap to long-term permanent checkpoints; and 6 to provide assistance to U. Customs and Border Protection, particularly in rural, high-trafficked areas, as designated by the Commissioner of U. It also provides increased funding for Operation Stonegarden to assist state and local law enforcement to help prevent illegal activity along the border. Provides additional funding for additional border patrol stations and forward operating bases to interdict individuals entering the United States unlawfully immediately after such individuals cross the Southern border and to provide full operational support in rural, high-trafficked areas. Provides funding for vital radio communications and interoperability between CBP -Office of Border Patrol and state, local, and tribal law enforcement to assist in apprehension efforts along the border. Border Security[edit] The bill contains many border security measures, some of which must be implemented before illegal immigrants can adjust from the provisional status to full green card status. However, the DHS Secretary simply must submit a plan for border security within the first six months of the bill in order to initiate the provisional legal status for illegal immigrants. It also provides resources for and requires additional training for CBP officers. In order to accomplish this, the bill would increase the number of border security personnel by 3, people by , authorize the National Guard to participate in missions related to border security, fund additional surveillance and surveillance technology, and provide funding to build a border fence. First, the "Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy", which is a strategy meant to explain their plans for achieving and maintaining effective control in all high risk border sectors along the international border between the United States and Mexico. The section creates the category of "registered provisional immigrant" RPI and outlines the steps necessary to obtain this status, as well as what qualities or characteristics of an illegal immigrant will prohibit them from obtaining it. Immigrants must apply to have their status changed. In order to be eligible, they must have started residing in the United States prior to December 31, and have been physically present since then. Illegal immigrants are ineligible to change their status if they: Spouses and children of people in RPI status can be petitioned for as derivatives of the principal applicant but must be in

the United States at the time. Immigrants in RPI status can work for any employer and travel outside of the United States. Individuals outside of the United States who were previously here before December 31, and were deported for non-criminal reasons can apply to re-enter the United States in RPI status if they are the spouse, of or parent of a child who is, United States citizen or lawful permanent resident ; or are a childhood arrival who is eligible for the DREAM Act. The application period will be for one year with the possibility of extension by the Secretary for an additional year. Individuals with removal orders will be permitted to apply as will aliens in removal proceedings. RPI status shall last for a six-year term that is renewable if the immigrant does not commit any acts that would render the alien deportable. The Secretary may collect a processing fee from individuals who register for RPI status in an amount that is sufficient to recover all of the costs of implementing the registration program. An individual who has been granted RPI status is not eligible for any Federal means-tested public benefit as such term is defined in section of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 8 U. An individual who adjusts from registered provisional immigrant status to lawful permanent residence shall be deemed, as of the date of such adjustment, to have completed the five-year period specified in 8 U. A noncitizen granted registered provisional immigrant status under this section shall be considered lawfully present in the United States for all purposes, while such noncitizen remains in such status, except that the noncitizen is not entitled to the premium tax credit authorized under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of ; and shall be subject to the rules applicable to individuals not lawfully present that are set forth in section e of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act 42 U. After 10 years, aliens in RPI status may adjust to Lawful Permanent Resident Status through the same Merit Based System everyone else must use to earn a green card described below if the following things have occurred: The alien maintained continuous physical presence They paid all taxes owed during the period that they are in status as an RPI They worked in the United States regularly; And demonstrated knowledge of Civics and English All people waiting for family and employment green cards as of the date of enactment have had their priority date become current. DREAM Act kids can get their green cards in five years and will be eligible for citizenship immediately after that. Section - Additional requirements creates rules about how the data immigrants submit as part of their application can be used, limiting it to immigration related purposes. It also establishes some procedures for reviewing immigration status decisions and challenging them in court. Registration and adjustment of registered provisional immigrants[edit] Title II of S. This includes changing the requirements for family-based immigration, economic-based immigration, and merit-based immigration. The bill creates a new immigration status, entitled Registered Provisional Immigrant status. Illegal immigrants who get adjusted under the bill would not be legal permanent residents yet, but they would be in a legal status and would no longer be considered to be present illegally. They would also be permitted to work lawfully. In order to receive this status, illegal immigrants would need to apply which would have the effect of registering them with the U. Initially the status would be good for 6 years, with the possibility of having it extended for an additional 4 years. After a total of 10 years, then registered provisional immigrant would then have the opportunity to apply for legal permanent resident status, so long as the other triggers in the bill had taken place. The triggers in the bill that would need to occur before registered provision immigrants could proceed to legal permanent resident status and ultimately to citizenship are related to 1 border security: This is the "back of the line" provision; the idea is that illegal immigrants who gain status from this bill should not be able to become legal permanent residents sooner than someone who had legally filed a visa petition earlier and had been waiting for the approved visa to become available. Title II - Immigrant Visas contd. The program consists of two subprograms, a so-called "Blue Card" status and a nonimmigrant agricultural visa program, or guest worker program. Blue Card Status[edit] The Blue Card program is a temporary legal status similar to the Registered Provisional Immigrant status that will be available to illegal immigrants who can demonstrate that they have been in the United States performing qualifying agricultural work for a certain amount of time. Workers who obtain this status will have the opportunity later to adjust to legal permanent resident status if they meet certain conditions. Subtitle C focuses on reforming current legal immigration law. This includes provisions about family members of U. Future immigration[edit] The bill makes many changes to current immigration system designed to control future flows of immigration. These include repeal of the diversity visa

program, changes in several family-based visa classifications e. The bill also creates "merit-based" visas, which immigrants will eventually be able to apply for on the basis of a point system which awards points for various criteria, including educational achievement, involvement in society, entrepreneurship, and other factors. The combined effects of the changes are intended to be greater control over future amounts of immigration and also the type of immigrant; the changes also reduce the share of family-based visa overall in favor of a greater number of employment-based and merit-based visas. There are four preference categories 1, 2A, 2B, 3, and 4 based on family relationships and a minimum of , and up to , visas are allocated to these family preferences in practice, it has always been , per year for the last decade.

Chapter 2 : Trump: 'Time is right for immigration bill,' open to giving some legal status - ABC News

Comprehensive Immigration Reform Bill Passes the U.S. Senate and Awaits Consideration by the U.S. House. NAACP URGES CONGRESS TO PASS COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM, DRIVEN BY A RESPECT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY.

Background[edit] The Hartâ€”Celler Act of marked a radical break from the immigration policies of the past. Previous laws restricted immigration from Asia and Africa, and gave preference to northern and western Europeans over southern and eastern Europeans. Abroad, former military allies and new independent nations aimed to delegitimize discriminatory immigration, naturalization and regulations through international organizations like the United Nations. In , President Truman had directed the Commission on Immigration and Naturalization to conduct an investigation and produce a report on the current immigration regulations. President Lyndon Johnson signed the act into law at the foot of the Statue of Liberty. The immigration into the country, of "sexual deviants", including homosexuals, was still prohibited under the legislation. The INS continued to deny entry to homosexual prospective immigrants on the grounds that they were "mentally defective", or had a "constitutional psychopathic inferiority" until the Immigration Act of rescinded the provision discriminating against gay people. It maintained per-country limits, which had been a feature of U. This meant that it eliminated national origin, race, and ancestry as basis for immigration. It created a seven-category preference system, which gave priority to relatives of U. Immediate relatives and "special immigrants" were not subject to numerical restrictions. Some of the "special immigrants" include ministers, former employees of the U. For the first time, immigration from the Western Hemisphere was limited. It added a labor certification requirement, which dictated that the Secretary of Labor needed to certify labor shortages. Refugees were given the seventh and last category preference with the possibility of adjusting their status. However, refugees could enter the United States through other means as well like those seeking temporary asylum. Department of Labor DOL is the body that usually provides certification to employers allowing them to hire foreign workers in order to bridge qualified and skilled labor gaps in certain business areas. Employers must confirm that they are unable to hire American workers willing to perform the job for wages paid by employers for the same occupation in the intended area of employment. However, some unique rules are applied to each category of visas. They are as follows: H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Professional Workers should have a pay, as per the prevailing wage â€” an average wage that is paid to a person employed in the same occupation in the area of employment; or that the employer pays its workers the actual wage paid to people having similar skills and qualifications. H-2B Non-agricultural Workers should receive a pay that is in accordance with the prevailing wage mean wage paid to a worker employed in a similar occupation in the concerned area of employment. D-1 Crewmembers longshore work should be paid the current wage mean wage paid to a person employed in a similar occupation in the respective area of employment. Permanent Employment of Aliens should be employed after the employer has agreed to provide and pay as per the prevailing wage trends and that it should be decided on the basis of one of the many alternatives provisioned under the said Act. This rule has to be followed the moment the Alien has been granted with permanent residency or the Alien has been admitted in the United States so as to take the required position. The Hartâ€”Celler Act was widely supported in Congress. Among Senate Republicans, 24 voted yes, 3 voted no, and 1 abstained. Most of the no votes were from the American South , which was then still strongly Democratic. During debate on the Senate floor, Senator Kennedy, speaking of the effects of the act, said, "our cities will not be flooded with a million immigrants annually. Secondly, the ethnic mix of this country will not be upset". Asians represent six-tenths of 1 percent of the population of the United States Our cultural pattern will never be changed as far as America is concerned. From to , 19, immigrants came from Japan, more than three times Sen. Immigration from Asia as a whole has totaled 5,, from to Feighan and other conservative Democrats had insisted that "family unification" should take priority over "employability", on the premise that such a weighting would maintain the existing ethnic profile of the country. That change in policy instead resulted in Chain migration dominating the subsequent patterns of immigration to the United States. Johnson

signed the legislation into law, saying, "This [old] system violates the basic principle of American democracy, the principle that values and rewards each man on the basis of his merit as a man. It has been un-American in the highest sense, because it has been untrue to the faith that brought thousands to these shores even before we were a country". President Johnson called the bill "not a revolutionary bill. It does not affect the lives of millions. The act, however, imposed the first cap on immigration from the Americas. This marks the first time numerical limitations were placed on legal immigration from Latin American countries including Mexico. However, in the years since, immigrants from Hispanic and Latin American countries made Not only did it change the ethnic makeup of immigration, but it also greatly increased the number of immigrants"immigration constituted 11 percent of the total U. In June, , the US Supreme Court overrode both appeals courts and allowed the second ban to go into effect, but carved out an exemption for persons with "bona fide relationships" in the U. In December, , the US Supreme Court allowed the full travel ban to take effect which excludes people who have a bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States.

Chapter 3 : Trump tells GOP to 'stop wasting their time' on immigration | blog.quintoapp.com

GOP leaders abruptly pulled a compromise immigration bill from consideration late Thursday, announcing the measure would not come to a vote before the weekend as initially planned -- throwing.

Chapter 4 : How Donald Trump killed the immigration bill with 1 tweet - CNNPolitics

GOP leaders abruptly pulled a compromise immigration bill from consideration on Thursday amid concerns that it would not garner broad Republican support. The GOP divisions come at a bad time.

Chapter 5 : Immigration and Nationality Act of - Wikipedia

Summary of blog.quintoapp.com - th Congress (): Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R.) to amend the immigration laws and the homeland security laws, and for other purposes.

Chapter 6 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

A page draft of the compromise bill, circulated Thursday among lawmakers, would make broad changes to the nation's immigration blog.quintoapp.com would offer legal status to Dreamers, and would.

Chapter 7 : House Rejects Conservative Immigration Bill, Delays Consideration of Compromise

blog.quintoapp.com Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R.) to amend the immigration laws and provide for border security, and for other purposes.