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Introduction/Timeliness

The first United States' immigration law restricting the movement of Mexicans was enacted in 1917. "It did so by requiring all foreign nationals entering the United States to pass a literacy test and pay an \$8 'head tax' (about \$125 in 2008 dollars), something that most Mexican laborers at that time were incapable of doing" (Spener, 2009). This law marked the first of legislation designed to limit Mexican immigration specifically, but did not deter immigrants. It only encouraged illegal immigration to avoid having to pay the tax and pass the literacy test (Spener, 2009).

In 1986 Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act. This act allowed 3 million (2.3 Mexican nationals) to apply for legal residence because of its amnesty provisions (Spener, 2009), but it also made hiring undocumented immigrants illegal and punishable and "dramatically increased resources available to the Border Patrol to apprehend migrants attempting to enter the United States clandestinely from Mexico" (Spener, 2009). This increase in resources culminated in "Operation Hold the Line", where border patrol agents stationed themselves in their vehicles within sight of each other to prevent immigrants from crossing into El Paso from Ciudad Juarez. This operation was "soon judged as a resounding success, and its essential elements were taken as a model for the Border Patrol to follow to gain control of the other major migratory corridors running north from Mexico into the United States" (Spener, 2009). However, this success was an illusion and not real reduction. It merely reduced "the number of illicit *border crossings* than... the number of unauthorized *border-crossers*" (Spener, 2009).

Immigration has only gained in prominence over the past few years. During Obama's presidency, there were several proposals to "fix" our immigration system from the "Gang of 8" framework to the May 2011 White House proposal. None of these proposals actually went into effect, prompting Obama to enact an executive order granting temporary legal status and halting deportations for millions of immigrants in the United States.

President Trump campaigned on a promise of building "the wall" and deporting all illegal immigrants, but has sent mixed signals on his position of immigration reform after his election. John Cornyn, senator from Texas and majority whip, told CNN that the "Gang of Eight" bill or

something like it would never pass (Raju 2017). Trump issued two executive orders, since halted in the court system, banning immigration from 7 “terror-prone” countries (Merica, 2017).

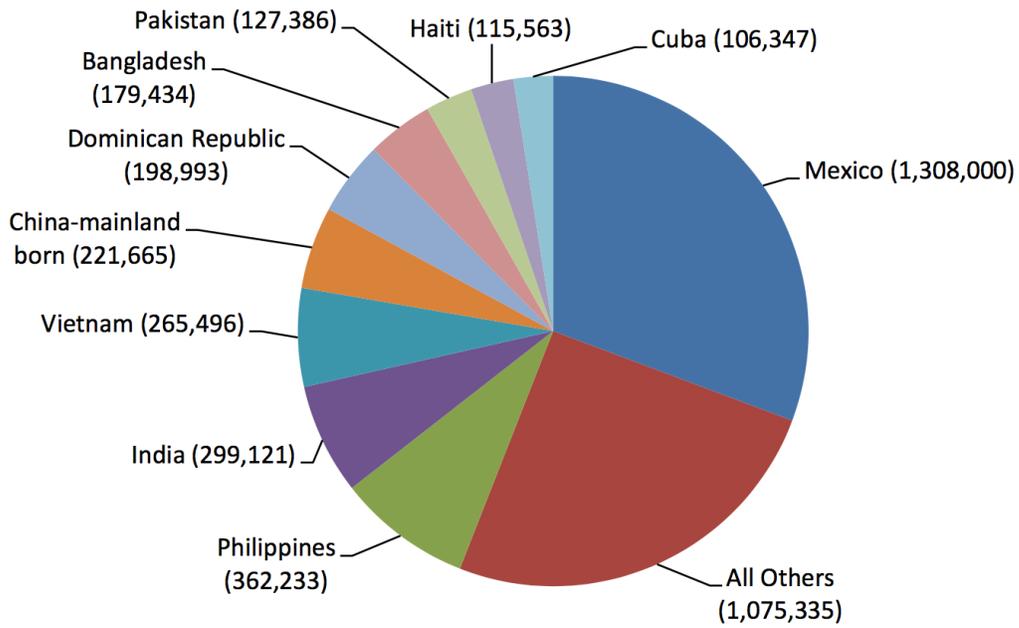
Despite having his border wall set to be blocked by Congress and the executive orders being blocked in the courts, Trump is drastically reshaping United States’ immigration. “The number of arrests on the U.S.-Mexico border plummeted in March to the lowest level in 17 years — a strong suggestion that Trump’s anti-immigration rhetoric is scaring away foreigners who might otherwise try to enter the United States illegally. In addition, part of a lesser-known executive order that Trump signed in January gave federal immigration agents broad leeway to arrest virtually any undocumented immigrant they encounter” (Hesson & Kim, 2017).

Seventy percent (70%) of voters identified immigration as “very important” to their decision in the 2016 election, ranking higher than social security (67%), education (66%), the environment (52%), abortion (45%), and treatment of gay, lesbian and transgender people (40%) among other issues. (Pew Research Center, 2016).

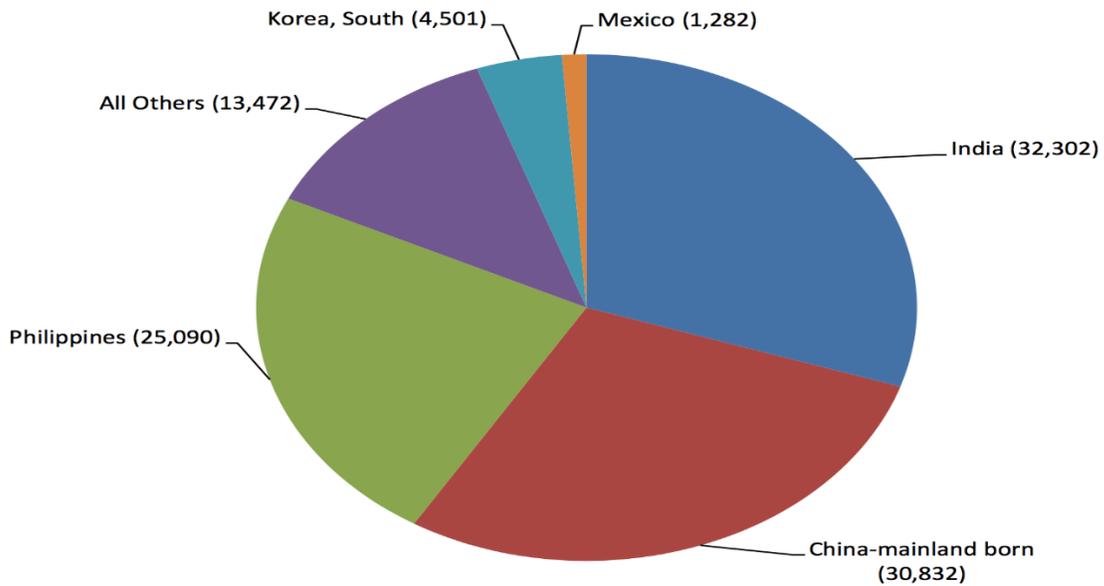
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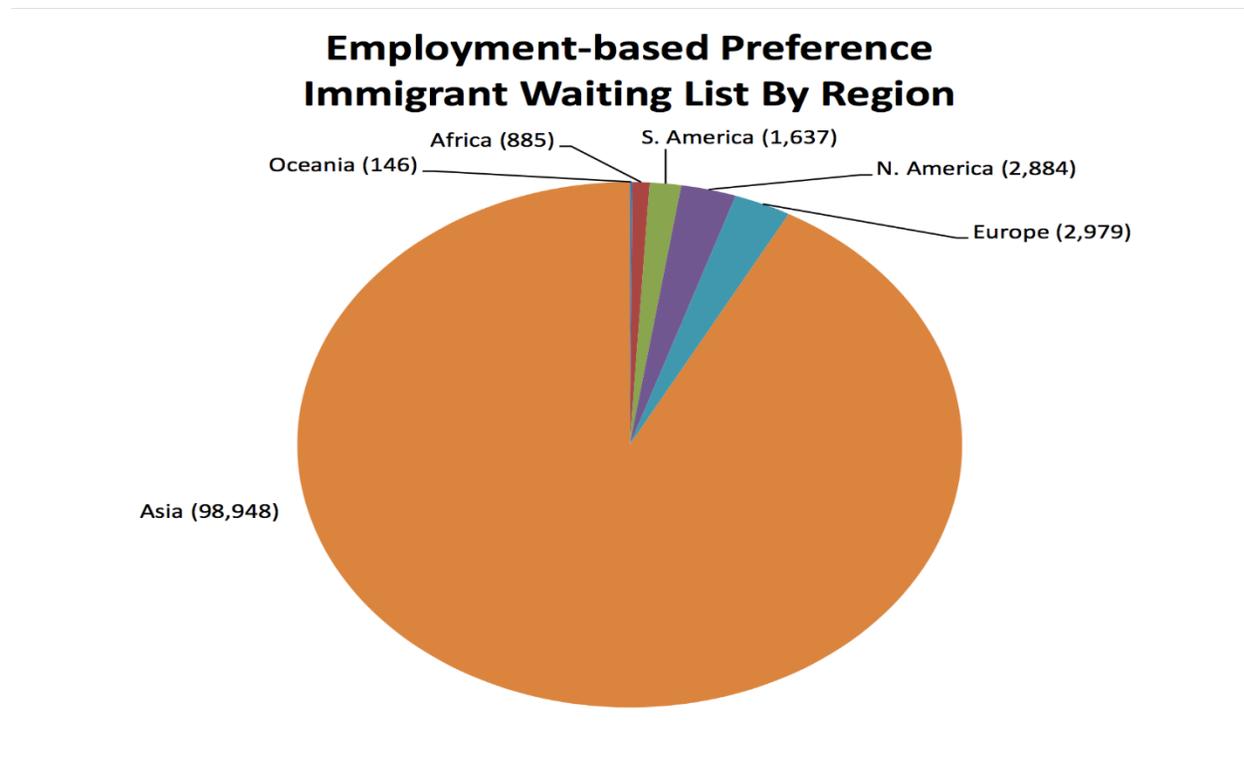
A natural limit to the topic exists because of the literature base available. The data below shows wait lists per country or region based on family and employment-based visas. Countries without a wait list are naturally excluded because there is no problem to be solved, and thus no literature base to support arguments (all data from (United States State Department, 2016)).

Family-sponsored Immigrant Waiting List by Country



Employment-based Immigrant Waiting List by Country





Topic Durability

There is no chance the federal government enacts an immigration reform measure that *increases* legal immigration while Trump is in office unless the Democratic party obtained a super majority in the Senate and a majority in the House. It seems certainly possible based on Trump's poor approval rating and the strong history of the President's party losing seats in the midterms that the Democrats could retake the House of Representatives. The Senate, on the other hand, is more complicated due to their six year terms and the staggering of their election years. It is more likely that the GOP *gains* seats than loses control of the Senate in 2018 due to the reelection map.

“The Senate looks out of reach: There's an obvious reason Democrats are focusing so much on the House of Representatives this year — the Senate map is horrifically bad for the party. Republicans hold 52 seats in the Senate, and in theory, Democrats only need a net gain of three seats to take back the chamber. Their problem, though, is that the group of Senate seats up in 2018 is overwhelmingly their own members. The party will be defending a massive 25 seats, compared with just eight for Republicans. Even more frighteningly for

Democrats, 10 of their seats at risk are in states Trump won, and five of those are in states Trump won by 18 points or more. In comparison, only one Republican senator in a state Clinton won (Dean Heller in Nevada) is on the ballot” (Prokop 2017).

“The 2018 midterms are a story of two chambers. Democrats are in the best position they’ve been in since 2010 to win a majority of seats in the House of Representatives. The Senate map, on the other hand, is so tilted toward the GOP that most political analysts have all but dismissed Democrats’ chances of winning the chamber before 2020. It has even been suggested that Republicans could gain enough Senate seats (eight) in 2018 to amass a filibuster-proof majority (60 seats).” (Enten, 2017)

In short, this topic will be inherent at least through 2020. If anything, the Republicans will try to reduce immigration in the interim, but with Democrats likely to retake the House and holding a filibuster in the Senate, they should be able to prevent that from happening.

Accessibility

This topic is accessible to both novice and varsity debaters because immigration was a critical issue in the 2016 presidential election. As a result it received national attention and substantial news coverage. This means even novice students have a basic working knowledge of immigration, making the experience of learning policy debate more interesting. Advanced debaters will have the ability to employ nuanced and specific critical and policy arguments. Current US immigration policy is so complex, it allows access points for multiple types of arguments. Varsity debaters will be challenged to learn the nuances of immigration policy to most effectively develop an affirmative that addresses the topic in a strategic way.

Refugees

Refugees have dominated news coverage recently; however, it is important to note the distinction between a refugee and an immigrant. The definitions that are provided in this paper define immigrants as those seeking to move to a different country based on reasons other than to

flee war or persecution. People fleeing a country for those reasons are classified as refugees. The UN Refugee Agency explicitly says the two terms are different. They have different laws governing the terms. Refugees are governed based on the 1951 Refugee convention, whereas immigrants are governed under the individual country's laws.

Potential Harm Areas

Crime

Illegal immigrants have a lower opportunity cost for committing a crime (Pinotti, Clicking on Heaven's door: The effect of immigration legalization on crime, 2016). There is less risk for illegal immigrants to commit a crime because they “often have neither a job nor a real job offer,” which means they do not have as much to lose if they are apprehended. Obtaining legal status encourages them to pursue a job in the official job market (Pinotti, Immigration Enforcement and Crime, 2015). Pinotta finds there is a significant effect on crime rate among legal immigrants versus illegal immigrants.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 effectively legalized nearly three million illegal immigrants, or 1% of the population. The 1986 legalization of immigrants decreased crime in the United States by 3-5% because of the legalization (Baker 2015). Baker also “provide[s] theoretical evidence that these increases in labor market opportunities and shifts from crime to legal work could be the primary mechanism that drove down crime.”

Another reason that the illegal status of immigrants increases the crime rate is because there is generally a lack of information on illegal immigrants for police and judicial authorities (Fasani, 2016). The lack of information would make it more difficult to arrest and convict the immigrants, which increases the incentive to commit crimes.

Amnesty programs would help reduce crime in host countries because it would reduce the irregularity of immigrants. Having the uncertainty of their future leads to “poorer employment opportunities, lower incomes, and lower access to social services” (Pinotta 16). However, Fasani argues that it is difficult to make these assumptions conclusively because the legalized population is such a small subset of the immigrant population. “The conclusions one can reach on the behavior of this specific sub-population may differ from those obtained when analyzing aggregate outcomes of the entire foreign born population” (Fasani, 2016).

Fasani also argues that even though there may be a higher incentive to commit crimes when undocumented because there is less opportunity cost, the additional punishment that undocumented immigrants receive (deportation) helps to offset this additional incentive (Fasani, 2016).

Economy

One of the main arguments for and against immigration is the economic impact of immigration. Proponents of immigration argue that more immigrants lead to “more innovation, a better educated workforce, greater occupational specialization, better matching of skills with jobs, and higher overall economic productivity” (UPenn Effects of Immigration).

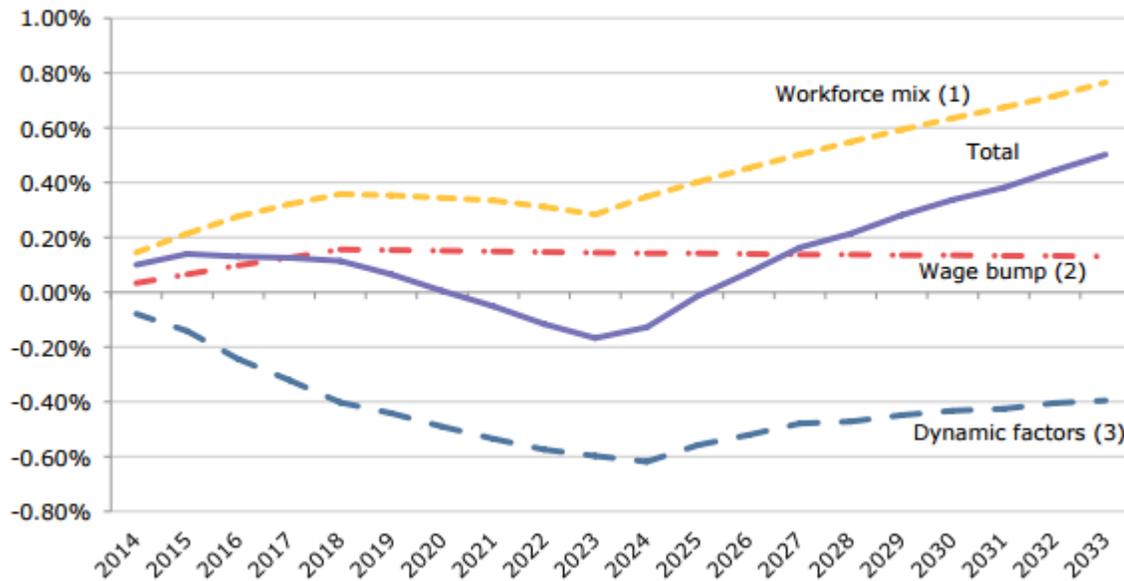
There are several internal link arguments to be made that immigration helps the economy.

- 1) **GDP:** The Bipartisan Policy Center published a study that found immigration reform would boost the GDP by 4.8% more than without reform. This is because the influx of people would increase demand for more goods and services as well as enabling the economy to produce more of those goods and services (BPC 13). Immigrants allow “American businesses to provide goods and services at competitive prices. American workers, who are also consumers, can thus enjoy these goods and services at lower prices, which means more disposable income in their pockets” (Raleigh 16). This disposable income increases the amount of money going back into the economy.
- 2) **Housing Market:** The housing sector of the economy represented 15.5% of the US economy in 2014 (a decline from 18.8% in 2005) (BPC 14). Harvard’s Joint Center for Housing Studies found that immigrants are responsible for 40% of the housing demand growth since 2010. Immigrants boost the housing market by increasing demand on housing units and increasing money spent on residential construction by \$68 billion per year on average (BPC 13).
- 3) **Wages:** *The Broken Welcome Mat* argues that increasing immigration increases the wages of the complementary job workers. “When the population of immigrants increases, native-borns switch to occupations requiring higher language skills” (Releigh 16).

Additionally, in his book, *Clandestine Crossings*, David Spener writes that increased border enforcement depressed wages in both the United States and Mexico

(Spener 09). Immigration actually has a positive effect on United States' native citizen wages (Octavio and Peri 2012). This is primarily because of the imperfect substitution of immigrant versus non-immigrant workers. Overall wages would decline in the short term and rise in the long term (BPC 13). It also isolates three primary factors that contribute to the wage effect:

Figure 14. Wage effects of immigration reform, reference case.



- a. Changes in who immigrates: with a more robust legal pathway, more skilled and fewer, less skilled workers immigrate
 - b. Legalization of unauthorized workers: workers would see a wage increase of 6.5% because of their legal status
 - c. Dynamic economic effects: this is the factor that decreases wages in the short term. It is based on an increased supply of workers would drive the price down.
- 4) Deficits: The BPC study found that the federal deficit would decrease by \$1.17 trillion over a 20-year period due to the influx of young workers. An increase in younger population would help offset the high cost of an aging population due to social security and health care costs. The BPC study found that only 6 percent of the increased population that would occur due to immigration reform would be over the age of 65.

- 5) Innovation: It is now twice as likely for an immigrant to start a business than a native born American (Reeves 16). 40 percent of US Fortune 500 companies were founded by immigrants and immigrants are responsible for a fourth of the new businesses in seven out of eight fastest growing economic sectors (Brown 14).

International Relations

Comprehensive immigration reform is key to improving diplomatic relations between the US and Mexico. According to Restrep, Werz, and Martinez, “the surest way to dismantle the positive U.S.-Mexico bilateral relationship would be to declare war on the 5.8 million unauthorized Mexican nationals living in the United States”. (Restrep, Werz, & Martinez, 2017) The authors argue that immigration reform should include cooperation from Mexico. This cooperation should extend to improvement in border infrastructure that would create a more efficient means of trade. Positive relationships with Mexico are key to trade and reducing criminality. According to Felbab-Brown, these positive relationships reduce the outward pressure that creates the drive for illegal immigration. The author argues, “for economic as well as security reasons, the border needs to remain not a line of separation, but a membrane of connection”. (Felbab-Brown, 2017)

Identity Politics

There is affirmative case ground for identity politics as part of a discussion on how immigration affects human rights. The US Border Patrol agency focuses so much on Mexican immigration “that members of all other ethnonational groups fall into a single residual category in agency parlance---‘other than Mexicans or OMS’” (Spener, 2009). Spener argues that this “otherization” of a group of people creates a virtual border surrounding migrants. It is marked by continual surveillance and the “denial by agents of the state of access to the full rights of personhood.” (Spener, 2009) The recent presidential elections seem to further prove Spener’s argument that “illegal immigrants” have become the most stereotyped group of people in the United States.

Human Rights

It can be argued that current immigration policy is a human rights violation to both legal and illegal immigrants in the United States. According to the Human Rights Watch, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act “eliminated key defenses against deportation and subjected many more immigrants, including legal permanent residents, to detention and deportation.” (Human Rights Watch, 2016) Many argue that it is a violation of human rights for families to be split apart as a result of deportation. Additionally, this immigration policy allows for permanent legal residents to be deported for non-violent crimes. The ACLU argues that the US Customs and Border Patrol Agency has engaged in abuse of immigrants that are detained. Operation Streamline is a CBP policy that criminalizes illegal immigration. Immigrants are first charged with illegal entry, sentenced to time in jail, and then deported. According to a report by the ACLU, 15 years after the policy’s implementation, 5,600 migrants have died as a result of “deadly enforcement-deterrence policies”. That death toll “is equivalent to one death a day and an estimated 7 to 11 percent of the dead are children.” (American Civil Liberties Union, 2012). The ACLU, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Southern Border Communities Coalition of 60 non-governmental organizations have all called for an independent investigation of CBP’s use of force.

Solvency Mechanism/Possible Affirmative Cases

Cooperative Border Security

Enhancing the security of the Mexican-US border would simultaneously prevent the successful illegal immigration of people from Mexico, and if done cooperatively with Mexico, could decrease the incentive to immigrate in the first place.

Investing cooperatively with Mexico on the border infrastructure could drastically reduce the wait times at the border and increase the flow of trade. “Insufficient infrastructure undercuts the global competitiveness of products that the United States and Mexico build together” (Restrep 17). It also would help to reduce illegal activity such as drug smuggling into the United States (Restrep 17).

Merit-Based Immigration

Our current immigration system gives “overwhelming preference” to family units over skilled workers (Raleigh 16). If a person has a family member who is already in the United States legally, our system gives them priority and discriminates against the most potentially productive workers. This system primarily prioritizes elderly and young immigrants instead of working age immigrants.

Canada, instead of prioritizing family reunions, prioritizes skilled labor that can contribute to the economy. As a result of this, “over 60% of immigrants to Canada each year are skilled/employment based, compared to only 20% of US legal immigrants” (Raleigh 16).

In addition to helping the economy because the majority of their immigrants contribute to the economy by working, Canada also has less of a backlog to immigration by virtue of their point system that encourages the immigrants with the highest probability of assimilating to apply while discouraging those that are less likely to successfully assimilate. The largest point value on the test is language skills (in English or French). The United States does not have any language proficiency requirement, even though language proficiency is associated with successful assimilation (Raleigh 16).

Global Amnesty

A simply solvency mechanism is to grant amnesty to illegal immigrants in the United States currently, probably best combined with a reformed process and/or increased border security. Negative teams will have ample solvency ground to argue on these proposals.

“Amnesties clearly do not solve the problem of illegal immigration. About 2.7 million people received lawful permanent residence ("green cards") in the late 1980s and early 1990s as a result of the amnesties contained in the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. But these new INS figures show that by the beginning of 1997 those former illegal aliens had been entirely replaced by new illegal aliens, and that the unauthorized population again stood at more than 5 million, just as before the amnesty. In fact, the new INS estimates show that the 1986 amnesty almost certainly increased illegal immigration, as the relatives of newly legalized illegals came to the United States to join their family members. The flow of illegals grew dramatically during the years of the amnesty to more than 800,000 a year, before dropping back down to around 500,000 a year” (Camarota 00).

Employment Based Visas

While Mexico represents the largest applicant pool for family based visas, China and India represent the largest applicant pool for employment-based visas. Both countries have the largest percentage of applicants in the first, second, and third categories. These represent the highest skilled workers. Forbes argues that the problem is the result of significant changes to technology industries increasing demand, while employment visa quotas have not changed since 1990 (Anderson, 2017). An affirmative case could make a number of changes to the employment visa program, i.e. increasing the total quota, eliminating per country quotas, or eliminating quotas specifically for those seeking jobs in STEM industries. Additionally, an executive order counterplan would be a viable negative option for any affirmative surrounding employment quotas. According to Stuart Anderson, the President has the authority to issue Employment Authorization Documents (EAD) for individuals on the wait list (Anderson, 2017). While employment visa waiting list represents approximately 2% of all immigrants on a wait list, an affirmative case could effectively argue the importance of these immigrants given their highly skilled status.

Negative Ground

Economy Disadvantage

The economy is going to be one of the largest debates to be had on immigration. Negative teams will argue that immigrants will take jobs from native-born Americans, immigrants decrease wages because they increase the labor supply, and that the increase in social services expenditures will increase our deficits. This is discussed at length in the section over economy as an advantage.

Mexico Brain Drain Disadvantage

Negative teams will find a significant amount of research on the effects of brain drain on the economy of countries with a high number of citizens emigrating. According to an article in Business Insider, one out of every 19 Mexicans with a bachelor's degree or higher works in the US (Woody, 2015). Brain drain has several economic effects on a country. For example, skilled and unskilled labor are economically complementary to one another. If there is a lack of skilled labor to be leaders and developers in a country, unskilled labor becomes less productive (Carrington, 2013). Additional effects of brain drain include "loss of skills for the source country, loss of ideas and innovation, loss of the nation's investment in education and loss of tax revenues, but most importantly, perhaps, the loss of critical services in the health and education sectors" (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2007).

Terrorism/Crime Disadvantage

The research on a link between terrorism or crime and immigration certainly leans in the direction that there is no relationship. However, teams will certainly find research for both sides of this debate. There is some evidence that indicates there have been plans to use existing drug smuggling routes as a route for terrorists to enter the US. According to a Christian Science Monitor article, General John Kerry, commander of Pentagon operations in South and Central America, testified to the Senate that Mexican cartel routes could be used by terrorists wanting to enter the US (Richey, 2017). Teams wishing to run this argument will find that a more nuanced version of this disadvantage will be more successful. For example, while there may be little

evidence that immigrants become terrorists or commit more crime than other individuals, there is evidence that indicates terrorists make money from drug or human trafficking. In that instance, a more fluid border might create opportunities of profit for terrorist organizations. According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, during one year close to 400 tons of cocaine were smuggled from Latin America. That is the equivalent of \$2 million US dollars (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2016).

Politics

Historically, and especially recently, political divisiveness has led to paralysis on immigration. “While the elements of such reform may reflect some consensus positions on the provisions for enforcement or legalization, the divergent views on prioritization (“legalization first” or “border first”) has resulted in many legislative efforts failing to move forward” (Brown 16). As such, political capital disadvantages will have a compelling link story on this topic.

Executive Order CP

Executive orders have a large role to play in the execution of immigration policy and regulations. Trump has tested that to the limit with his “Muslim travel ban”.

Fortunately for Trump, the law on immigration and related matters favors the president. Legal precedents have traditionally accorded the chief executive complete and nearly unchecked power to deny foreigners permission to enter the United States. “The exclusion of aliens is a fundamental act of sovereignty ... inherent in the executive power,” the Supreme Court said in 1950. And lest there be doubt, Congress adopted a provision in 1952 saying the president “may by proclamation and for such period as he shall deem necessary, suspend the entry of all aliens and any class of aliens as immigrants or non-immigrants” whenever he thinks it “would be detrimental to the interests of the United States.”

Typically, legal experts say, the president would almost certainly win a legal fight involving national security and foreign citizens entering the country.

(Savage, 2017)

Borders Kritik

A substantive debate could exist regarding whether or not the border between the United States and Mexico should exist at all. David Spener refers to the term “global apartheid” to describe the border between US and Mexico. He argues that the United States uses terms such as sovereignty and nationality to ensure the wealthy minority retains control over a global system. Global apartheid today represents “structural violence, that is, a structure of world society in which a substantial portion of the population is systematically deprived of things vital to their health and development.” (Spener, 2009)

This theory is emboldened by the manner in which the boundary between US and Mexico was established. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo represented an imperialist acquisition of land. Since the treaty, the border represents a line between a “low-cost labor pool” and a skilled, wealthy labor force. The fact that the United States has used policies to increase the Mexican immigrant labor force when the economy is good, but then deport those same individuals when the economy declines only furthers the argument for an illegitimate border. (Spener, 2009)

Definitions

“Immigration” returns 244,000,000 results

“Immigration Reform” returns 5,900,000 results

“Comprehensive Immigration Reform” returns 438,000 results

"Permanent resident alien" returns 264,000 results

“Illegal Alien” returns 449,000 results

"Undocumented immigrant" returns 526,000 results

Immigrant versus Refugee

Refugee versus immigrant – they are different

UNHCR (The UN Refugee Agency) July 11, 2016

<http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/latest/2016/7/55df0e556/unhcr-viewpoint-refugee-migrant-right.html>

With more than 65 million people forcibly displaced globally and boat crossings of the Mediterranean still regularly in the headlines, the terms ‘refugee’ and ‘migrant’ are frequently used interchangeably in media and public discourse. But is there a difference between the two, and does it matter? Yes, there is a difference, and it does matter. The two terms have distinct and different meanings, and confusing them leads to problems for both populations. Here’s why:

Refugees are persons fleeing armed conflict or persecution. There were 21.3 million of them worldwide at the end of 2015. Their situation is often so perilous and intolerable that they cross national borders to seek safety in nearby countries, and thus become internationally recognized as "refugees" with access to assistance from States, UNHCR, and other organizations. They are so recognized precisely because it is too dangerous for them to return home, and they need sanctuary elsewhere. These are people for whom denial of asylum has potentially deadly consequences. Refugees are defined and protected in international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as well as other legal texts, such as the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, remain the cornerstone of modern refugee protection. The legal principles they enshrine have permeated into countless other international, regional, and national laws and practices. The 1951 Convention defines who is a refugee and outlines the basic rights which States should afford to refugees. One of the most fundamental principles laid down in international law is that refugees should not be expelled or returned to situations where their life and freedom would be under threat. The protection of refugees has many aspects. These include safety from being returned to the dangers they have fled; access to asylum procedures that are

fair and efficient; and measures to ensure that their basic human rights are respected to allow them to live in dignity and safety while helping them to find a longer-term solution. States bear the primary responsibility for this protection. UNHCR therefore works closely with governments, advising and supporting them as needed to implement their responsibilities.

Migrants choose to move not because of a direct threat of persecution or death, but mainly to improve their lives by finding work, or in some cases for education, family reunion, or other reasons. Unlike refugees who cannot safely return home, migrants face no such impediment to return. If they choose to return home, they will continue to receive the protection of their government. For individual governments, this distinction is important. Countries deal with migrants under their own immigration laws and processes. Countries deal with refugees through norms of refugee protection and asylum that are defined in both national legislation and international law. Countries have specific responsibilities towards anyone seeking asylum on their territories or at their borders. UNHCR helps countries deal with their asylum and refugee protection responsibilities. Politics has a way of intervening in such debates. Conflating refugees and migrants can have serious consequences for the lives and safety of refugees. Blurring the two terms takes attention away from the specific legal protections refugees require. It can undermine public support for refugees and the institution of asylum at a time when more refugees need such protection than ever before. We need to treat all human beings with respect and dignity. We need to ensure that the human rights of migrants are respected. At the same time, we also need to provide an appropriate legal response for refugees, because of their particular predicament.

Migrant – Excludes Refugees

Sengupta 2015

[Somini Sengupta, August 27, 2015; *Migrant or Refugee? There Is a Difference, With Legal Implications*; The New York Times; https://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/28/world/migrants-refugees-europe-syria.html?_r=0]

Q. Who is a migrant? A. Anyone moving from one country to another is considered a migrant unless he or she is specifically fleeing war or persecution. Migrants may be fleeing dire poverty, or may be well-off and merely seeking better opportunities, or may be migrating to join relatives who have gone before them. There is an emerging debate about whether migrants fleeing their homes because of the effects of climate change — the desertification of the Sahel region, for example, or the sinking of coastal islands in Bangladesh — ought to be reclassified as refugees.

Refugees**Sengupta 2015**

[Somini Sengupta, August 27, 2015; *Migrant or Refugee? There Is a Difference, With Legal Implications*; The New York Times; https://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/28/world/migrants-refugees-europe-syria.html?_r=0]

Q. Who is a refugee? A. Briefly, a refugee is person who has fled his or her country to escape war or persecution, and can prove it.

Immigrants**Immigrant vs Permanent Resident Alien****DHS Definition of Terms**

https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/data-standards-and-definitions/definition-terms#permanent_resident_alien

Permanent Resident Alien - An alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Permanent residents are also commonly referred to as immigrants; however, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) broadly defines an immigrant as any alien in the United States, except one legally admitted under specific nonimmigrant categories (INA section 101(a)(15)). An illegal alien who entered the United States without inspection, for example, would be strictly defined as an immigrant under the INA but is not a permanent resident alien. Lawful permanent residents are legally accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Department of Homeland Security in the United States.

Immigrant vs Non-immigrant vs illegal alien**IRS.Gov**

<https://www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/immigration-terms-and-definitions-involving-aliens>

Immigrant

An alien who has been granted the right by the USCIS to reside permanently in the United States and to work without restrictions in the United States. Also known as a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR). All immigrants are eventually issued a "green card" (USCIS Form I-551), which is the evidence of the alien's LPR status. LPR's who are awaiting the issuance of their green cards may bear an I-551 stamp in their foreign passports. Immigrant visas are available for aliens (and their spouses and children) who seek to immigrate based on their job skills. If an alien has the right combination of skills, education, and/or work experience and are otherwise eligible, the alien may be able to live permanently in the United States. Per USCIS, there are five employment-based immigrant visa preferences (categories): EB-1, EB-2, EB-3, EB-4 and EB-5. Refer to the USCIS Permanent Worker web site for more details.

Nonimmigrant

An alien who has been granted the right by the USCIS to reside temporarily in the United States. Each nonimmigrant is admitted into the United States in the nonimmigrant status, which corresponds to the class of visa with which, or purpose for which, he entered the United States (e.g., a foreign student may enter the United States on an F-1 visa, which corresponds to the F-1 student status in which he was admitted to the United States). Aliens in some nonimmigrant statuses are allowed to be employed in the United States, and others are not. Some nonimmigrant statuses have rigid time limits for the alien's stay in the United States, while others do not. Each nonimmigrant status has rules and guidelines, which must be followed in order for the nonimmigrant to remain "in status." A nonimmigrant who violates one of these rules or guidelines will fall "out of status." An nonimmigrant who remains "out of status" for at least 180 days is deportable and will be unable to re-enter the United States for 3 years. A nonimmigrant who remains "out of status" for at least 365 days is deportable and will be unable to re-enter the United States for 10 years. For more information on the types of visas available, refer to the Department of State's Travel web page.

Illegal Alien

Also known as an "Undocumented Alien," is an alien who has entered the United States illegally and is deportable if apprehended, or an alien who entered the United States legally but who has fallen "out of status" and is deportable.

Immigrant is a category of Alien – it means permanent new resident**US Legal**

<https://definitions.uslegal.com/i/immigration/>

Federal immigration law determines whether a person is an alien, and associated legal rights, duties, and obligations of aliens in the United states. It also provides means by which certain aliens can become naturalized citizens with full rights of citizenship. Immigration law determines who may enter, how long they may stay and when they must leave. The main legislation governing immigration is the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, (INA). The act had been amended numerous times, the most significant of which was the establishment of a new quota system in 1965. For INA purposes, an "alien" is any person who is not a citizen or a national of the United States. There are different categories of aliens: resident and nonresident, immigrant and nonimmigrant, documented and undocumented ("illegal"). Immigration law is under the control of Congress. Presidential power is limited to policies on refugees. Courts will

not become involved in immigration issues unless constitutional rights are involved. Several laws have been passed to strengthen regulation of illegal immigration practices, such as hiring of illegal aliens and sham marriages. Congress enacted the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, which toughened criminal sanctions for employers who hire illegal aliens, denied illegal aliens federally funded welfare benefits, and legitimized some aliens through an amnesty program. The Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986 attempts to curb sham marriages for the sole purpose of obtaining citizenship. Immigration policies are implemented by granting or denying visas. There are two types of visas: immigrant and nonimmigrant. Nonimmigrant visas are primary issued to tourists and temporary business visitors. Only a few categories of non-immigrant visas allow their holders work in the United States. Immigrant visas permit their holders to stay in the United States permanently and ultimately to apply for citizenship. An alien who has an immigrant visa is permitted to work in the United States. Congress limits the overall number of immigrant visas, and many immigrant visas are also subject to per-country caps.

Immigrants can be legal or illegal – only excludes nonimmigrants

ASTHO

[Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; ASTHO Immigration Status Definitions, August 2010; PDF]

Immigrant: Any alien in the United States, except one legally admitted under specific nonimmigrant categories. The group includes both individuals that have entered the United States legally (legal aliens) and those that have entered the United States without inspection.

Immigrants can be legal or illegal

US Legal

<https://definitions.uslegal.com/i/immigrant/>

Immigrants are persons who depart from ones' native land and get settled at another place. Usually, persons immigrate to another place for finding a permanent residence. Immigrants are regulated in the U.S. by several statutes. Half of the immigrants that reach the U.S. are considered to be illegal immigrants. The U.S. federal agencies enforce laws regulating the admission of foreign-born persons to the U.S. and for administering various immigration benefits, including naturalization and resettlement of refugees and other immigrants. Restrictions placed on immigrants are based on race or nationality. There are also restrictions against the entrance of diseased persons, paupers, and other undesirables, and laws are passed for the deportation of aliens.

Immigration

Oxford English Dictionary: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/immigration>
The act of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

Collins English Dictionary:

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/immigration>

(Noun): The movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there.

Princeton University Language Laboratory, *Wordnet*, 2014. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=immigration>. Migration into a place (especially migration to a country of which you are not a native in order to settle there).

Karla Mari McKanders, (Prof., Law, U. of Tennessee College of Law), *University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review*, Summer 2009, p. 597. Traditionally, immigration has been defined as the determination of admission, exclusion and the conditions under which immigrants can remain in the country. "In reality, however, Congress has much broader power over immigrant and alienage law and policy, including the ability to regulate, 'the conditions of residence such as access to education, welfare and employment.'" When Congress passed the IRCA in 1987, it extended its authority from regulating the entrance and exit of immigrants to also regulating immigrants' employment conditions. Also, pursuant to federal regulations the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services determines which immigrants are permitted to work. Congress has plenary power over immigration law, which means that courts have traditionally deferred to congressional authority in making decisions regarding immigration law. The dispute over state and local regulation begins when there is an overlap between states' traditional police powers to regulate the health, safety and welfare of its citizens and the federal government's regulation of education, welfare and employment of immigrants while in the United States.

Lolita K. Buckner Inniss, (Prof., Law, Cleveland State U. College of Law), *DePaul Law Review*, Fall 1999, p. 89. Immigration has been defined as the moving across national frontiers, as opposed to moving within borders.

Eric L'Heureux Issadore, (J.D. Candidate), *Villanova Law Review*, 2007, p. 331. An immigrant is defined as "A person who arrives in a country to settle there permanently." Black's Law Dictionary 765 (8th ed. 2004). Immigration is defined as "the act of entering a country with the intention of settling there permanently."

Legal

Meriam-Webster: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/legal>

- 1) Of or relating to law
- 2) Deriving authority from or founded on law
- 3) conforming to or permitted by law or established rules

Dictionary.com: <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/legal>

- 1) Permitted by law; lawful
- 2) of or relating to law; connected with the law or its administration
- 3) Appointed, established, or authorized by law; deriving authority from law

Curtail

Dictionary.com: <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/curtail>

Verb (used with object): to cut short; cut off a part of; abridge; reduce; diminish

Merriam-Webster: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/curtail>

Transitive Verb: to make less by or as is by cutting off or away some part

Cambridge Dictionary: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/curtail>

Verb [T]: to reduce or limit something, or to stop something before it is finished

Regulations

Dictionary.com: <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/regulation>

Noun: 1) a law, rule, or other order prescribed by authority, especially to regulate conduct.

2) the act of regulating or the state of being regulated

Business Dictionary: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/regulation.html>

1) General: Principle or rule (with or without the coercive power of law) employed in controlling, directing, or managing an activity, organization, or system

2) Law: Rule based on and meant to carry out a specific piece of legislation (such as for the protection of environment). Regulations are enforced usually by a regulatory agency formed or mandated to carry out the purpose or provisions of a legislation. Also called regulatory requirement.

OECD: <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=3295>

(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, March 17, 2002)

Regulation is broadly defined as imposition of rules by government, backed by the use of penalties that are intended specifically to modify the economic behaviour of individuals and firms in the private sector. Various regulatory instruments or targets exist. Prices, output, rate of return (in the form of profits, margins or commissions), disclosure of information, standards and ownership ceilings are among those frequently used.

Promote

Merriam-Webster: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/promote>

Transitive Verb: 2) a: to contribute to the growth or prosperity of: further

B: to help bring (something, such as an enterprise) into being: launch

Dictionary.com: <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/promote>

Verb (used with object): To help or encourage to exist or flourish; further: to promote world peace

Collins English Dictionary: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/promote> (American English) (verb transitive)

1. to raise or advance to a higher position or rank
2. To help bring about or further the growth or establishment of

Comprehensive Immigration Reform

Migration Policy Institute, (2014). Comprehensive Immigration Reform. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/topics/comprehensive-immigration-reform>. “Comprehensive immigration reform, a policy concept that first gained currency in 2001 in the U.S. political world, would marry increased border enforcement with legalization for unauthorized immigrants and the ability to bring in future workers needed by the U.S. labor market. Debated in the U.S. Senate in 2006, 2007 and 2013, comprehensive immigration reform (CIR) would touch virtually every facet of the U.S. immigration system.”

Victor Johnson, (Associate Dir., National Association of International Educators). (2012, Feb. 14). *Comprehensive Immigration Reform: What is it? Why are we for it?* Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://blog.nafsa.org/2012/02/14/comprehensive-immigration-reform-what-is-it-why-are-we-for-it/>. Although there is no authoritative definition of CIR (Comprehensive Immigration Reform), I think of it as consisting of three “pillars”: enforcement (sometimes divided into border security and interior enforcement), visa reform (including employment-based visas—high-skilled immigration and agricultural employment—plus family-based immigration), and resolution of the status of some 11 million undocumented people living in the United States. Of these, the only one on which it is has been politically possible to make progress on is enforcement.

Alisa Barba, (2012, Dec. 13). *Defining terms: Immigration Reform*. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://www.fronterasdesk.org/content/defining-terms-immigration-reform>. COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM – A plan long-advocated by many Democrats, President Obama and immigration activists. Many opponents see Comprehensive Immigration Reform (CIR) as a code for amnesty for illegal immigrants. Any CIR plan would be a compromise that promotes increased border security and increased workplace enforcement, while promoting some form of legalization of immigrants already in this country. Such a plan would likely include: A path to citizenship for people here already; Reform of the current visa system to make it easier to bring in foreign workers for high-skilled and less-skilled jobs; Passage of the DREAM Act, which would allow permanent residency and other benefits to children brought here as minors; Improved border security and workplace enforcement.

American Immigration Lawyers Association. (2006, July 20). *Comprehensive Immigration Reform*. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://www.aila.org/content/default.aspx?bc=6755|37861|25667|38281|8373>. Since many of the problems with our current immigration system are interrelated, AILA believes that any workable immigration reform proposal must be comprehensive. Specifically, it must simultaneously create legal avenues for people to enter the U.S.; allow people already here to earn the opportunity to adjust their status; address the multi-year backlogs in family and employment-based immigration; and create and implement a smart border security and enforcement regime.

Walter Ewing, (Staff, American Immigration Council). (2012, Dec. 10). *Immigrant Friends and Foes Debate the Definition of “Comprehensive Immigration Reform.”* Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://immigrationimpact.com/2012/12/10/immigrant-friends-and-foes-debate-the-definition-of-comprehensive-immigration-reform/>. Nearly everyone agrees that an immigration reform bill of some sort will be introduced in Congress in the near future given the pivotal role that Latinos and immigrants played in getting President Obama reelected. But no one knows yet just how “comprehensive” that bill will be, meaning which groups of immigrants will be included and which will be excluded. For immigrant-rights advocates, a truly comprehensive bill would create a pathway to legal status for the 11 million unauthorized immigrants now living in the country. For anti-immigrant activists, the definition of “comprehensive” is, not surprisingly, a bit less comprehensive. In fact, their redefinition of the concept is often so tortured as to be meaningless. This is apparent in the “Room for Debate” section of the December 10 *New York Times*. In brief op-eds, six public figures of varying magnitude and political persuasion opined about the meaning of “comprehensive immigration reform.” The comparisons are enlightening:

- Gary Segura, professor of political science at Stanford University and co-founder of the polling firm Latino Decisions, cast the widest possible net of inclusion and equality in defining comprehensive reform. He said that immigration reform must include a pathway not only to legal status for unauthorized immigrants, but to full U.S. citizenship as well. Anything less “will create a permanent underclass of residents, vulnerable to exploitation, alienated from our institutions and with little permanent stake in our society.” He also noted that excessive penalties or “touch back” provisions would sabotage the reform effort, and that DREAMers should not be subject to any penalty since they have committed no offense. And he called for the inclusion of gay and lesbian families in immigration reform.
- Similarly, Bruce Morrison, former U.S. Representative from Connecticut, chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, and author of the Immigration Act of 1990, warned against piecemeal reforms or yet another enforcement-only effort to drive unauthorized immigrants out of the country. He called for a legalization program coupled with an electronic employment-verification system, plus more generous legal limits on future immigration, in order to stem future unauthorized flows.
- Likewise, Leith Anderson, president of the National Association of Evangelicals, mocked the irrationality of the piecemeal approach to immigration reform. He compared that effort to having a car that won’t run because it’s suffering from no gas, a dead battery, a flat tire and a lost key—and you try to make it run again by fixing only two of the problems. As he notes: “Because the parts of immigration policy are so connected, we need to try our best to fix them comprehensively. Treat everyone with respect. Secure our borders. Authorize guest workers. Keep families together. Provide a path to legal status or citizenship for those in the U.S. illegally.”
- Ai-jen Poo, the director of the National Domestic Workers Alliance and co-director of the Caring Across Generations Campaign, emphasized the plight of immigrant families that are ripped apart by deportation, with U.S.-citizen children in the United States separated from unauthorized parents removed to other countries. She also pointed to the large number of domestic workers who are unauthorized, and the ironic fact that the households of many anti-immigrant zealots are dependent upon the labor of

unauthorized nannies and housekeepers. As she writes, “the proponents of anti-immigrant state legislation in Texas created an exception for domestic workers for fear of losing their caregivers and housekeepers to deportation.” She viewed a pathway to citizenship for the unauthorized as the only compassionate and sustainable option.

- In marked contrast, James Carafano, vice president of foreign and defense policy studies at the Heritage Foundation, opted for a rather unique brand of piecemeal (and heartless) immigration reform. This was apparent from the title of his essay: “Deal Later With Those Here Illegally.” In other words, keep kicking the can further down the road. Carafano’s rationale for this approach was that, since the big, complicated, special-interest-laden 1986 legalization did not put a stop to unauthorized immigration, we shouldn’t try for a better comprehensive approach this time around. His rather nonsensical alternative is to first tackle things like “the poor state of public safety, lack of economic freedom and stagnant civil society in Mexico; border security; lack of adequate temporary worker programs; and inadequate workplace enforcement in the United States”—*then* deal with different subgroups of the unauthorized population in different ways, ranging “from deferred removal, to sponsorship, to depart and return, to a path to citizenship.” This sounds like far more of a mess than the 1986 legalization ever was.
- Finally, Steven Camarota, director of research at the Center for Immigration Studies, offered a meandering defense of immigration enforcement in general and a system of electronic employment verification in particular. He mentioned high unemployment and job competition and immigrant families on “welfare,” but never actually said what he thought the solution was to having 11 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States. Presumably, all of the enforcement measures he favors would persuade unauthorized immigrants to engage in a Romney-style “self-deportation.”

Groups that favor truly comprehensive immigration reform are in the ascendancy right now, and the anti-immigrant activists know it. So they are left trying to walk a very fine line, offering tiny scraps of charity to the DREAMers or high-tech workers, while preserving enforcement-only policies that target the larger unauthorized population. In other words, they are talking out of both sides of their mouths, and the result is often gibberish.

Hot Air. (2014, May 19). Poll: 71% support comprehensive immigration reform. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://hotair.com/archives/2014/05/19/poll-71-support-comprehensive-immigration-reform/>. Except to the small minority of the population that follows immigration news closely, the phrase “comprehensive immigration reform” is almost totally meaningless. News junkies recognize it as a term of art to describe a compromise on border security and legalization; to everyone else, which is pretty much everyone, I suspect all it means is “reform of America’s immigration laws,” which can mean virtually anything. It’s not unlike the phrase “fiscal responsibility.” If you asked Ted Cruz and Elizabeth Warren whether they support fiscal responsibility, they’d both tell you yes, emphatically. For Cruz, that means cutting spending to balance the budget; for Warren, it means higher taxes on the wealthy and greater redistribution to grow the middle class. The term is empty unless you specify a definition — which, in the case of “comprehensive immigration reform,” pollsters rarely do. I think the most that can be gleaned from wording this vague is that the public is broadly open to *some* form of legalization; it may be that voters have now heard enough about this subject on the news plus the fact that

Republicans are holding out on it that they've deduced that "comprehensive" reform involves legalizing illegals in some way, and they're okay with that.

Economic Migrants

Dessi Mathew, (J.D. Candidate), *Pace International Law Review*, 2009, p. 318. The 1951 Convention makes a clear distinction between economic migrants and refugees. As per the Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention, a migrant is a person who, for reasons other than those contained in the definition, voluntarily leaves his country in order to take up residence elsewhere. He may be moved by the desire for change or adventure, or by family or other reasons of a personal nature. If he is moved exclusively by economic considerations, he is an economic migrant and not a refugee.

Nimrod Pitsker, (J.D. Candidate), *California Law Review*, Feb. 2007, pp. 169-170. Americans have long viewed their country as a haven of freedom for the poor, oppressed and dispossessed. Over the years, millions of economic migrants and political refugees have found shelter on America's shores. With the onset of the Industrial Revolution and the technological achievements it produced, the United States took in approximately fifty-four million immigrants between 1820 and 1987. The trend continues to this day: in fiscal year 2004, nearly one million individuals immigrated to the United States, including over seventy thousand refugees and asylees (Pitsker, 2007, pp. 169-170).

Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status Under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, HCR/IP/4/Eng/REV.1 Reedited, Geneva, January 1992. Retrieved July 9, 2011 from <http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3d58e13b4.pdf>. (f) Economic migrants distinguished from refugees. 62. A migrant is a person who, for reasons other than those contained in the definition, voluntarily leaves his country in order to take up residence elsewhere. He may be moved by the desire for change or adventure, or by family or other reasons of a personal nature. If he is moved exclusively by economic considerations, he is an economic migrant and not a refugee.

Detention

Erica Tanny, (J.D. Candidate, McGill U.), *Barry Law Review*, Fall 2007, p. 149. Detention is defined in *R. v. Therens* as "the element of psychological compulsion, in the form of a reasonable perception [by the detainee] of suspension of freedom of choice.?"

Charles J. Ogletree, Jr., (Prof., Law, Harvard U.), *Boston University Law Review*, Jan. 1995, p. 53. Detention is defined as interrogation by the police or an officer of the court, where the accused reasonably believes that he is not free to leave or to refuse to answer questions.

Sonia R. Farber, (J.D. Candidate), *California Law Review*, June 2010, p. 1011-1012. International law similarly relies on broad definitions of "detention." One such definition is provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ("UNHCR"): "[Detention is defined as] confinement within a narrowly bounded or restricted location, including prisons, closed camps, detention facilities or airport transit zones, where freedom of movement is substantially curtailed, and where the only opportunity to leave this limited area is to leave the territory."

David C. Pulice, (Staff), *Lawyers Journal*, Oct. 3, 2003, p. 3. Under this code, official detention is defined as arrest, detention in any facility for custody of persons under charge or conviction

of crime or alleged or found to be delinquent, detention for extradition or deportation, or any other detention for law enforcement purposes; but the phrase does not include supervision of probation or parole, or constraint incidental to release on bail.

Deportation

Mahnoush H. Arsanjani, (Sr. Legal Officer, Office of Legal Affairs, UN), *American Journal of International Law*, Jan. 1999, p. 31. Deportation is defined in paragraph 2(d) as "forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law."

Robert Pauw, (Partner in the Seattle firm of Gibbs, Houston, & Pauw), *Emory Law Journal*, Summer 2002, p. 1098. Upon review of the record as a whole, the immigration judge is required to balance the positive and adverse matters to determine whether discretion should be favorably exercised. The section 212(c) waiver has been important for many individuals living in the United States because the grounds of deportation are defined very broadly; these grounds include not only serious offenses such as murder, rape and armed robbery, but also such relatively minor offenses as shoplifting, simple possession of drugs and minor assaults. The waiver allows an immigration judge to look at the facts and circumstances of the individual case and decide whether it is "in the best interests of this country" to allow the person to continue living in the United States. Without the availability of such a waiver, a person who falls under one of the grounds of deportation will be deported without the possibility of considering the individual facts and circumstances of her case.

Legal Status

Valerie L. Collins, (J.D. Candidate), *Howard Law Review*, Winter 2009, p. 442. Legal status can be the basis for many legal rights, duties, capacities and incapacities. . . . Identifying a person's legal status is important, then, because it helps to identify, among other things, which bundle of rights she may – and may not – possess.

The Free Dictionary by Farlex, 2014. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/legal+status>. Legal Status: Citizenship: the status of a citizen with rights and duties.

Definitions.Net, 2014. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from [www.definitions.net/definition/legal status](http://www.definitions.net/definition/legal%20status). Legal status: A status defined by law.

Social Services

Alexander MacInnes, (Staff), *Herald News*, Nov. 29, 2008, p. A1. The Salvation Army has grown to become a multiservice nonprofit agency throughout the world. Although the group is best known for street volunteers soliciting red-kettle donations during the holiday season, the organization offers a broad range of social services, including drug rehabilitation, disaster relief, food pantries and after-school programs.

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.thefreedictionary.com. Social service: Organized efforts to advance human welfare; social work.

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.thefreedictionary.com. Social service: Services, such as free school lunches, provided by a government for its disadvantaged citizens.

Andrew Becker, (Staff), *Contra Costa Times*, June 30, 2007. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. While county officials negotiate a lease agreement with preschool administrators, students will be relocated to sites in Antioch and Bay Point. The preschool offers nearly three dozen social services, including daycare, health education and meal programs.

Associated Press State and Local Wire, Dec. 12, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. State economist Tom Potiowsky said he expected overall job losses both this year and next, and a slight net gain come 2010. Beyond that, both he and economist Joe Cortright of Impresa, a consulting firm, said it was too soon to say when the state might recover. "We're literally, in economic terms, in uncharted territory," Cortright said. Potiowsky was able to lay out some of Oregon's strengths. So far the financial sector, an area in which Oregon is not heavily invested, has been the hardest hit by the downturn. Though Oregon's housing bubble has burst, the effects have not been as jarring as those in Florida, Arizona, California and Nevada. Potiowsky also pointed out that sales-tax states were worse off than income-tax states such as Oregon. Still, he cautioned that if the recession becomes "full blown," that is it permeates several different economic sectors, Oregon would be hard hit. Both economists said the state should appeal to the federal government for money to help fully support social services, including unemployment benefits. The federal government would need to play a key role, Cortright said, because "the state is hamstrung. It's limited by the requirement it balance its budget."

Baltimore Sun, Sept. 30, 2008, p. 12A. In 1963, [Dionicio] Morales created the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation to provide social services such as job training and child care. Today, the foundation serves more than 100,000 people, most of them of low or moderate income, with a range of social services, including immigration assistance and English classes.

Betsy Williams, (Staff), *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, Aug. 17, 2007, p. C4. The Children's Home Society is the oldest Florida-based nonprofit provider of family services. Founded in 1902, CHS now has 14 divisions providing a wide array of social services that include foster care, adoption, prevention of child abuse, emergency shelter, group homes, case management, treatment for developmentally disabled children and more.

Boone County Community Services Advisory Commission (Boone County, NC), *Social Services Funding Policy*, Dec. 2007. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.gocolumbiamo.com. Social services are those services provided to individuals or families experiencing difficulty in meeting their basic human needs: physical survival (i.e. food, shelter and clothing); adequate preparation for and help in sustaining gainful employment (i.e. employment and training programs, child care and transportation); assistance in addressing conditions related to mental health and substance abuse, especially in times of personal or family crises (rehabilitation and counseling); prevention services for at-risk children and youth (education, enrichment and opportunity); services specifically for seniors and/or disabled residents (i.e. in-home services, adult day care and care coordination); and help in gaining access to available appropriate services (i.e. transportation and information & referral services).

Business Dictionary.Com, 2007. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.businessdictionary.com. Social Services: Benefits and facilities such as education, food subsidies, health care and

subsidized housing provided by a government to improve the life and living conditions of the children, disabled, the elderly and the poor in the national community.

Business Wire, Aug. 25, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. Through the program, the HCHA secures down-payment assistance and a significant portion of closing costs, in addition to a broad spectrum of social services, including caseworker assistance to help guide prospective homebuyers through the process of finding a realtor and a mortgage company willing to work with a non-traditional buyer. The program ensures success by requiring families to go through post-purchase counseling, credit counseling and other services.

Business Wire, Dec. 16, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. In addition, the center is poised to act as a national model for the next generation of senior services. "This facility will transform the traditional senior center into a 21st century hub for innovative services that help seniors living at or near poverty prolong their independence, enhance their quality of life and promote their overall health," said Paul Downey, president and CEO of Senior Community Centers. "In addition to providing nutritious meals – the cornerstone of its services – the new center will offer an array of health and social services, including health and wellness check-ups, mental health care, education and job training, computers access, inter-generational activities and socialization benefits. Most notably, the center will utilize wireless health technology to help improve the overall health and wellness of our seniors," said Gary West.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), *Cambridge Dictionary Of American English, 2nd Ed.*, 2008, p. 825. Social Services: any of the services provided by governments or other organizations to people with particular needs

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), *Oxford College Dictionary, 2nd Ed.*, 2007, p. 1301. Social service: Government services provided for the benefit of the community, such as education, medical care and housing.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), *American Heritage High School Dictionary, 4th Ed.*, 2007, p. 1314. Social Services: Organized efforts to advance human welfare; social work.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), *American Heritage High School Dictionary, 4th Ed.*, 2007, p. 1314. Social Services: A service, such as free school lunches, provided by a government for its disadvantaged citizens.

Collins English Dictionary, 2006, 1530. Social Services: welfare activities organized by the state or a local authority and carried out by trained personnel

David Jary, (Prof., Social Policy, U. Birmingham), *The Harper Collins Dictionary Of Sociology*, 1991, p. 461. Social services: Any state-provided services that have a bearing on the quality of life of all citizens. 2. more narrowly, the organization and delivery of local authority SOCIAL WORK services in relation to children, the elderly, the disabled and the mentally ill. In Britain, in addition to state provision, Councils of Social Services are to be found within most localities. They are umbrella organizations to assist and coordinate voluntary social welfare provision. Both voluntary and statutory services are to be distinguished from the recent new and growing private sector.

David Jary, (Prof., Social Policy, U. Birmingham), *The Harper Collins Dictionary Of Sociology*, 1991, p. 461. Sociologists have interested themselves in the relationship between IDEOLOGY and the notions of social responsibility expressed in varying formulations of social policy. Thus, the political right stresses ideas of individual and familial responsibility,

the political left the obligations of the state to individuals in guaranteeing some form of social minimums. Marxists and others have recognized and studied the struggles within the state apparatus, both local and national, for the social wage. The recent emergence of the private sector has added another dimension to the voluntarism-statism debates.

Debbie Cafazzo, (Staff), *The News Tribune (Tacoma, WA)*, Nov. 23, 2008, p. A12. At the front desk of Tacoma's Salvation Army office, Aaron Morrow hears a common refrain from people asking for help. "I've never done this before," they tell him. "This is my first time." The nonprofit organization provides a wide range of social services, including a food bank, emergency shelter, rental assistance, clothing and more.

Donald Warne, (Staff), *The Monitor (McAllen, TX)*, May 27, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. The treaties between the tribal nations and the federal government involved exchanges of vast amounts of Indian land and natural resources for federal guarantees of social services, including housing, education and health care. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service were established to administer the federal government's trust responsibility to provide health care and other vital services to American Indians. But today, the Indian Health Service is underfunded to the tune of \$2 billion.

Harvy Lipman, (Staff), *The Bergen County (NJ) Record*, Dec. 2, 2008, p. B2. The Salvation Army provides a range of social services, including food pantries, drug rehabilitation and disaster relief.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), *American Heritage Dictionary Of The English Language, 4th Ed.*, 2006, p. 1650. Social service: Organized efforts to advance human welfare; social work.

Joseph Pickett, (Editor), *American Heritage Dictionary Of The English Language, 4th Ed.*, 2006, p. 1650. Social Services: Services, such as free school lunches, provided by a government for its disadvantaged citizens. Often used in the plural.

Lancaster (PA) New Era, Mar. 8, 2007, p. A6. We pay far less in taxes to educate a poor child than to try to remediate or incarcerate him/her later as an adult. Social services, including prisons, are paid for in taxes at the county and state level; thus, reducing such costs should be the concern of taxpayers everywhere.

Longman Dictionary Of Contemporary English, 2005, p. 1571. Social services: the government department that helps people with problems, for example family or money problems, or the services it provides

Longman Dictionary Of Contemporary English, 2005, p. 1571. Social service: a service that helps society work properly:

Maurice Waite, (Editor), *Oxford Dictionary & Thesaurus*, 2007, p. 984. Social services: services provided by the state for the community, such as education and medical care.

Merriam Webster Online, 2014. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.merriam-webster.com. Social Service: An activity designed to promote social well-being; specifically: organized philanthropic assistance (as of the disabled or disadvantaged).

Michelle Klampe, (Staff), *The Press Enterprise (Riverside, CA)*, July 24, 2008, p. C1. Bradberry and the foundation were honored recently by the Corona-Norco school board for their work in the community. "The community that utilizes our services comes here because they know it's safe," Bradberry said. "We give them hope." Kids often walk out with a

backpack full of clothes, shoes, toiletries or school supplies, a book or a stuffed animal. Parents can get referrals for a host of social services, including food and shelter, domestic violence services and health insurance programs.

Norman Daniels, (Prof., Ethics, Harvard School of Public Health), *Just Health: Meeting Health Needs Fairly*, 2008, 43. The promotion of healthy lifestyles requires appropriate and effective education, as well as the right incentives and disincentives. Measures to protect against domestic and other kinds of violence fall in to this category as well as into the broader category of the social determinants of health. The nonmedical personal and social support services can also comprise broad features of the legal structure that aim to include people with disabilities in the mainstream of productive, cooperative activity.

PR Newswire, Nov. 24, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. Miriam's Kitchen offers a hot, nutritious breakfast every weekday morning to individuals who are homeless in Washington, DC. In addition to breakfast, guests are invited to receive a wide range of social services, including mental health, medical and substance abuse services, assistance finding adequate shelter and permanent housing, connection to employment and help meeting other immediate needs such as clothing, toiletries, transportation and haircuts. By creating an atmosphere of hospitality where guests can choose how they receive support,

PR Newswire, Oct. 24, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. Clients of La Maestra can receive a full range of primary medical services for all ages. Additionally clients can receive dental, behavioral health, vision and geriatric care. Social services including job placement, eligibility, outreach, transportation, translation, housing assistance and a food pantry are also available.

Random House Dictionary Of The English Language, 2nd Edition, Unabridged, 1987, p. 1811. Social services: organized welfare efforts carried on under professional auspices by trained personnel.

Salt Lake Tribune, Aug. 11, 2006. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. Dropout rates for Hispanic and other minority students already are around 50 percent. Faced with tougher requirements for getting a diploma, even more of these disadvantaged students could leave school without graduating. Putting more undereducated young people on the streets will only foster a need for more expensive social services, including prisons and multiply the cost in human hopelessness. ?Hoops without hope: Tougher standards could raise dropout rate?

States News Service, Feb. 15, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. The government's emphasis on reorienting the budget toward improving social services including health and education programs can also help both to reduce disparities and rebalance growth.

States News Service, July 31, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. Congresswoman Rosa L. DeLauro (CT-3) issued the following statement after the U.S. Department of Agriculture announcement urging Indiana to suspend its effort to privatize its social services, including food stamps and Medicaid.

States News Service, May 24, 2007. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. SSBG [Social Services Block Grant] funding provides critically needed social services including programs for mental health, child welfare and the treatment of addictive disorders.

Talia Buford, (Staff), *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, July 16, 2008, p. 1. The Senior Center acts as the town's Department of Human Services and provides a number of social services, including heating and utility payment assistance and a soup kitchen.

UNESCO, Glossary Of Terms, 2008. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.unesco.org. Social Services: Services generally provided by the government that help improve people's standard of living; examples are public hospitals and clinics, good roads, clean water supply, garbage collection, electricity and telecommunications.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Summit For Social Development, 1996. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.un.org. Social Services: Promoting social and other essential services, including, where necessary, assistance for people to move to areas that offer better employment opportunities, housing, education, health and other social services;

Washington Post, Apr. 6, 2008, p. C4. Mayor Adrian M. Fenty said the residents, many of them having lived on the streets during the day and in shelters at night for more than a decade, will receive permanent housing with extensive social services, including medical care, mental health counseling and drug and alcohol rehabilitation.

Washington Post, May 14, 2007, p. T24. Maximus Inc. sells software and consulting services to help state and local governments manage social services, including child-support enforcement, Medicaid billing, job placement and prison administration.

Word Web.Com, 2014. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from www.wordwebonline.com. Social services: An organized activity to improve the condition of disadvantaged people in society.

York Dispatch, June 21, 2007. Retrieved July 1, 2014 from Nexis. The Senate cut about \$250 million in Rendell's education and economic priorities before it sent the \$27 billion budget bill to the House on Wednesday. That spending figure represents a 2.7 percent bump from the \$26.3 billion in expected spending in this fiscal year, an increase largely driven by money for public schools and social services, including child care and nursing home care for the poor.

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Potential Wordings

Comprehensive Reform:

1. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish comprehensive immigration reform in the United States.
2. Resolved: The United States federal government should comprehensively reform its system of immigration.

Protecting Immigrants:

3. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its legal protection of economic migrants in the United States. (This is the resolution that we placed on the 5-topic ballot after our topic selection meeting in 2011. This immigration resolution actually tied with the infrastructure topic as the top choice in the 5-topic balloting, but lost to the infrastructure topic in the final voting.)
4. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce its legal restrictions for economic migrants in the United States in one or more of the following areas: visas, legal permanent residence, obtaining citizenship.
5. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its legal protection of economic migrants in the United States regarding one or more of the following: detention, deportation, legal status, social services.

Promoting Certain Types of Immigration:

6. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially decrease regulations to legal immigration to the United States.
7. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce its restrictions on immigration to the United States.
8. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially decrease its restriction of immigration to the United States.
9. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially decrease regulations to legal immigration from Mexico to the United States.
10. Resolved: The United States federal government should promote legal immigration to the United States.
11. Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase the number of and/or substantially expand beneficiary eligibility for its visas for one or more of the following: employment-based immigrant visas, nonimmigrant temporary worker visas, family-based visas, human trafficking-based visas. (This is the intercollegiate debate topic actually debated in 2010-2011)

Further Restrictions on Immigration:

12. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially curtail illegal immigration into the United States.
13. Resolved: That the United States government should substantially strengthen regulation of immigration to the United States.

PROSPECTIVE TOPIC PARAGRAPH:

Immigration reform offers a rare example of federal policy where the key questions do not involve spending money. Instead, the debate will focus on matters of social justice and fairness. Defenders of immigration reform argue that America is a nation of immigrants and that a progressive immigration policy will strengthen the economy. Opponents believe that immigrants take jobs from Americans and threaten public safety. Examples of possible affirmative cases include the following: Comprehensive immigration reform involving amnesty for immigrants already living in the United States, reversing restrictive state laws such as those in Arizona and Georgia, treating economic refugees from Haiti the same as those from Cuba, passing the DREAM Act, providing health care for immigrant families, more generous provision of work permits for immigrants with special skills in medicine or engineering, providing legal representation for detainees, providing food stamps for impoverished immigrant families, among others. Negative positions could focus on the economic and employment harms of increased immigration, increased risk of a terrorist attack, federalism positions and the political implications of immigration reform.