

Immigration Reform

Build the Wall

Employ both physical and or electronic means to stop the illegal border crossings.

Immigration

Enforce Immigration review and vetting of applicants from all countries, especially those countries designated to have insufficient controls and documentation or records.

All refugees are to be screened on an individual basis, with clearance being vetted by both the FBI and Homeland Security. No mass acceptance of refugees from countries that do not have adequate records or infrastructure to identify the individuals.

All vetted and approved refugees to be issued a "White Card" – see DACA.

DACA

Issue a "White Card" that declares the eligible DACA people as of 07/04/2017 have legal residency status.

White Card does not make one eligible for citizenship.

White Card holders can work, pay taxes, attend schools, acquire loans, credit cards, acquire real estate, obtain standard and CDL drivers license (if the states allow).

White Card Holders can leave the country and re-enter.

When a White Card Holder relocates within or without the US they must update their registration with the new address. If a White Card holder takes up residency in another country and does not update their registration they lose their White Card Status and must re-enter via the Green Card process.

They cannot possess firearms (they are not citizens).

DACA eligible persons have 90 days to register from the date of this law, else they are deemed illegal aliens and will be deported.

If a White Card Holder commits a crime or harbors a criminal they will be deported.

White Card can lead to citizenship only, if the holder enlists in the military and performs on active duty for 4 years. (You defend the country you earn the right to be become a citizen). No other form of service can be substituted. A Dishonorable Discharge voids their White Card Status.

To obtain a Green Card, path to citizenship, you must leave the country and apply as all other immigrants must do.

Legal Immigration

Limit the number of immigrants to 500,000 per year, includes all work visa categories. (We have about a million citizens enter the work force each year and job growth cannot keep pace with the demand.)

Immigrants must speak English, have a higher education degree, technical certification or bona fide skill that would provide the immigrant with income and benefit the United States economically.

Legal Immigrants cannot participate in social support or service programs for five years.

Spousal Fiancé Visas (I129, I129F, I30, K3) not subject to 500,000 limit on work visas.

Prosecute all businesses that knowingly employ illegal aliens. The punishment must be commensurate with the size of the business and scope of the violation. Multiple violations must include incarceration of owner, or officer of the business.

E-verify to be mandated and used by all businesses in their hiring practice. Leverage the Small Business Association to provide education on E-verify. Expand E-Verify to include White Card Holders, Green Card Holders, Temporary Visa Holders (work and education) in the E-Verify search. I-9 to be discontinued once e-Verify is implemented across all businesses.

Work Visas to be issued with a start date and an expiry date commensurate with the scope of the work. The Work Visa would allow a person to leave the country and return within the dates of the visa. No Work Visa is to be longer than one year.

Temporary Education Visas to be issued for higher education schools. The visa is specific to an education facility that has accepted the applicant. If an immigrant wishes to transfer to another school, then a new visa must be issued. Both the "to and from" education facility must document and certify the termination and enrollment of the immigrant student. Upon graduation the visa holder has 60 days to apply for a green card or leave the country. The E-verify and Social Security systems will reject any expired visa holder from obtaining a work permit or SSN. A Green Card cannot be issued to an expired visa holder.

Lottery Immigration – cancel the program.

Chain Migration

A naturalized citizen or Green Card Holder can apply/sponsor to have their spouse and or their children come to this country, but the spouse and children must still go through a proper vetting process applicable to their age.

All other visa applicants must apply through the appropriate consulate.

Illegal Immigration

All residents that are not legally here are subject to deportation (visa overstays, undocumented residents).

Deported terrorist immigrants, legal and illegal, subject their families to deportation along with them. (Note: deporting family along with the terrorist criminal will accelerate the reduction in criminal activity, as family will apply pressure to the individual.)

Criminal illegal aliens cannot become citizens, even if they reapply from their home country.

Any person, government entity or private entity that harbors, aides or prevents the federal government from enforcing immigration laws will be monetarily fined, prosecuted, imprisoned, be ineligible for federal monies, lose their IRS tax exemption status or a combination of these as determined by the Justice Department.

IT Record Systems

There needs to be an expansion of the interfaces to the various reporting and record keeping systems in order for any immigration reform to work effectively. This is essential to keep track of visa holders status, location (in country and out of country), criminal records, etc. The e-verify, criminal background check systems are need to cross-check with each other.

Judicial Procedures

Immigration Judges need to be appointed to process applications around the clock to handle the case loads. Allow immigration judges to use internet video to hold court. That way judges can handle cases across the country to balance the workload. Lawyers and applicants and violators need to be in a physical courtroom, but the judge can appear televideo.