

LESSON PLAN: Immigration 2004: Issues for the Presidential Election and a Sample Department of Justice Naturalization Test (Can YOU pass?)

Handout # 1

Fact Sheet: Bush's "Fair and Secure Immigration" Reform

On January 7, 2004, the Office of the White House Press Secretary released the following details of the President's program, which permitted immigrants without legal status to enter the country for renewable 3-year periods, if they had contracted with U.S. employers for specific jobs. The memo below indicated many advantages of the program, and expressed a compassionate view of illegal immigrants.

However, public reception of the program included questions about whether it was truly fair or secure.

- *Conservative groups questioned the fairness of virtual amnesty for illegal aliens while other immigrants had followed the rules and the application procedures for legal entry.*
- *Liberal and labor groups saw it as less fair to both immigrant and American workers, because it could keep wages low for the lower echelon of jobs. They claimed it served employers more than workers.*
- *Although border security might be enhanced, the security of the 8-11 million immigrants already in the U.S. was at risk. Once registered under the program's regulations, they could easily be forced to return to their homeland at the end of the contract period – or if they lost their jobs.*

What do you think?

White House Announcement of the "Fair and Secure Immigration" Reform Program

- Today, President Bush proposed a new temporary worker program to match willing foreign workers with willing U.S. employers when no Americans can be found to fill the jobs. The program would be open to new foreign workers, and to the undocumented men and women currently employed in the U.S. This new program would allow workers who currently hold jobs to come out of hiding and participate legally in America's economy while not encouraging further illegal behavior.
- President Bush also asked Congress to work with him to achieve significant immigration reform that protects the homeland by controlling the borders; serves America's economy by matching a willing worker with a willing employer; promotes compassion for unprotected workers; provides incentives for temporary workers to return to their home countries and families; protects the rights of legal immigrants while not unfairly rewarding those who came here unlawfully or hope to do so. This legislation must also meet the Nation's economic needs and live up to the promise and values of America.

Background on Today's Presidential Action

America is a welcoming nation, and the hard work and strength of our immigrants have made our Nation prosperous. Many immigrants and sons and daughters of immigrants have joined the military to help safeguard the liberty of America. Illegal immigration, however, creates an underclass of workers, afraid and vulnerable to exploitation. Current immigration law can also hinder companies from finding willing workers. The visas now available do not allow employers to fill jobs in many key sectors of our economy. Workers risk their lives in dangerous and illegal border crossings and are consigned to live their lives in the shadows. Without harming the economic security of Americans, reform of our Nation's immigration laws will create a system that is fairer, more consistent, and more compassionate.

- **Principles of Immigration Reform** -- The President's proposal is based on several basic principles:
 - **Protecting the Homeland by Controlling Our Borders:** The program should link to efforts to control our border through agreements with countries whose nationals participate in the program. It must support ongoing efforts to enhance homeland security.
 - **Serve America's Economy by Matching a Willing Worker with a Willing Employer:** When no American worker is available and willing to take a job, the program should provide a labor supply for American employers. It should do so in a way that is clear, streamlined, and efficient so people can find jobs and employers can find workers in a timely manner.
 - **Promoting Compassion:** The program should grant currently working undocumented aliens a temporary worker status to prevent exploitation. Participants would be issued a temporary worker card that will allow them to travel back and forth between their home and the U.S. without fear of being denied re-entry into America.
 - **Providing Incentives for Return to Home Country:** The program will require the return of temporary workers to their home country after their period of work has concluded. The legal status granted by this program would last three years, be renewable, and would have an end. During the temporary work period, it should allow movement across the U.S. borders so the worker can maintain roots in their home country.
 - **Protecting the Rights of Legal Immigrants:** The program should not connect participation to a green card or citizenship. However, it should not preclude a participant from obtaining green card status through the existing process. It should not permit undocumented workers to gain an advantage over those who have followed the rules.
- **Temporary Worker Program**

President Bush does not support amnesty because individuals who violate America's laws should not be rewarded for illegal behavior and because amnesty perpetuates illegal immigration. The President proposes that the Federal Government offer temporary worker status to undocumented men and women now employed in the United States and to those in foreign countries who have been offered employment here. The workers under temporary status must pay a one-time fee to register in the program, abide by the rules, and return home after their period of work expires. There would be an opportunity for renewal. In the future, only people outside the U.S. may join the temporary worker program, and there will be an orderly system in place to address the needs of workers and companies.

- **American Workers Come First:** Employers must make every reasonable effort to find an American to fill a job before extending job offers to foreign workers.
- **Workplace Enforcement of Immigration Laws:** Enforcement against companies that break the law and hire illegal workers will increase.
- **Economic Incentives to Return Home:** The U.S. will work with other countries to allow aliens working in the U.S. to receive credit in their nations' retirement systems and will support the creation of tax-preferred savings accounts they can collect when they return to their native countries.
- **Fair and Meaningful Citizenship Process:** Some temporary workers will want to remain in America and pursue citizenship. They should not receive an unfair advantage over those who have followed the law, and they will need to be placed in line for citizenship behind those who are already in line. Those who choose the path of citizenship will have an obligation to learn the facts and ideals that have shaped America's history.
- **Reasonable Annual Increase of Legal Immigrants:** A reasonable increase in the annual limit of legal immigrants will benefit those who follow the lawful path to citizenship.
- **Benefits to America of the Temporary Worker Program**
 - A more prosperous economy -- for America. The program would allow workers to find jobs and employers to find workers, quickly and simply.
 - A more secure homeland -- to improve the efficiency and management of all people who cross our borders. It is in the interest of the Nation, and each community, to identify foreign visitors and immigrants and make clear the nature of their intentions.
 - A more compassionate system -- to protect all workers in America with labor laws, the right to change jobs, fair wages, and a healthy work environment.
- **Homeland Security and Border Enforcement**
 - Border Patrol has increased from a strength of 9,788 on September 11, 2001 to 10,835 on December 1, 2003. Between ports of entry on the northern border, the size of the Border Patrol has tripled to more than 1,000 agents. In addition, the Border Patrol is continuing installation of monitoring devices along the borders to detect illegal activity.
 - The Bush Administration's Operation Tarmac was launched to investigate businesses and workers in the secure areas of domestic airports and ensure immigration law compliance. Since 9/11, DHS has audited 3,640 businesses, examined 259,037 employee records, arrested 1,030 unauthorized workers, and participated in the criminal indictment of 774 individuals.
 - President Bush announced the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), an internet-based system that is improving America's ability to track and monitor foreign students and exchange visitors. Over 870,000 students are registered in SEVIS. Of 285 completed field investigations, 71 aliens were arrested.
 - This week, the US-VISIT program began to digitally collect biometric identifiers to record the entry and exit of aliens who travel into the U.S on a visa. Together with the standard information, this new program will confirm compliance with visa and immigration policies.