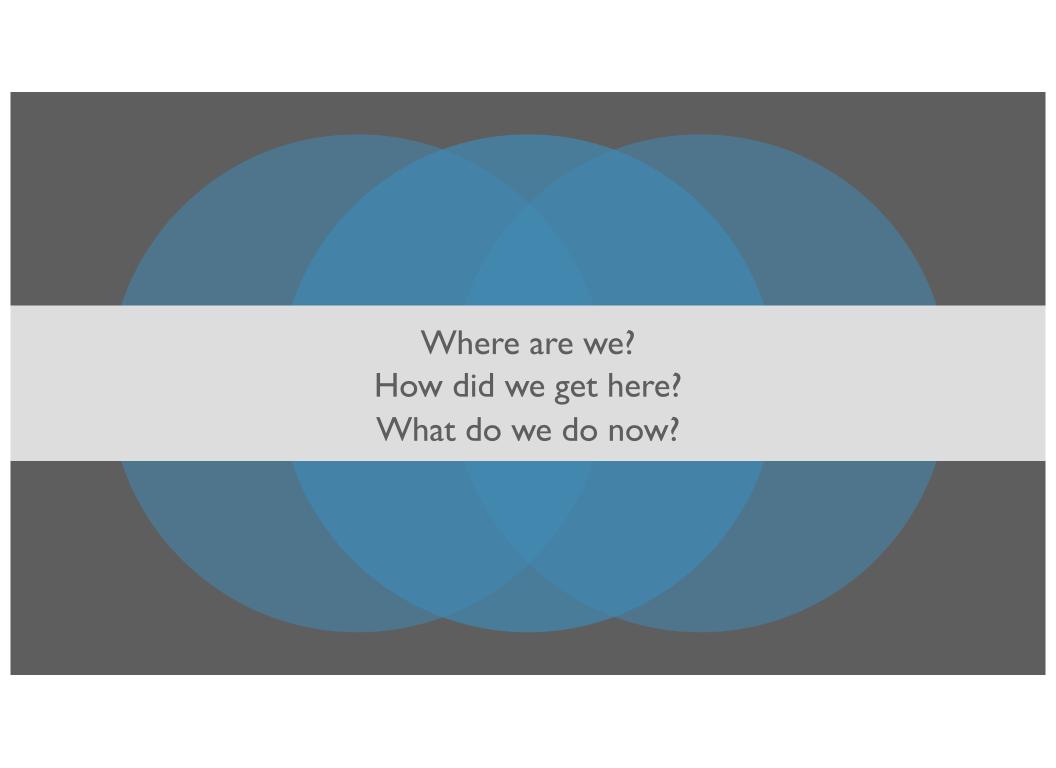
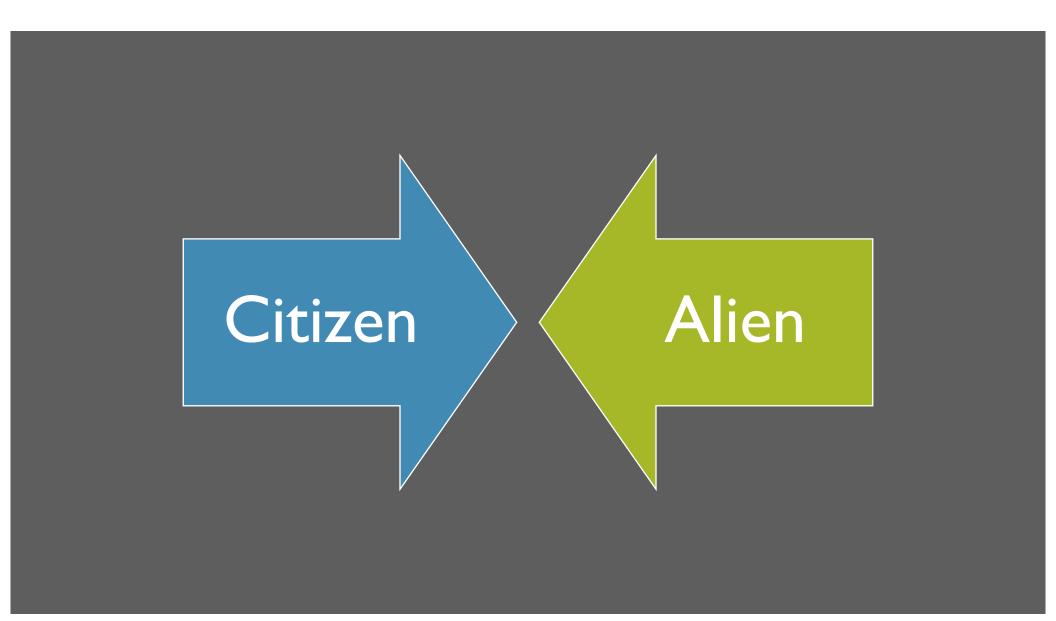


PROVIDING ASYLUM IN THE FACE OF RACISM

Madeline Lohman November 2, 2018









Non-immigrant

Visitor

Student

Worker

Immigrant

Lawful Permanent Resident

Undocumented

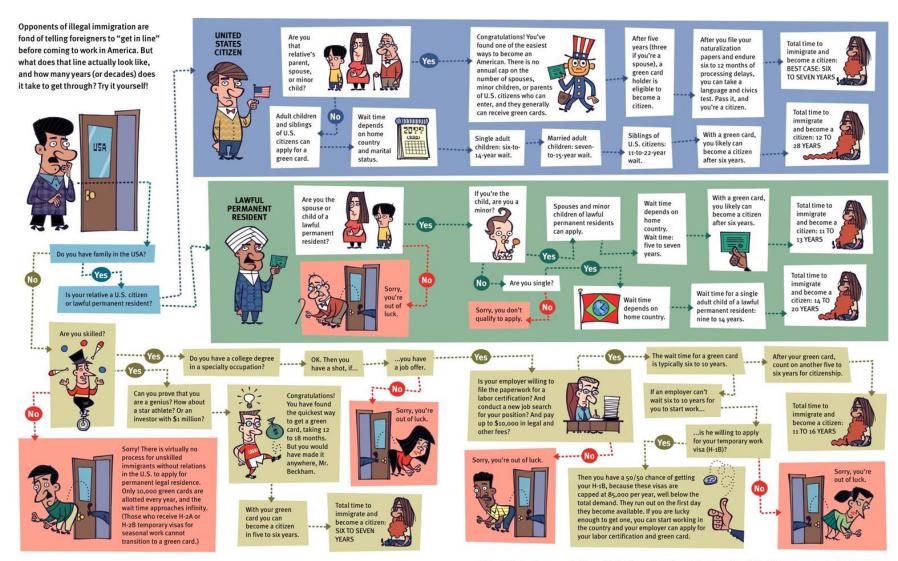
Humanitarian

Resettled refugee

Asylum seeker

Crime victim

Trafficking victim



(Flynn is director of government affairs and Dalmia is a senior policy analyst at Reason Foundation. This chart was developed by Reason Foundation in collaboration with the National Foundation for American Policy.)

reason | October 2008 | 33

1790-1880

Naturalization Act (1790)

Free white persons in US for 2+ years may naturalize

1882-1952

Chinese Exclusion Acts & the Asiatic Barred Zone

Exclusion of convicts, lunatics, idiots, or public charges, anarchists, previously deported, and illiterates

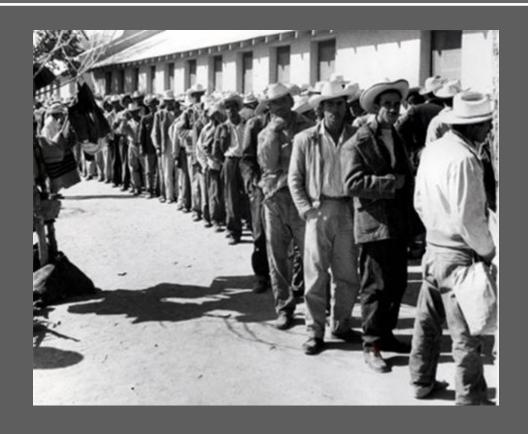
1924

National Origins Quotas

Immigration allowed up to 2% of population reported in 1890 census

Western Hemisphere not included

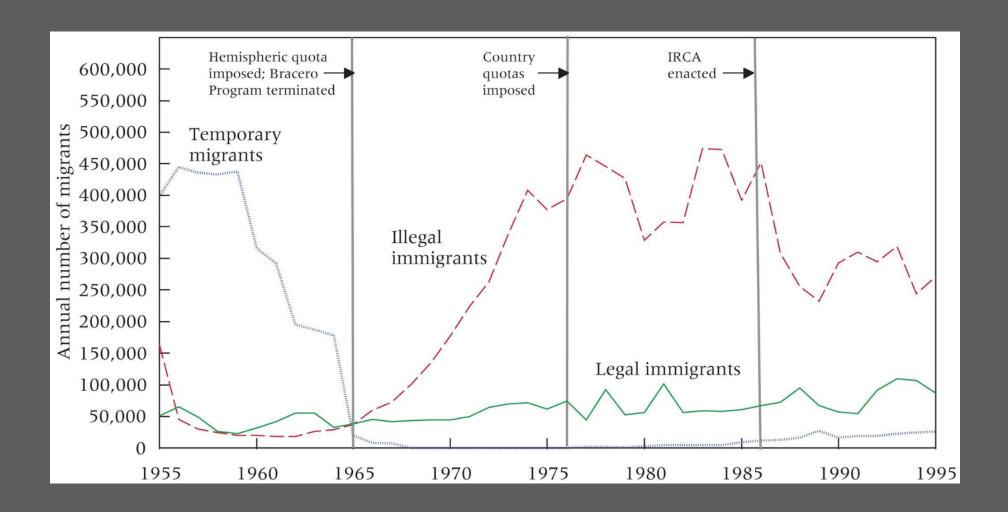
BRACERO PROGRAM 1942-1964

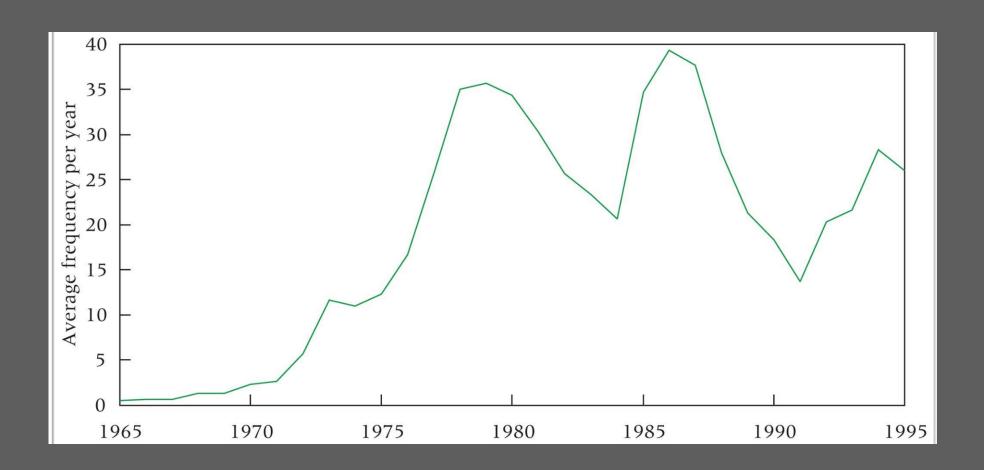


1965

1965 Immigration & Nationality Act

- Established family-based (85%) and employment-based (15%) preference system
- Worldwide cap on immigration levels for all countries including Western Hemisphere
- Created Diversity Visa program





1980

Refugee Act created statutory refugee and asylum process

Well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion



Sanctuary Movement

1986-today

1986

Immigration Reform & Control Act

50% increase in border patrol

Employer sanctions

Legalization of 2.7 undoc residents

1988

Anti-Drug Abuse Act

Creates
"aggravated
felony"
ground of
deportation

1990

ImmAct90

Raises legal admissions by 50%

Limits deportation for ideological reasons

Expands
"aggravated
felony" definition

1994

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act

Increases penalties for alien smuggling and illegal reentry after deportation

Increases \$ for Border Patrol

1996

Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act

Expands "ag fel" definition and establishes expedited removal

1996

Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act

- Adds new grounds of inadmissibility and deportability, expands "ag fel" definition, limits judicial review.
- Expands mandatory detention, increases penalties for unlawful presence.
- Increases Border Patrol.
- Limits public benefits and creates SAVE.
- Creates 287(g) program.



IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

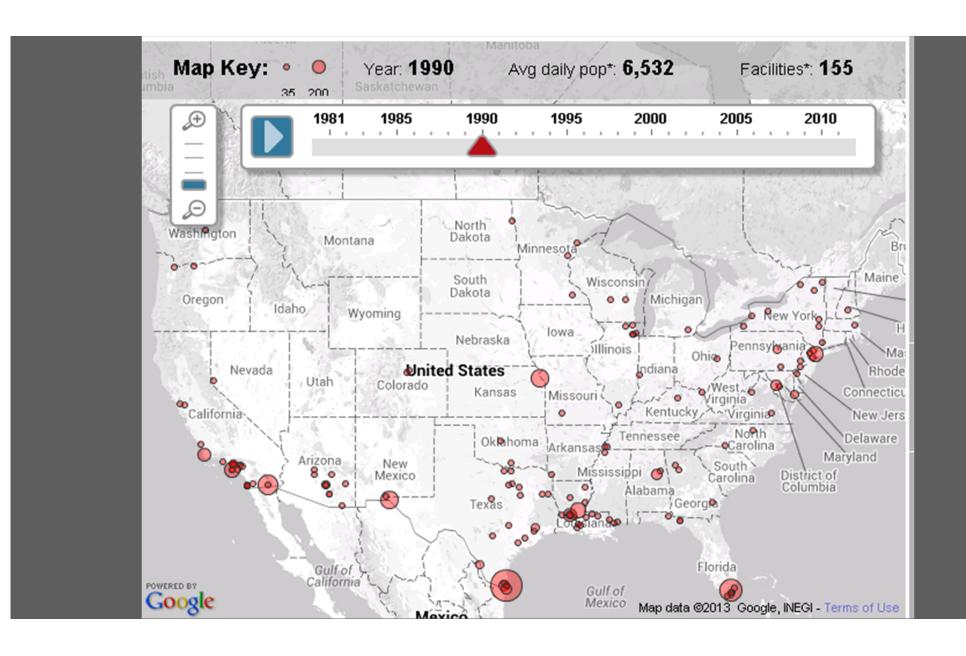
In 2016, ICE completed 240,255 deportations with an average of 28,449 people in custody every day in 2015

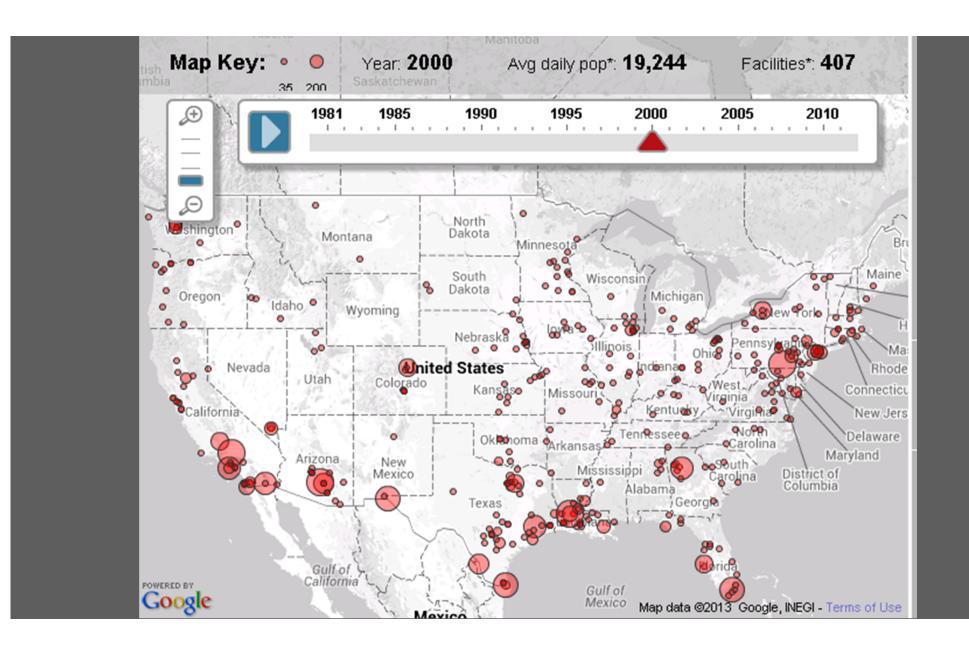
If deported by immigration enforcement, individuals are barred from returning for at least ten years.

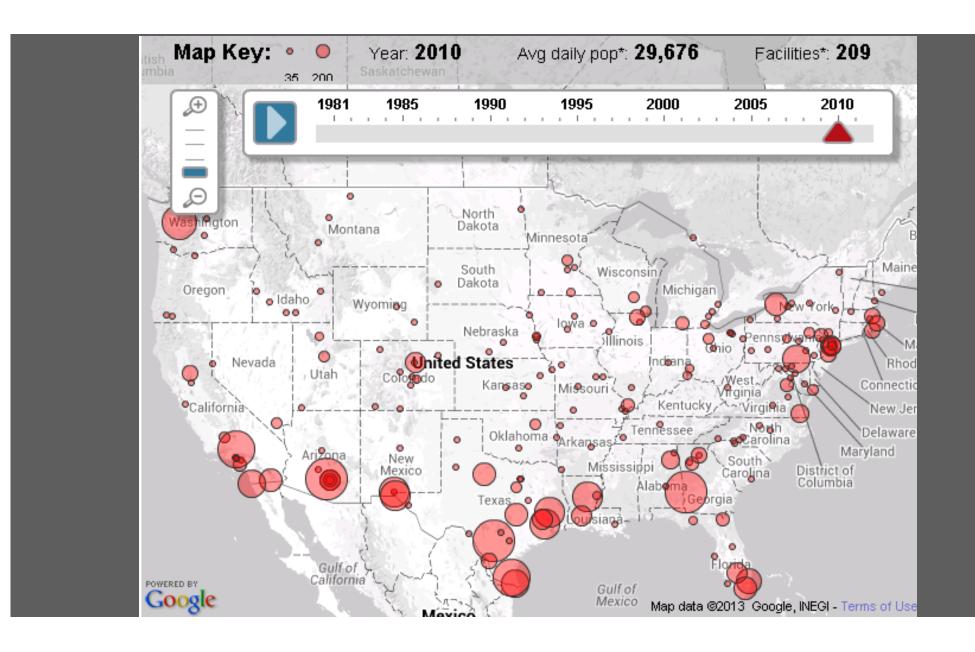
In approximately 37% of all removal cases between 2007 and 2012, the accused immigrants were unrepresented in court

"Illegal migrants are placed in holding facilities before they are returned to Mexico." Border Patrol/Gerald L. Nino, http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/multimedia/photo_gallery/afc/bp/35.xml.









TRUMP ADMINISTRATION ON IMMIGRATION

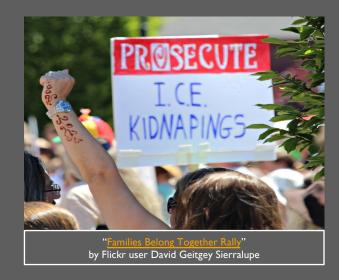
CHANGES TO DACA

- On Sept. 5, 2017, the Trump Administration announced it would phase out DACA over the next six months.
- The DACA end date has passed and Congress was unable to agree on replacement legislation, leaving Dreamers in limbo.
- Judges stopped cancellation of DACA temporarily.
- Current recipients can renew their DACA status but not taking new applicants.



FAMILY SEPARATIONS

- Family separations result from Trump administration's Zero Tolerance policy
 - At least 2,653 children were separated from their parents
- Executive order reversed separation policy
- Reunification
 - As of October 15, 2,363 children have been reunited with their parents; 125 decided to stay separated and pursue asylum; 120 children remain in custody
 - Over 400 parents were deported without their children



MATTER OF A-B-

- In June 2018, AG Jeff Sessions issued BIA precedential decision, Matter of A-B-
 - Discourages asylum claims based on domestic violence and gang violence by non-government actors
 - Overturns previous standard
- In July 2018, USCIS issued new guidance to Asylum Officers following Matter of A-B-
- Will likely lead to fewer people passing credible fear screening and being granted asylum



PUBLIC CHARGE

<u>Federal law</u>: officials can deny entry to a "public charge" – someone likely to require long-term government assistance

- Old definition: only recipients of cash benefits fell into this category
- Expanded definition: recipients of non-cash benefits, like Medicaid, EIC, and SNAP are also included even when the benefits are for an applicant's US citizen children

Many immigrants are not applying for benefits that their children are entitled to



COMMUNITY SUPPORT

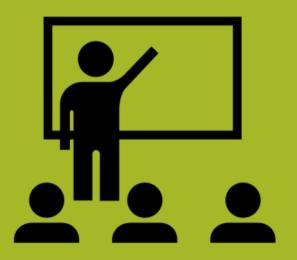
How allies can help in the struggle for immigrant rights.



Sanctuary/Separation



- immi.org
- Identify legal options
- Make a plan



- 1. Do not open the door for ICE or police. Ask to see a warrant signed by a judge.
- 2. Remain silent. Give your real name if the police ask. Do not lie.
- 3. Do not sign anything you do not understand or agree with.
- 4. Ask to speak to a lawyer and see an immigration judge.



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