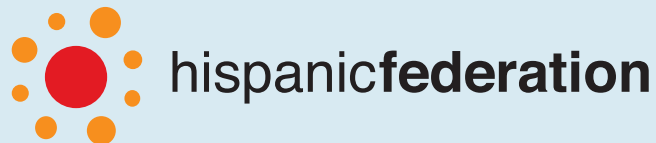




hispanicfederation

POLICY BRIEF

IMMIGRATION REFORM



Hispanic Federation is a service-oriented membership organization that works with 100 Latino nonprofit health and human services agencies to promote the social, political and economic well-being of Hispanic-Americans. The Federation is committed to ensuring that the aspirations and needs of the Latino community are heard and addressed by policymakers and decision-making bodies throughout the nation.

1133 19th Street, N.W., Suite 1035
Washington, DC 20036
Telephone: 202.887.4977
Fax: 202.883.6135

55 Exchange Place, Suite 501
New York, NY 10005
Telephone: 212.233.8955
Fax: 212.233.8996



A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

We proudly proclaim America to be a “nation of immigrants.” Throughout our history, the U.S. has drawn people from all over the world to forge new lives, start and support families, and pursue their dreams. Currently, about 40 million immigrants make up 13% of the U.S. population and 16% of the civilian labor force, proving that America’s promise is still the world’s hope.¹

Then as now, immigration serves as a key force sustaining and driving America’s success. Immigrants have become essential workers in such diverse fields as construction, restaurants and hospitality, IT and health care. Some of the states widely considered to be U.S. “economic engines” — California, New York, Texas, New Jersey and Florida — are among the top five states with the largest number of immigrants.² The Small Business Administration (SBA) states that immigrants are 30 percent more likely to start businesses than non-immigrants. These businesses created home-grown jobs for an estimated 4.7 million American workers in 2007.

Despite the importance of immigrants to our history and economy, there is broad consensus that our immigration system is irrevocably broken, plagued by visa backlogs, bureaucratic delays and outdated policies. The impact on families is incalculable. Millions of U.S. citizens and immigrants alike are forced to wait excruciatingly long periods before they are reunited with close family members.³ Latinos in the U.S. are disproportionately affected by these backlogs.⁴ Those wishing to sponsor an adult under the age of 21 from Mexico, for instance, sometimes have to wait more than 20 years before the application is processed.

Enforcement against immigrants, especially undocumented immigrants, has also taken its toll. Eight million undocumented immigrants are employed, composing 5 percent of the American

workforce.⁵ Many own small businesses, contributing to the economy by creating jobs. The vast majority have lived in the U.S. for years and are tax-paying, law-abiding and productive members of society. Yet over the past decade the federal government has spent billions of dollars in enforcing border security and deportation policies. The result is that in 2011 and 2012 alone an astonishing 800,000+ immigrants were deported, often without due process.⁶

Of particular concern are the Secure Communities and INA Section 287(g) initiatives, both which have turned local and state police into quasi-immigration officers, leading to a climate of racial profiling and fear on the part of all Americans who fit immigrant stereotypes. For example, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency (ICE) publicly characterizes Secure Communities as a deportation program which only targets serious criminals. Yet this portrayal is called into question by ICE’s own statistics. Reviews of actual records indicate that only a small percentage of those deported were convicted criminals. In the end, the “crime” for the vast majority of those deported was seeking safety or a better life in the U.S.⁷

Beginning in 2011, the Obama Administration attempted to shift the focus of immigration enforcement away from raids to a policy of prosecutorial discretion designed to reduce the deportation of “long time lawful residents.” Data indicates that there has been limited implementation of this policy by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).⁸ On June 15, 2012, the White House also announced the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) initiative, which provides a two-year administrative reprieve from deportation to undocumented young people. While these administrative actions are encouraging, they are no substitute for comprehensive reform.

The November 2012 victory of President Barack Obama, who ran on a pro-immigration reform platform and whose win was largely powered by an unprecedented wave of Latino voters, added a sense of political urgency to reform efforts. It has precipitated a bipartisan movement by Congressional leaders in both houses towards comprehensive immigration reform.

This movement must lead to action. The Hispanic Federation believes the time to pass a broad and inclusive immigration reform bill — a bill that protects the rights of every U.S. resident and ends the demonization of immigrants, particularly Latinos — is now. The Federation will judge the 113th Congress by its success in enacting comprehensive immigration reform. This Policy Brief serves as a blueprint for the principles we believe are needed to build a fair, just and equitable immigration system. If enacted, we are confident these reforms will serve the social and economic interests of our nation for many generations to come.

Currently, about 40 million immigrants make up 13% of the U.S. population and 16% of the civilian labor force, proving that America's promise is still the world's hope.



WHY NOW?

...Because the immigration system is broken and only comprehensive federal legislation can fix it.

- Family reunification is a significant concern for the Latino community due to backlogs that continue to plague our immigration system. Latinos sponsor 40 percent of all family-based immigrants. There are currently 4.5 million people in the family immigration backlog.⁹ As of February 2013, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services was processing some family-related visa applications filed as far back as June 1989. This is an intolerable situation for far too many families that demands immediate change.¹⁰
- Each year, more than 350,000 people are incarcerated in detention centers, including people seeking asylum, legal residents, children, the mentally ill, and the chronically ill – sometimes in appalling conditions, often with no access to legal counsel.¹¹
- U.S. citizens and legal residents are being unlawfully jailed and in some cases even deported.¹²
- Undocumented migrants remain in the shadows even if they have been in the U.S. for years or decades. A report from the Pew Hispanic Center estimates that nearly two-thirds of undocumented immigrants living in the United States have been in the country for at least ten years. Most fill key gaps in the labor market, but they often toil long hours for low wages in poor working conditions, marginalized from the rest of society and separated from their families. Temporary workers and other legal workers, often face similar workplace abuse.¹³
- Families are being torn apart. Nearly 45,000 undocumented parents of U.S. citizen children were deported in the first six months of 2012, and at least 5,100 of their children now live in foster care in 22 states, creating considerable public cost and great human suffering.¹⁴
- Only 8% of those detained through the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS)

mandatory Secure Communities “partnership” program have been charged with being removable following an aggravated felony conviction, according to one recent study. Most have been detained because they are believed to be undocumented or on other immigration grounds.¹⁵

- An estimated 84% of individuals detained by the immigration enforcement system have no attorney.¹⁶
- In the absence of federal legislation, more than 40 states have passed their own immigration laws, as have some municipalities. While a few protect immigrant rights or provide in-state tuition for DREAMers, the vast majority are anti-immigrant.¹⁷

... Because failure to act leads to racial profiling and other violations of the civil rights of Americans, including all Hispanics.

- State anti-immigrant laws like Arizona's SB 1070 “virtually guarantee racial profiling, discrimination and harassment against all Latinos.”¹⁸ Together, these laws have contributed to a climate of fear and intimidation affecting millions of U.S. citizens and legal residents.
- As the largest and fastest growing ethnic group in the nation, Hispanics now total 53 million and make up 10% of the U.S. electorate.¹⁹ Latino population and voting power — projected to outpace all U.S. communities over the next twenty years — will only continue to grow.²⁰
- 93% of Latinos under the age of 18 are U.S. citizens, as are 74% of Latino adults (63% native-born and 11% naturalized).²¹
- Regardless of immigration status, every Latino in the United States can have his/her civil rights violated by states and localities engaging in legally sanctioned racial profiling, be held for days in a local jail without charge, and detained without due process.

...And because immigration brings great economic benefits.

- With an aging U.S. population, immigrant workers who typically arrive in their 20s will provide improvement to our nation's dependency ratio (the proportion of children and retired people compared to economically active workers).
- People willing to risk coming to a new country are typically highly motivated and ready to work hard.
- Immigrants have a higher labor force participation rate than native-born Americans.²² And the country will need the talent and sacrifice of both highly trained and less skilled workers.
- Immigrants often help the economy by starting new businesses. Immigrants make up 14% of the population but are 18% of small-business owners, together providing about 4.7 million jobs.²³ During the 1990s, immigrants developed more than one-third of Silicon Valley high-tech start ups.²⁴
- Between 50% and 70% of the nation's 1.2 million agricultural workers are undocumented, and U.S. citizens will not take such jobs, even in difficult economic times.²⁵ According to *Time Magazine* (September 21, 2012), "acute labor shortages brought on by anti-immigration measures" passed by states such as Alabama, Arizona, and Georgia, threaten record losses, with the American Farm Bureau Federation predicting that "Nationwide, labor shortages will result in losses of up to \$9 billion."²⁶
- The libertarian Cato Institute predicted in 2012 that comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, "would yield at least \$1.5 trillion in added GDP over 10 years as a result of increased consumption, job creation and additional tax revenue."²⁷

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HISPANIC FEDERATION'S IMMIGRATION REFORM PRINCIPLES: A SUMMARY OF GOALS

Reforming our immigration laws should be one of our nation's highest priorities in 2013. The Hispanic Federation urges Congress in the strongest possible terms to pass comprehensive immigration reform that preserves and prioritizes family unity, provides a clear and just path to citizenship for current undocumented immigrants, and protects the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans.

The nation's interests are best served by achieving the following immigration reform goals:

- 1 Provide a clear, fair and workable path to citizenship** for undocumented immigrants and their families which affords them immediate legal status to live and work from the onset of the bill's passage.
- 2 Restructure the immigration system so that it "works"** for everyone, providing for an orderly process, eliminating backlogs for families of U.S. citizens and permanent residents, H1-B visas, and other immigration applications.
- 3 Preserve family unity**, by creating relief from removal and a path to immediate legal status for parents of children who are citizens, and provide the ability of legal residents to bring immediate family members to the U.S. without years or decades of separation.
- 4 Ensure due process and civil rights** for all U.S. residents, eliminating immigration policies and programs that lead to racial profiling or deny access to legal counsel and judicial review.
- 5 Establish fair, humane, and effective border and interior enforcement** with a defined and agreed-upon priority on homeland security.
- 6 Re-establish and maintain federal pre-emption** by returning immigration enforcement and policy to its place as a federal – not a state or local – responsibility.



1. Provide a Path to Citizenship for Undocumented Immigrants

The ultimate goal of comprehensive immigration reform should be regularizing the status of the undocumented population, providing a clear and just path to citizenship and bringing them under the protection of our laws. By legalizing immigrants who live, work, and contribute to life in the U.S., our nation can deal fairly with those who have responded to an economic reality ignored by the law.

HF supports:

1. Regularizing the status of immigrants who have overstayed their visas or entered without inspection, without caveats, incarceration, or detention of any kind.
2. Providing immediate permanent legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. as children by adopting the DREAM Act.
3. Ensuring that from the day a bill is passed, the overwhelming majority of undocumented immigrants shall be granted the opportunity to apply for legal permanent resident status to live and work in the country until such time as they earn their citizenship.
4. Develop specific provisions for day laborers, domestic workers, and other informal sector workers to access legalization and move from temporary status to a green card. This includes ensuring that there are not continuous employment requirements to access the provisional status nor to obtain a green card.
5. A federally-funded integration program that helps local nonprofits provide immigrants with ESL and civics classes, citizenship assistance and other support services.
6. Requiring that any imposed payment of back taxes and/or fines are of reasonable amounts and allows individuals a realistic time frame to complete payment in order to prevent these requirements from acting as harsh barriers to obtaining citizenship.
7. Minimizing criminal disqualifications for obtaining permanent legal status and citizenship.

8. Enacting a broad, streamlined and secure legalization program prior to legislation designed to bring forward and process expeditiously the maximum number of eligible undocumented immigrants.

2. Restructure the Immigration System

The ultimate goal of comprehensive immigration reform is to bring all U.S. residents under the protection of our laws. To accomplish this, the immigration system as a whole must be restructured so that it is workable, just, and pragmatic. This means eliminating long lines, statutory ambiguity, and impractical visa caps, so that the system no longer fosters conditions for the growth of undocumented immigration. Immigration quotas should reflect migration patterns.

Temporary worker programs, from H1-B to agricultural programs, must operate efficiently, respond to employer needs, and most importantly protect the rights of workers. They should not be used to minimize opportunities for permanent immigration.

It is unfair to maintain a visa process that takes up to seven years for completion. Equally troubling, a person may be eligible for a visa at the time of application, only to become ineligible mid-process because of the backlog of applications awaiting adjudication.

Certain laws and amendments enacted were designed to encourage undocumented immigrants to leave the country but have instead simply driven them deeper into the shadows and away from the public's view.

HF supports:

1. Restructuring the immigration quota system to ensure "per country" limits are either increased according to demand and proximity, or eliminated altogether.
2. Reorganizing the process by which visa applications are reviewed and adjudicated in order to drastically reduce or eliminate the backlog of applications awaiting action.

3. Ensuring that temporary worker programs remain modest in size to minimize their distorting effect on local labor markets, working conditions, and wages.
4. Requiring that temporary worker programs provide workers the following:
 - Full labor rights
 - Maximum portability
 - Adequate built-in whistleblower protections
 - Ability to adjust their status to become lawful permanent residents after three years of continuously maintaining temporary resident status
5. HF has deep concerns that a mandatory universal employment verification system will wrongfully deny employment to authorized workers and engender job discrimination. If Congress insist in enacting such a system, it should only do so incrementally with vigorous performance evaluations at every step to ensure that the system is extremely accurate, does not place an unreasonable burden on employees and workers, and contains strong anti-discrimination protections, adequate administrative and judicial review, and privacy safeguards.

3. Preserve Family Unity

Family unity has been a cornerstone of U.S. immigration policy since 1965. If immigration reform is to succeed, it must ensure that family reunification continues to be a primary objective. The Hispanic Federation believes that immigrants should have the opportunity to be reunited with their nuclear family, including spouses and same-sex partners, children, parents and siblings. Restrictions in our current laws and bureaucratic delays often undermine family unity. To keep families intact, immigrants waiting in line should have their admission expedited, and those admitted on work visas should be able to keep their immediate families present. A reduction in family backlogs must be a focus of immigration reform.

This includes special focus on immigrant children and on citizen children with an undocumented family member. According to the Migration Policy Institute, about 5.5 million children in the United States, including 4.5 million U.S.-born citizens, live in families with at least one undocumented immigrant parent.²⁸ Children in such families live in constant fear of parental deportation, with serious negative psychological consequences. Families face extreme hardships when a loved one is detained or deported, particularly when children are turned over to the child welfare system. Some remain forever



“...about 5.5 million children in the United States, live in families with at least one undocumented immigrant parent. Children in such families live in constant fear of parental deportation, with serious negative psychological consequences.”

Source: Migration Policy Institute

separated from their families due to a loss of parental rights.²⁹ DHS statistics indicate that parents of U.S. children accounted for almost 23% of deportees during the 27-month period from July 1, 2010 through September 31, 2012; 204,810 parents were deported – but no data are available on their children. DHS data indicate that the number of parental deportations has grown significantly as a result of the Secure Communities program; 23% of those arrested reported having a U.S. citizen child.³⁰

HF supports:

1. Consistent implementation of procedures that keep families together and protects the rights of children in mixed-status families.
2. Restoring the traditional recognition of family impact as a justification for non-deportation; this includes enacting the key provisions of the Child Citizen Protection Act to provide immigration judges the discretion to consider the best interests of U.S. citizen children before deporting their parents.
3. Restructuring the immigration quota system so that families divided by borders can be reunited without long delays.
4. Requiring collection and reporting of statistics on the number of U.S. citizen children whose parents are deported and their location and status, including the number assigned to foster care.
5. Enacting policies that prevent deported parents from losing their parental rights with regard to U.S. citizen children.
6. Minimizing criminal disqualifications that preclude individuals from obtaining various forms of relief from removal.

4. Ensure Due Process and Civil Rights

Reinstatement of the Jurisdiction of Federal Courts to Review Administrative Decisions

The judicial review of immigration cases has been severely limited in the last decade, eroding the system of checks and balances that protect the rights of immigrants.

HF supports:

1. Repealing jurisdiction-stripping provisions enacted in the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrants Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) that prevent the federal courts from reviewing discretionary decisions in cases involving cancellation of removal, certain waivers of inadmissibility, voluntary departure, or adjustment of status as well as removal orders based on minor criminal offenses, and have restricted the ability of federal courts to hear class action challenges brought on behalf of groups of similarly situated immigrants.
2. Repealing jurisdiction-stripping provisions enacted in the 2005 REAL ID Act that seek to eliminate habeas corpus review over orders of removal.
3. Eliminating the Secure Communities Program and INA Section 287(g).

5. Humane Enforcement of Immigration Laws

Our nation's government has a sovereign right and duty to secure borders and other ports of entry into the United States. Creating a legal, safe, and orderly system that manages our immigration flows is an essential part of achieving that objective. Tragically, our current immigration system has helped create a deadly, chaotic, and lawless reality that is inconsistent with our national security goals and our constitutional and humanitarian values. Immigrants are often deported without knowing their rights and are not informed that "expedited removal" will prevent future legal entry to the United States. Immigrants and those who "look like" immigrants are subject to arrest and detention based on a broken tail light or simply a police officer's belief that they might be undocumented.

Rational policies regarding legalization and future flows of workers will help to decrease the number of persons dying along the U.S.-Mexico border, the number of innocent migrants who are beaten and exploited in trying to come into the U.S., and the rise of vigilantism and associated violence. However, changes in border and interior enforcement are also essential.

HF Supports:

1. Requiring that migrants apprehended entering the country are informed of the rights extended to them by Congress before they are deported.
2. Limiting border enforcement to the U.S. Border Patrol and other federal entities with appropriate training and supervision.
3. Increasing use of technology and intelligence to create smart/virtual border control, as an alternative to walls and increased border militarization.
4. Prioritizing enforcement of laws and policies to prevent vigilantism and monitor vigilante activity.
5. Decriminalizing humanitarian assistance to migrants, including those injured from the elements while attempting to enter the country.
6. Prohibiting immigration enforcement authority to state and local police, since such practices invite racial profiling, increase immigrants' fear of local police, and divert law enforcement resources from addressing serious and violent crimes.
7. Repealing laws that permit "expedited removal."
8. Establishing a legal preference for community alternatives to detention for individuals who are neither flight risks nor pose a risk to national security.
9. Limiting the amount of time an immigrant can be detained and the number of times they are moved from detention center to detention center.
10. Creating an independent commission to provide oversight, accountability, consultation, and monitoring of federal border policies and practices and of the operation of detention centers, especially those run by private entrepreneurs.
11. Prohibiting raids on workers.
12. Repealing legislative provisions of the REAL ID Act that bar undocumented migrants from receiving driver's licenses.
13. Making removal proceedings open to the public.

6. Federal Pre-Emption

The Supremacy Clause in the Constitution (Article VI, clause 2) says that when Congress is empowered by

the Constitution to legislate on an issue, it preempts or overrides related state legislation. When a conflict exists between federal and state law, the Constitution and federal law prevail.

For more than a century, immigration law was considered a federal responsibility. In recent years, anti-immigrant sentiment, programs that try to make state and local law enforcement "partners" in immigration enforcement, and the failure of the federal government to enact comprehensive immigration reform have led to dozens of state laws addressing immigration. In 2010 and 2011, 43 states passed 164 anti-immigrant laws. In the first half of 2012, 41 states enacted 114 immigration-related laws and adopted 92 resolutions.³¹ Most involve state enforcement of immigration laws. Together, they have contributed to widespread racial/ethnic profiling and the civil rights violations of immigrants, Latinos and others who fit the stereotype of "looking foreign," regardless of their status in the country. The best known, Arizona's SB 1070, was followed by "copy-cat" legislation in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, South Carolina, and Utah, some even more draconian than the original law they sought to emulate.³²

The Supreme Court struck down three of the four major provisions of SB 1070 in June 2012, and a federal court struck down similar provisions of the Alabama and Georgia laws in August 2012. But the "papers please" provisions remain, and states continue to pass laws that violate the civil rights of millions of U.S. citizens and legal residents. Congress must create a fair and uniform immigration system nationwide.

HF supports:

1. Prohibiting the role of state and local law enforcement in immigration enforcement.
2. Limiting communication and cooperation between state and local agencies and the Department of Homeland Security.
3. Ending the enforcement of state and local laws that are inconsistent with the reformed immigration system, once it is enacted.

A stylized graphic of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in a curved, flowing manner, positioned in the top left corner of the page.

CONCLUSION

The current U.S. immigration system damages this nation every hour of every day – economically, socially, and morally. It separates children from their parents. It undermines entrepreneurship, innovation and our human capital — wasting billions of dollars in economic productivity each year. It demonizes immigrants as criminals, and turns local police into untrained immigration enforcers. It encourages states to enact draconian, often unconstitutional legislation that institutionalizes racial profiling, condones employment discrimination, and criminalizes the efforts of good Samaritans. It threatens our agricultural harvests and negatively affects employers seeking skilled workers. Equally important, it leaves the door open to the systemic violation of civil rights of more than 50 million Hispanic Americans and millions of other individuals who fit immigrant stereotypes – the vast majority of them U.S. citizens or legal residents.

It is long past time to fix this broken system. The U.S. will become more prosperous and secure by enforcing new, safe, orderly, and effective immigration laws that provide for fair enforcement, reflect our nation’s core values, and allow undocumented immigrants to come out of the shadows and participate fully as Americans.



¹U.S. Census Bureau, “The Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 2010,” An American Community Survey Report, May 2012. Available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/acs-19.pdf>.

²*Ibid.*

³The waits are especially long for nationals of the Philippines and Mexico, according to the U.S. Department’s Monthly Visa Bulletin for November 2012. Unmarried adult sons and daughters of U.S. legal permanent residents from Mexico had a wait of more than 20 years (petitions filed October 15, 1992 were just being reviewed) and brothers and sisters of adult U.S. citizens from the Philippines had a wait of more than 23 years (petitions filed March 1, 1989). See http://www.travel.state.gov/visa/bulletin/bulletin_5779.html.

⁴Daniel Huang, “A Devastating Wait: Family unity and the Immigration Backlogs.” See http://www.advancingequality.org/attachments/files/117/APALC_family_report.pdf.

⁵Jeffrey Passel and D’Vera Cohn, “Unauthorized Immigrants: National and State Trends, 2010,” Pew Hispanic Center, February 1, 2011. See <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/02/01/unauthorized-immigrant-population-brnational-and-state-trends-2010/>.

⁶See <http://www.ice.gov/removal-statistics/>.

⁷See Esther Cepeda, “Immigration issue distorted by federal count of ‘felons,’” *The Columbian*, at <http://www.columbian.com/news/2013/jan/07/immigration-issue-distorted-by-federal-count-of-fe/>; and TRAC Immigration, “Sharp Decline in ICE Deportation Filings: Targeting of Serious Criminals Fails to Improve,” Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University, February 21, 2012, at <http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/274/>.

⁸See, for example, Fair Immigration Reform Movement (FIRM), “Restore the Promise of Prosecutorial Discretion: An Assessment of DHS’ Prosecutorial Discretion Initiative and Its Impact on Families on the Anniversary of Its Announcement,” June 2012, at <http://fairimmigration.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/restore-the-promise-full-report.pdf>; and James Walsh, “Obama Mandate Could Provide Amnesty for Many Illegals,” *Newsmax*, July 5, 2011, at <http://www.newsmax.com/JamesWalsh/illegals-immigration-JohnMorton-/2011/07/05/id/402496>.

⁹U.S. Dep’t of State, Annual Report of Immigrant Visa Applicants in the Family-sponsored and Employment-based Preferences Registered at the National Visa Center as of November 1, 2011. Available at <http://www.travel.state.gov/pdf/WaitingListItem.pdf>.

¹⁰U.S. Dep’t of State Visa Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 53 (February 2013).

¹¹See, for example, Katherine Rentz, “Will immigrant detainees get protection from Abuse,” February 2, 2012, part of the series, “Lost in Detention,” Investigative Reporting Workshop at American University in cooperation with PBS Frontline, at <http://investigativereportingworkshop.org/investigations/immigration-detention/story/will-immigrant-detainees-get-protection-abuse/>; ACLU, “Securely Insecure: The Real Costs, Consequences, and Human Face of Immigration Detention,” at http://www.detentionwatchnetwork.org/sites/detentionwatchnetwork.org/files/1.14.11_Fact%20Sheet%20FINAL_0.pdf; and Amnesty International, “Jailed without Justice,” June 2008, at <http://www.amnestyusa.org/pdfs/JailedWithoutJustice.pdf>.

¹²See, for example, Ted Robins, “In the Rush to Deport, Expelling American Citizens,” NPR News, October 24, 2011, at <http://www.npr.org/2011/10/24/141500145/in-the-rush-to-deport-expelling-u-s-citizens>; and Rania Khalek, “Why Are American Citizens Getting Locked Up and Even Deported by Immigration Authorities,” AlterNet, December 28, 2011, at http://www.alternet.org/story/153499/why_are_american_citizens_getting_locked_up_and_even_deported_by_immigration_authorities.

¹³See National Employment Law Center, “Immigrant Workers’ Rights and Remedies,” at http://www.nelp.org/site/issues/category/immigrant_workers_rights_and_remedies; and Southern Poverty Law Center, “Under Siege: Life for Low-Income Latinos in the South,” April 2009, at <http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/publications/under-siege-life-for-low-income-latinos-in-the-south>.

¹⁴Helen O’Neill, “Parents Deported, What Happens to U.S.-Born Kids?” AP, August 12, 2012. See <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/parents-deported-what-happens-us-born-kids>.

¹⁵Aarti Kohli, Peter L. Markowitz, and Lisa Chavez, “Secure Communities by the Numbers: An Analysis of Demographics and Due Process,” The Chief Justice Early Warren Institute on Law and Justice, University of California Berkeley Law School, October 2011. See http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/Secure_Communities_by_the_Numbers.pdf.

¹⁶New York University School of Law Immigration Clinic and American Friends Service Committee, “Locked Up But Not Forgotten, Opening Access to Family & Community in the Immigration Detention System,” April 2010. See http://www.law.nyu.edu/ecm_dlv1/groups/public/@nyu_law_website__news__media/documents/documents/ecm_pro_065626.pdf.

¹⁷Ian Gordon and Tasneem Raja, “164 Anti-Immigration Laws Passed Since 2010? A MoJo Analysis,” *Mother Jones*, March/April 2012. See <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/03/anti-immigration-law-database>.

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¹⁹U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Population Estimates. See <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/2011/index.html>.

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²²Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Labor Force Characteristics of Foreign-Born Workers Summary,” May 24, 2012. See <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/forbrn.nr0.htm>.

²³Immigration Research Initiative of the Fiscal Policy Institute, “Immigrant Small Business Owners: A Significant and Growing Part of the Economy,” June 2012. See <http://fiscalpolicy.org/immigrant-small-business-owners-FPI-20120614.pdf>.

²⁴AnnaLee Saxenian, *Local and Global Networks of Immigrant Professional in Silicon Valley*, San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California, 2002.

²⁵See Farmworker Justice, “No Way to Treat a Guest: Why the H-2A Agricultural Visa Program Fails U.S. and Foreign Workers,” 2011, at <http://harvestingjustice.org/sites/default/files/documents/7.2.a.6%20No%20Way%20To%20Treat%20A%20Guest%20H-2A%20Report.pdf>; and Alfonso Serrano, “Bitter Harvest: U.S. Farmers Blame Billion-Dollar Losses on Immigration Laws,” *Time Magazine*, September 21, 2012, at <http://business.time.com/>

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hispanicfederation

1133 19th Street, N.W., Suite 1035
Washington, DC 20036
Telephone: 202.887.4977
Fax: 202.883.6135

55 Exchange Place, Suite 501
New York, NY 10005
Telephone: 212.233.8955
Fax: 212.233.8996

www.hispanicfederation.org