AILA

WASHINGTON UPDATE

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CLEAR Act Amendment Defeated on House Floor

During recent floor debate of the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2005 (H.R. 4754), Representative Steve King (R-IA) attempted to introduce a CLEAR Act spin-off amendment. (The CLEAR Act, H.R. 2671, would require state and local police to enforce federal civil immigration laws or lose certain critical funding.) The King amendment, which was soundly defeated in a 278-139 vote, sought to reallocate $1 million towards the enforcement of a provision in a 1996 law (IIRAIRA) that prohibits restrictions on the flow of information about a foreign national's immigration status between state and federal governments. As Representative Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) stated in his opposition to the amendment, "the King amendment is a recycled effort to try to coerce local police officers to act as federal immigration agents." This measure was just the latest attempt by House immigration opponents to amend spending bills with CLEAR Act related provisions. Not surprisingly, they have failed to garner support because most Representatives understand that the policy will undermine, not enhance, public safety.

The King amendment proposed to fund this enforcement mandate through a concomitant reduction in the Department of Justice (DOJ) budget. In other words, Representative King sought to sacrifice one million dollars of DOJ funding for criminal and terrorism enforcement activities to punish states and localities for policies they have adopted to make their communities safe.

AILA remains fundamentally opposed to the CLEAR Act and any related legislation that seeks to require state and local police enforcement of the federal civil immigration laws. First responders, not Congress, know how best to protect their communities and they have consistently and overwhelmingly opposed mandates to become immigration agents.

To send a letter to your Representative and Senator in opposition to the CLEAR Act and the Senate companion measure, go to:
http://capwiz.com/aila2/mail/oneclick_compose/?alertid=3434991

GOP's Failure to Allow a Vote on AgJobs Forces Priority Legislation to be Abandoned

The Agricultural Jobs, Opportunity, Benefits, and Security Act (AgJobs) (S. 1645/H.R. 3142) has strong bipartisan support, with 63 Senate and 115 House cosponsors. AgJobs also has been endorsed by more than 400 organizations, including employer, labor, religious and Latino groups. Yet last week, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-TN) prevented the Senate from considering this bill as an amendment to legislation to reform class-action lawsuits (S. 2062). In preventing AgJobs and other amendments from being considered, Senator Frist essentially was forced to abandon moving the class action legislation. AgJobs is an essential step on the road to immigration reform and its sponsors, including Senator Larry Craig (R-ID), have vowed to keep pressing for a vote on the bill. To that end, please contact your Senators and ask them to urge Senator Frist to allow a vote on AgJobs. Please also contact President Bush and urge him to support this important measure. To send a letter now, go to:
http://capwiz.com/aila2/officials/congress/?state=DC&azip=20010&lvl=C&district=01

To view AILA's Issue Packet on AgJobs, go to:
<http://www.aila.org/fileViewer.aspx?docID=12343>

Mexican Consular ID Cards Prohibition Needs to be Deleted from Appropriations Bill

The Transportation, Treasury and Independent Agencies Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on July 15 approved an amendment to the fiscal year 2005 Transportation, Treasury and Independent Agencies appropriations bill that would prevent banks from accepting the *matricula consular* (Mexican consular identification cards) as proof of identity in opening bank accounts. The full Appropriations Committee will mark up this bill on Friday, July 23. AILA strongly opposes this amendment, which was introduced by Representative John Culberson (R-TX). AILA supports the use of the *matricula consular* as an appropriate and useful identification document. The consular identification cards do not establish, nor are they recognized as establishing, any type of U.S. immigration status. The Mexican consular identification card will help foster, and is consistent with, our national security needs of establishing an identity and address for those living in the United States.

Specifically, AILA opposes the Culberson amendment for the following reasons:

- The amendment unfairly targets the Mexican *matricula consular* as the only document that financial institutions such as banks, credit unions, and thrifts cannot accept as valid identification.

- The amendment will prevent many immigrants from opening bank accounts. Bank accounts help consumers build assets and avoid high cost financial services, such as check cashers, payday lenders, couriers, and money transmitters.

- If immigrants cannot open bank accounts, they will be tempting targets for criminals seeking cash. This doesn't just put them at risk. It also makes our communities less safe.

- Mexican immigrants who use consular ID cards to open bank accounts are not a national security risk. They shouldn't be used as scapegoats for flawed national security and anti-terrorism policies.

- The immigration system is broken, but it won't be fixed by preventing Mexican immigrants from opening bank accounts.

To send a letter to your Representatives urging them to support the Mexican Consular ID cards and oppose any efforts to restrict their use, go to:
http://capwiz.com/aila2/mail/oneclick_compose/?alertid=6142656

AILA Spearheads Letter on Visa Revalidation

AILA, along with members of the business community, are concerned about the discontinuation of the visa reissuance program. The program has been targeted to end on October 26, 2004, with applications cut-off as of July 16, 2004. AILA spearheaded a sign-on letter to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Tom Ridge and Secretary of State Colin Powell. This letter, signed by forty associations and companies, emphasized the importance of this program to the business community and the need for the Administration to quickly reinstate the visa reissuance program. The letter also proposed two options to that end, either of which would satisfy the needs addressed by the program and still allow the State Department to meet its mandate of collecting biometrics by October 26, 2004. These options are:

- Use the ASCs: The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) within the Department of Homeland Security has created a network of Application Support Centers (ASCs) that collect biometrics for the issuance of green cards, work authorization documents, and other such documents. Particularly because the Homeland Security Act dictates DHS's involvement in visa issuance policy, it would be appropriate for the ASCs to collect the biometrics on behalf of the visa reissuance office. We understand that some computer improvements and an amendment to the ASC contract would be necessary, but these issues can be dealt with.

- Revise regulatory policy on readmissions: Another alternative would be to revise 22 CFR § 41.112(d) to cover travel to any destination. This regulatory provision currently allows the readmission of a nonimmigrant (except a national of designated state sponsors of terrorism) without a new visa after an absence of 30 days or less if the nonimmigrant status was extended or changed by the USCIS prior to the nonimmigrant's departure to Canada or Mexico. Upon return to the U.S., the traveler could be enrolled in US VISIT at the port of entry and be readmitted for the duration of the underlying approval notice.

Employers make significant investments in these employees who must be able to travel internationally when and as needed. The visa revalidation process is therefore critical to businesses that operate in the international arena, as it helps business deal with: increasing delays at consulates and the uncertainties surrounding obtaining an appointment for a visa interview; complications in the appointment process caused by business travel to a country other than the employee's home country; and the all-too-frequent delays at the consulates that strand employees often for months outside of the United States. These delays threaten companies' bottom lines and cause hardships for employees and their families.

AILA Supports Extension of Visa Screen Certification for Admission to the U.S.

AILA strongly urged the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to extend for two years (until July 26, 2006) the effective date of the DHS regulation requiring nonimmigrant foreign health care workers to obtain "visa screen" certification for admission to the United States or extension of stay. A two-year extension of the blanket waiver would allow sufficient time for foreign

nationals to be able to timely obtain certificates, and for the United States to avoid experiencing a disruption in access to health care professionals during the current nursing shortage. However, on July 19, 2004, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced that it would extend certification for one year only for certain foreign health care workers from Canada and Mexico. This limited extension (which is expected to be published this week in the Federal Register) applies only to Canadian and Mexican health care workers who were employed as TN nonimmigrant health care workers before September 23, 2003 and held a valid license from a U.S. jurisdiction before that date.

Section 343 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. No. 104-208) added the requirement that foreign nationals coming to the United States to work as health care professionals must first obtain a certificate issued by the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools (CGFNS), or other authorized organization. The certificate is intended to verify the foreign national's education, training, experience, English competence, and licensing qualifications. However, processing of those certificates has been extremely slow in many cases, and the requirement is applied even to health care workers who already are licensed in the state in which they work and/or were educated in the U.S. or countries with similar systems, like Canada.

AILA is deeply concerned about the adverse impact that implementation of the regulation will have on the availability of health care in the United States, and believes that the limited extension does not solve the problem for many health care workers and the facilities that depend on them. A large number of hospitals, nursing homes, and other facilities rely on foreign nationals to be able to meet the health care needs of their communities. There is currently a severe nursing shortage in the United States, and foreign nationals have been filling this need for competent health care. Imposition of the requirement in those cases would unnecessarily disrupt the provision of health care, for the sole purpose of issuance of an often superfluous certification.

West Coast Enforcement Actions Generate Fear in Immigrant Communities

The Border Patrol in June undertook sweeps in the California counties of Riverside and San Bernardino. Agents reportedly questioned many pedestrians in crowded residential communities and places of work and detained 410 people. These actions, which have caused chaos and fear to spread throughout immigrant communities, reportedly are based on Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Commissioner Robert Bonner's ill-considered decision to override an August 8, 2003 memo issued by the San Diego Border Patrol chief William Veal. The memo had reaffirmed a "long standing agency policy" that prevented Border Patrol agents from conducting sweeps near residential areas and places of employment.

Democratic Members of Congress from California and on the Judiciary Committee registered their concerns with President Bush, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Tom Ridge, and DHS Undersecretary Asa Hutchinson. The Undersecretary indicated that these enforcement activities (that were undertaken by the Border Patrol's Temecula Station) were within the Border Patrol's legal authority, but were not pre-approved in accordance with long-standing CBP policy. The Undersecretary further indicated that such actions normally would be conducted by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Fifty Members of Congress including House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-TX), Judiciary Committee Chairman James Sensenbrenner (R-WI), and Representative Tom Tancredo (R-CO) praised the Border Patrol for its new enforcement actions in southern California. In a June 24 letter, the lawmakers asked Undersecretary Hutchinson to "resist outside pressure to curtail it," and stated that "this kind of interior enforcement is desperately needed across the country, not

only in the San Diego Sector. There is a widespread conception in the border states and across the nation that if an illegal alien successfully evades the Border Patrol to get beyond 50 miles of the border, he is 'home free' and need not worry about being apprehended."

Subsequent to these sweeps, immigrant communities in Washington and Oregon have reported increased ICE presence in their communities.

These sweeps are just one example of the Bush Administration's misplaced zeal to enforce dysfunctional immigration laws. Many of these initiatives have left people feeling besieged, afraid to go to work or to school, uncertain about how to carry on with their daily lives, and fearful about our country's future direction. Most are being sold as measures that help make us safer. They do not. Instead, they separate families, deprive them of their breadwinners and leave businesses without needed employees. These measures drastically change for the worse the lives of those directly and indirectly impacted.

These policies are taking our nation in absolutely the wrong direction, diverting us from the important goal of creating an immigration system that is safe, legal, orderly, fair, and predictable. Instead of attempting to enforce immigration laws that do not work, the Bush Administration should be reforming these laws. Why? Because our current immigration laws keep families separated and workers from the businesses that need them, and are a waste of this nation's precious resources—resources that should be spent going after people who mean to do us harm, not those who are filling our labor market needs and reuniting with their families.

House Subcommittee Holds Hearing on Visa Revocations; Senate Bill Introduced

The House Government Reform Committee's Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats and International Relations, on July 13, held a hearing on a recent (July 2004) General Accounting Office (GAO) report assessing weaknesses in the visa revocation process. Witnesses testifying at the hearing were: Jess Ford, Director of the GAO's International Affairs and Trade Division; Tony Edson, Managing Director of the State Department's (DOS's) Office of Visa Services; Robert Jacksta, Executive Director for Border Security and Facilitation at the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Robert Schoch, Deputy Assistant Director for National Security Investigations at the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and Donna Bucella, Director of the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center.

As background, a June 2003 GAO report found that, as a result of systemic problems with the visa revocation process, individuals whose visas had been revoked were not removed from the country and in some cases were allowed to reenter the country. The July 2004 follow-up report concluded that, although the DHS and the DOS have taken steps to improve the process, weaknesses remain. Specifically, the GAO recommended that DHS and DOS jointly develop a written government-wide policy clearly defining roles and responsibilities, setting performance standards, and addressing outstanding legal and policy issues. To view the report, go to: http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04795.pdf.

The July 13 hearing focused largely on the adequacy of communications between the agencies to effect removal of an individual once a visa is revoked on national security grounds. The DHS, DOS, and FBI witnesses cited various improvements and initiatives these agencies have implemented to facilitate communication and to monitor the effectiveness of their communication systems.

Several House Members expressed support for the automatic removal of an individual whose visa has been revoked without the right to a hearing before an Immigration Judge. DHS advised that it is looking at possible changes in the regulations and/or statute to authorize removal without a hearing in the case of a visa revocation on security grounds. Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA) has introduced legislation, S. 2661, designed to achieve those ends. This measure would prohibit any administrative or judicial review of a visa revocation and make visa revocation a ground for removal.

DOS, however, noted that the standard for revocation is very low, and that the revocation process is used "prudentially" and as a "blunt instrument" to ensure that a close examination of the individual is completed at the time of the next visa application. The DOS is concerned that it may be forced to use a higher standard for visa revocation if there will be automatic removal from the United States based on visa revocation.

AILA strongly opposes automatic removal as contemplated in Senator Grassley's bill. The history of DOS's revocation process demonstrates that revocation has been applied erroneously to innocent people and for many harmless reasons unrelated to national security. Subjecting such individuals to automatic removal without an opportunity to be heard constitutes a violation of basic due process. Moreover, AILA believes that the current law provides the agencies with sufficient means to safely effectuate the removal of individuals who have had their visas revoked.

Briefing on Immigrant Detentions

Mark Dow, author of American Gulag: Inside U.S. Immigration Prisons, spoke to a crowded room of congressional staffers and advocates on July 9 about his new book and issues related to the detention of immigrants. Mr. Dow's briefing, held in the Senate Judiciary Committee Hearing room, painted in stark terms the brutal, Kafkaesque nature of immigration detention. He quickly dispelled the illusion that such detention is any different than the jailhouse experience of convicted criminals. As his extensive research of the issue revealed, many immigrant detainees are housed in state, county, and local prisons with inmate populations containing almost every type of convicted criminal. The catch, he pointed out, is that many of the immigrant detainees have no criminal background whatsoever. Many have sought refuge here from persecution in their home countries only to find themselves subjected to the additional trauma and humiliation of spending months in jail with violent criminals.

AILA hopes that Mr. Dow's on the mark portrait of immigration detention serves as a wake-up call to Congress about the critical need for reform of our immigration detention system. Brutalizing the powerless is not the American way; Congress must take the lead in rectifying the systemic problems highlighted in Mr. Dow's book and in the work of many other organizations throughout the country.

Recently Introduced Legislation

The following is a brief description of newly introduced, immigration-related legislation, in reverse chronological order and by chamber. AILA will report further on these bills if and when they move through the legislative process.

House Legislation

H.R. 4857, introduced on July 19, 2004 by Representative Darlene Hooley (D-OR), would require the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security to enter into a memorandum of understanding to guide the integration of the automated fingerprint identification systems of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Homeland Security.

H.R. 4834, introduced on July 14, 2004 by Representative William Lipinski (D-IL), would waive visa processing fees for nonimmigrant visitors who are nationals of countries providing combat troops in Afghanistan and Iraq.

H.R. 4832, the Freedom of the Press Reinforcement Act, introduced on July 14, 2004 by Representative Amory Houghton (R-NY), would add a new INA § 217(i) to permit representatives of the foreign press to enter the United States under the visa waiver program.

H.R. 4823, introduced on July 13, 2004 by Representative Zoe Lofgren (D-CA), would amend the INA to permit foreign media representatives to gain admission as visitors coming temporarily to the United States for business.

H.R. 4821, introduced on July 13, 2004 by Representative Bart Gordon (D-TN), would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain agricultural employers a credit against income tax for a portion of wages paid to nonimmigrant H-2A workers

H.R. 4750, introduced on June 25, 2004 by Representative Rick Renzi (R-AZ), would require any uniforms purchased for the Border Patrol to be made in the United States.

Senate Legislation

S. 2685, the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act of 2004, introduced on July 19, 2004 by Senator Bob Graham (D-FL), would amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide states with the option to cover certain legal immigrants under the Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP).

S. 2661, introduced on July 15, 2004 by Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA), would amend INA § 221(i) to preclude administrative or judicial review of visa revocations. The bill would also amend § 237(a)(1)(B) to render deportable aliens whose visas (or other documentation authorizing admission) has been revoked under § 221(i). (See article No. 7 for more on this subject.)

S. 2623, the SSI Extension for Elderly and Disabled Refugees Act, introduced on July 8, 2004 by Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR), would amend section 402 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to provide a two-year extension of supplemental security income (SSI) in fiscal years 2005 through 2007 for refugees, asylees, and certain other humanitarian immigrants. The bill is a companion measure to H.R. 4035, introduced on March 25 by Representative Benjamin Cardin (D-MD).

S. 2616, the Emergency Relief for Rural Borderlands Act, introduced on July 7, 2004 by Senator Norm Coleman (R-MN), would increase the availability of H-2B nonimmigrant visas during fiscal year 2004 for rural border areas. Specifically, the bill would provide that, during fiscal year (FY) 2004, an alien who is issued an H-2B visa will not be counted towards the cap if the alien is providing temporary labor at a work site that is located: in a rural area, not more than 50 miles

from an international border, and for an employer that has hired H-2B aliens for at least two fiscal years between FYs 1999 and 2003. The bill also provides for expedited visa processing of not more than 30 days for aliens who meet the foregoing criteria.

Recent Rulemaking and Other Activity in the Federal Agencies

Federal agencies have issued several new regulations and notices in recent weeks, impacting everything from TPS to SEVIS. A brief summary of these items follows.

Department of Homeland Security

Montserrat TPS is Terminated, Effective February 27, 2005. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined that conditions in Montserrat no longer support that country's temporary protected status (TPS) designation and is therefore terminating same. The termination is effective February 27, 2005, six months from the end of the current extension. According to the Federal Register notice, nationals of Montserrat (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Montserrat) who have been granted TPS will automatically retain their TPS and have their current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) extended until the effective termination date. (69 FR 40642, 7/6/04, see AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 04070661).

ICE Publishes Final Rule Requiring Additional Fees for Students Subject to SEVIS. The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) published a final rule on July 1 authorizing collection of the fee levied on F, J, and M nonimmigrant classifications under Pub. L. No. 104-208.

As background, on October 26, 2003, the DHS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to implement section 641 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), requiring the collection of information relating to nonimmigrant foreign students and exchange visitors and providing for the collection of the required fee to defray the costs.

This new rule amends the DHS regulations to provide for the collection of a fee to be paid by certain aliens who are seeking status as F-1, F-3, M-1, or M-3 nonimmigrant students or as J-1 nonimmigrant exchange visitors. Generally, the rule levies a fee of $100, although applicants for certain J-1 exchange visitor programs will pay a reduced fee of $35, and certain other aliens will be exempt from the fee altogether. This final rule explains which aliens will be required to pay the fee, describes the consequences that an alien seeking F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3, or J-1 nonimmigrant status faces upon failure to pay the fee, and specifies which aliens are exempt from the fee. This fee is being levied on aliens seeking F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3, or J-1 nonimmigrant status to cover the costs of administering and maintaining the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), which includes ensuring compliance with the system's requirements by individuals, schools, and exchange visitor program sponsors. The fee will also pay for the continued operation of the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) and offset the resources to ensure compliance with SEVIS requirements, including funds to hire and train SEVIS Liaison Officers and other ICE officers.

The rule will take effect on September 1, 2004, and will apply to potential nonimmigrants who are initially issued a Form I-20 or Form DS-2019 on or after that date. Potential nonimmigrants, for purposes of this rule, are those aliens who will apply to the Department of State (DOS) or DHS for initial attendance as an F, M, or J nonimmigrant, certain nonimmigrants in the United

States that will apply for a change of status to an F, M, or J classification, and current J-1 nonimmigrants that will apply for a J-1 category change on or after that date. If a Form I-20 or Form DS-2019 for initial status in a new program is issued on or after the effective date, the nonimmigrant traveling on that document will be required to pay the fee. Applicants, schools, and exchange visitor program sponsors should refer to the fee pay table contained in the rule for more detailed information concerning when a fee is required. (69 FR 39814, 7/1/04, see AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 04070161).

ICE Corrects Final Rule on Exemptions from New SEVIS Fees. ICE's final rule published on July 1 incorrectly stated that students whose Form I-20 or Form DS-2019 for initial attendance was issued on or before May 31, 2004 would not be subject to the new SEVIS fees. A July 9 correction notice changed the May 31, 2004 to August 31, 2004. (69 FR 41388, 7/9/04, see AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 04070962).

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS's) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), on July 7, published notice of a funding opportunity to provide shelter care services to Unaccompanied Alien Children, including physical care and maintenance, medical/mental health care, dental services, legal services, needs assessment, education, recreation, counseling, and other social services. The deadline is 8/6/04. (69 FR 40950, 7/7/04, see AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 04070762).

MEDIA SPOTLIGHT: Members and Staff in the News

Carl Shusterman (Southern California) and **Ilana Drummond** (Northern California) were quoted in a July 16 *Sacramento Bee* article about the new procedures for nonimmigrant visa holders to renew their visas abroad. **Jeff Joseph** (Colorado) was quoted in a July 16 *Rocky Mountain News* article about rumors that immigration officials were raiding job sites and conducting roadblocks to find undocumented workers. **Banafsheh Akhlaghi** (Northern California) was quoted in a July 13 *Contra Costa Times* article about an organization that she will be starting to champion communities put on the defensive by suspicion and investigation after the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks. **Meredith Brown** (Southern California) and **Alan Diamante** (Southern California) were quoted in a July 11 *Daily News of Los Angeles* article about unscrupulous notary publics taking advantage of undocumented Latinos. **Manuel Solis** (Texas), **Martha Garza** (Texas), **Elizabeth Mendoza** (Texas), **Timothy Hart** (Texas) and **Jacob Monty** (Texas) were all quoted in a July 11 *Houston Chronicle* article about Mr. Solis's immigration law practice. **Raquel Fonte** (Southern California) was quoted in a July 11 *Los Angeles Times* article about Los Angeles County Sheriff seeking approval for a plan that would allow sheriff's deputies to interview foreign-born jail inmates to determine their immigration status.

The Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel quoted **Stephen Yale-Loehr** (Upstate New York) and **Lincoln Stone** (Southern California) in a July 11 article about E visas and the positive impact they could have on the Wisconsin economy. **Laura J. Mazel** (Northern California) was quoted in a July 11 *San Jose Mercury News* question and answer article about immigration. **Aileen Josephs** (Southern Florida) was quoted in a July 10 *Sun-Sentinel* article about her client, a Guatemalan teenager who was accused of murdering her newborn daughter and who just received parole. **Cheryl Little** (Southern Florida) and **Candace Jean** (Southern Florida) were quoted in a July 10 *Miami Herald* article about David Joseph, the 19-year-old Haitian teenager who has been in detention since his arrival in the U.S. in 2000; he was again denied parole. **Sylvia Baiz** (Southern California) was featured in a July 9 *The Recorder* article about the ruling by the U.S. Court of

Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in which the court refused to order en banc review of a ruling in her client's case. Twelve dissenters said this refusal "will all but eliminate habeas review in immigration cases." **Vaman Kidambi** (New England) was quoted in a July 9 *Connecticut Post* article about a Canadian woman who was denied entry into the U.S. because she had applied for permanent residency while she had a temporary visa.

Paul Parsons (Texas) was quoted in a July 7 *The Battalion* article about Mario Rojo del Busto, director of international faculty and scholar services at Texas A&M University, who began his term on the State Bar of Texas Standing Committee on Laws Relating to Immigration and Nationality. **Marc Van Der Hout** (Northern California) and **Marshall Fitz** (National) were quoted in a July 6 *San Mateo County Times* article about Mr. Van Der Hout's client, a 10-year-old Iraqi boy who is being treated at Children's Hospital in Oakland after being severely injured in a bomb blast last year. **Victoria Campos** (New York) and **Julia Hendrix** (National) were quoted in a July 6 *Newsday* article about Peruvian immigrants who come to the U.S. in search of a better life. **Brent Renison** (Oregon) was quoted in a July 4 *New York Times* article about the experience of Elena Lappin, a British journalist detained and denied entry to the U.S. because she didn't have an I Visa. **Julia Hendrix** (National) was quoted in a July 4 *Newsday* article about the growing number of women from Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and other parts of Latin America who seek more lucrative jobs in the United States without their children. **Allan Wernick** (New York) had his immigration column published in the July 4 edition of the *Sun-Sentinel*.

The *Charlotte Observer* quoted **Cynthia Aziz** (Carolinas) in a July 3 article about a 24-year-old Bulgarian woman who was jailed after immigration officials said her visa was invalid. **Pablo F. Fantl** (Washington, DC) was quoted in a June 30 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* article about a new Virginia law that authorizes local and state police to arrest and detain undocumented immigrant felons for up to 72 hours without a warrant. **Stanley Mailman** (New York) and **Stephen Yale-Loehr** (Upstate New York) had an article about the need for immigration reform published in the June 30 edition of the *New York Law Journal*. **Angelo A. Paparelli** (Southern California) was quoted in a June 30 *La Opinion* article about the effect of September 11th on employment-based visas. **Rolando Velasquez** (Upstate New York) was quoted in a June 30 *Washington Post* article about a Pakistani immigrant who was detained almost three years ago after taking photographs near an Upstate New York reservoir and who has now lost his final appeal. **J. Christopher Keen** (Utah), **Teresa Hensley** (Utah), and **Barbara Hines** (Texas) were quoted in a June 28 *Salt Lake Tribune* article about the use of cameras in Utah to record the testimony of individuals who are requesting asylum or the reversal of a deportation order. **Jessica Dominguez** (Southern California) was quoted in a June 28 *Washington Post* article about the federal crackdown on undocumented workers.

Margaret Taylor (Carolinas) and **Marshall Fitz** (National) were quoted in a June 27 *Fort Worth Star Telegram* article about aggravated felonies. **Nora Privitera** (Northern California), **Sharon Dulberg** (Northern California) and **Nancy Fellom** (Northern California) were quoted in a June 27 *Fresno Bee* article about an immigration consultant who is representing immigrants to their detriment. **Deborah Notkin** (New York) was quoted in a June 27 *Newsday* question and answer article about immigration. **Sohail Mohammed** (New Jersey) was quoted in a June 26 *Associated Press* article about the backlash against Arab-Americans post-9/11. **Maralyn Leaf** (Southern Florida) was quoted in a June 26 *Miami Herald* article about her client, a 16-year-old Danish girl who was forced to return to Denmark alone because her visa was going to expire even though her parents had applied for permanent residency via their youngest American-born daughter. **Ms. Leaf** was also quoted in a June 23 *Palm Beach Post* article about the same subject.

Newsday quoted **Patrick Young** (New York) about Peruvians who were victims of a human trafficking ring. **Banafsheh Akhlaghi** (Northern California) was quoted in a June 22 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about her client who was detained in the wake of September 11. **Paul Parsons** (Texas) was interviewed on the June 16 edition of *NPR* about the exploitation of immigrant workers and their families by *notarios* who charge steep fees for false promises to obtain work permits, "green cards," and citizenship. **Brent Renison** (Oregon) was quoted in a June 14 *Associated Press* article about his client, a widow of a U.S. citizen who faces deportation because she had been married less than two years to her husband when he was killed in a car accident. **Mr. Renison** was also quoted in a May 21 *Oregonian* article about the same subject.

Note: Please submit all articles, letters-to-the-editor, etc. for inclusion in "Members in the News" to Julia Hendrix of the AILA Advocacy Department (jhendrix@aila.org).

Did You Know?

An astounding 60 percent of the top science students in the United States and 65 percent of the top math students are the children of immigrants. In addition, foreign-born high school students make up 50 percent of the 2004 U.S. Math Olympiad's top scorers, 38 percent of the U.S. Physics Team, and 25 percent of the Intel Science Talent Search finalists—the United States' most prestigious awards for young scientists and mathematicians. The National Foundation for American Policy (NFAP), a nonpartisan public policy research group, produced these findings after conducting more than 50 interviews and examining the immigration backgrounds of top U.S. high school students.

> --excerpted from a new National Foundation for American Policy study entitled "Children of Immigrants—The Multiplier Effect," by Stuart Anderson

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