A Plan to Solve the Immigration Problem in the United States

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Introduction

At its core the primary cause of the immigration problem in the United States is the overwhelming number of people who wish to migrate to the United States. This is because the United States has evolved as the most desirable place to live as a result of the values it has practiced as an advocate of human rights around the world based on a Constitution and set of laws that have championed the rights of all of its citizens to be free, have a right to vote, be granted equal rights and opportunity to fulfill their own destiny.

The fact that people around the world recognize America as the place they wish to live is a testament to the genius of the founders, but a major consequence that the founders may not have anticipated even though all but the original Native Americans came to America as immigrants.

The challenge is to find a way to manage the numbers of people seeking to enter the United States. To achieve real immigration reform, a plan must created and adopted that can manage the growing number of people seeking entry into the country, vet the immigrants to distinguish between those who lawfully qualify for entry and those who must be disqualified due to their potential to have a negative impact on the American society.

Workable reform must also adopt a policy that diffuses the management of all those who wish to come to America via the major points of entry including California, Texas, Arizona, Florida and New York to a more equitable sharing of the immigration process.

All problems can be solved if there is a factual recognition and definition of the true scope and elements of the problem. Past attempts to solve the immigration problem have focused on isolated elements of the problem, such as the overwhelming number of people seeking entry across the southern border of the United States and the false belief that this element of the problem could be solved by building a wall.

The research, creative and innovative thinking and holistic definition of the immigration problem must then be supported by the will and commitment to find a solution based on the new, creative and innovative thinking the is required to solve a problem with no previous solution and thought by many to be unsolvable.

If this truth can put a man on the moon, a solution can be found to the immigration problem that has for a long time gone unsolved in America.

There were a record 44.8 million immigrants living in the U.S. in 2018, making up 13.7% of the nation's population. This represents a more than fourfold increase since 1960, when 9.7 million immigrants lived in the U.S., accounting for 5.4% of the total U.S. population.[1] Of those who

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[1] Pew Research Center, Abby Budiman, Christine Tamir, Lauren Mora and Luis Noe-Bustamante, "Facts on U.S. immigrants, 2018", August 20, 2020, https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2020/08/20/facts-on-u-s-immigrants-trend-data/

immigrated to the U.S. in 2018 18.8% had two year degrees or some college, and 66.6% were in the labor force.

Despite the fact that every American, with the exception of the original Native Americans have their origins as immigrants causing America to grow into the most respected country in the world based on immigrant contributions to the American pursuit of a more perfect union, the problems associated with immigration persist.

Federal political leaders of both political parties have been unable to find a solution to how to fairly and equitably manage the growing population of those wishing to come to America.

This white paper is written to offer non-partisan creative and innovative ideas in the hope it will generate a new framework for solving the immigration problem that has plagued American policy makers for so many years, damaged so many lives and cost America so much in lost respect, credibility and billions of dollars in wasted resources.

An Analysis of the Immigration Problem In America

Before a problem can be solved the causes, elements and variables of the problem have to be clinically and objectively defined and understood. To attempt to solve a problem by focusing on an isolated element of the problem, such as the gathering of would be immigrants on the border of the United States without having a complete and valid understanding of all of the entire problem leads to failed solution, which can compound the problem rather than solve it.

This is true of the contemporary Trump era 2019 Migrant Protection Protocols requiring asylum-seekers, including those not from Mexico, to be sent to Mexico to await proceedings in their cases and Title 42 that has allowed the federal government to deny migrants asylum based on concerns of the coronavirus spreading throughout the U.S. Attempts to isolate the immigration problem as limited to preventing immigrants from coming to the United States does not recognize the total problem that has produced the immigration problem and to continue to focus attention on the isolated condition are destined to fail in the future.

The Most Frequently Stated Causes of the Immigration Problem:

The failure of the attempts to solve the immigration problem has been one of making invalid assumptions regarding the true cause of the immigration problem. For example the cause of the immigration problem has been wrongly identified as one or more of the following limited assumptions and generalizations:

False or Invalid Assumptions Regarding Immigrants to the United States

- Immigrants are characterized as bad people looking to take advantage of the opportunity to engage in profitable illegal acts and liberal treatment of those who violate the law;
- The perception that immigrants are lazy individuals looking to come to America to achieve an easy life and place a drain on American social services and the economy;
- The perception that immigrants are uneducated, unemployable and unmotivated and will create a strain on America's human and social services;

- The perception that immigrants will influence their American communities causing those communities to suffer socially, economically and culturally;
- The perception that immigrants are rejects from their native countries forced toe leave by authorities wishing to displace the burden of these people on the United States;
- The theory that immigrants will displace the white population leading to the white population loosing political power, respect, and privileges they were uniquely entitled to;
- And more…

While some of these assumptions are without the support of scientific research, and some may be true to a small degree, they do not define scientifically the truth about immigrants, the wide range of characteristics that define these individuals and their motivation for leaving their native country to come to America.

The Simple Cause for Immigrants to Seek Citizenship in America

In general the cause for most people to migrate to America is their belief that they can find a better life in America than the life they are experiencing in their native country. Clearly this also includes the negative element of immigrants who represent the drug dealers, felons, law breakers and other anti-social individuals who believe they can take advantage of America's prosperity and liberal justice system to engage in their corrupt activities.

The fact that this diverse population of aspiring immigrants includes both those who would become good contributing citizens in America and those who would be a negative influence on the American society requires that one of the first priorities must be to the development of a protocol that can identify and isolate those who would come to America and contribute to the country becoming a more perfect union and those who would engage in the anti-societal, illegal and corrupt acts that would do harm to the country.

The Immigration Problem Holistically Defined

The starting point for finding a true solution to immigrations problem is the identification of the totality of the conditions, elements and variables that provide a completer definition of the problem.

The Conditions Causing the Immigration Problem

The first step in researching and developing a truly responsive policy that addresses the problem of immigration must begin with identifying the elements that contribute to the totality of the immigration problem. That research must include an understanding of the reason individuals make the decision to migrate to the Untied States, the problems they face as they attempt to engage in the immigration process, the problems the United States faces in processing these immigrants, the value that America derives from immigrants, the options available to immigrants for assimilation into the American society, and other factors that may be a contributor to the immigration problem. The list of some of those elements may include the following:

- Some Immigrants fear the inhumane, intolerable and life threatening conditions in their home countries and are forced to seek refuge in America;

- Some immigrants recognize that America is a country of unique values, where they can live, where all people are treated as equal and have the opportunity to achieve their destiny if they work hard (even though this perception of America may not be totally accurate);
- Some immigrants are facing personal, societal, ideological, racial/cultural discriminatory, religious intolerance and life threatening conditions America to be the only place to gain asylum;
- Some immigrants believe their life potential is being obstructed in their native country and believe they can achieve their full potential in America;
- Some immigrants are businessmen and women who have aspirations to achieve business success in America that the will be denied in their home country;
- Some immigrants have unconventional ideas, beliefs or visions and are facing discrimination, prejudice in their home country that is denying them the opportunity to speak and behave in accordance with their beliefs;
- Some immigrants are seeking to unite with family members who had previously migrated to America;
- Some immigrants are students who recognized America as the home of the world's best colleges and universities where they could gain the education that would allow them to realize their personal and professional dreams;
- Some immigrants are Individuals seeking employment opportunities ranging from positions in the world's greatest corporations to working in the fields of the best of the world's farms;
- Some immigrants are individuals with scientific, artistic, musical, economic and other talents seeking the opportunity to expand their talents and share those talents with world's greatest advocates and minds.

While this list may not include other every relevant motivating factors for individuals to want to migrate to the United States it documents the diversity of factors that should be considered in the design of a solution to the immigration problem.

At present the numbers of people seeking to migrate to the United States is overwhelming the present immigration procedures and growing the fact is that to be able to reform immigration in the Unties States requires the acknowledgement that the present system can not address the needs associated with present day immigration and must be changed. The problem includes:

- The core of the immigration problem is that there are more people desiring to immigrate to the United States than the existing system was designed to handle;
- The problem is isolated, for the great part at the southern border with Mexico, Florida and New York overwhelming these states with the requirement that they manage, administer and enforce the laws related to immigration resulting in an unmanageable gathering of thousands of would be immigrants in these locations without the resources capable of providing efficient and humane service to those seeking to enter the United States.
- The problem is compounded by unlawful influences that use immigration and the problems of managing immigration as a cover to their illegal acts including, drugs,

human trafficking, the extortion of law-abiding immigrants and other anti-social and unlawful acts.

The Concentration of Immigrants at the Southern Mexican Border and other Locations

Over the years the target for a growing number of people seeking to immigrate to the United States has been the southern Mexican border with the United States and Florida. It is this concentration of would be immigrants in isolated locations in America that has placed an undue and unfair burden on the area of the border in these location including the residents and communities located in those areas.

For example by the end of 2021, as immigration hit levels not seen in 20 years along the southern border, and over 1.5 million people arrived at the border and crossed for the first time. It is reported that Border Patrol agents carried out over 1,000,000 expulsions and deportations. The need to deal with this extraordinary number of immigrants seeking to come to America was isolated for the most part on the Border Patrol Agents, Immigrant Processors, and the residents and communities in that area.

The burden of dealing with and solving the immigration problem at the southern border was unfairly placed on these proximate states while the vast majority of States were unaffected by the growing problem of immigration. This was clearly an unfair and compounding reality that must be considered in the design and implementation of a successful solution to the immigration problem.

The Inability of Politicians to Engage in and Commit to Finding a Solution to the Problem

The adoption of a true and effective solution to the immigration problem can only be achieved when politicians decide to put their self interests, ideological loyalties and desire to have a weapon to use against the opposing party aside and make the commitment to solve the problem. The ability to put a man on the moon was a more formidable problem than solving the immigration problem, but while a moon landing was achieved the latter problem has not been solved because of a lack of political commitment and unity in supporting the research and development required to get the problem solved.

The Need to Totally Rebuild the Administrative Policies and Procedures to Eliminate Delays

It is clear that there is a direct relationship between the number of immigrants seeking entry to the United States and the time required to process them. This relationship will be discussed later in this paper.

It is reported that in the first 11 months of fiscal year (FY) 2019, Border Patrol apprehended 859,501 people after entering between ports of entry, of which 851,508 entered at the U.S.-Mexico border. During the same period, OFO deemed inadmissible an additional 288,523 people who presented at official entry points. 3 Of these, 126,001 had presented on the U.S.-Mexico border while the remainder presented at the U.S.-Canada border, airports, or seaport.[2]

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[2] U.S. Customs and Border Protection, "Southwest Border Migration FY 2019," updated October 29, 2019,

As of December 9, 2019, individuals were held in ICE custody for an average of 55 days.[3] Time spent in detention is longer for those held for the duration of their immigration court proceedings. In FY 2019, the average detained immigration case took 46 days.[4] This does not count the period that a person was in ICE detention prior to the start of the case.[5] However, noncitizens who are deported within a short time frame skew this data.

Across the country, noncitizens who are detained while defending themselves against deportation in immigration court are routinely held for longer than six months.[6] For example, data produced as a result of a 2013 class action lawsuit on behalf of noncitizens detained in California found that noncitizens who applied for relief from removal were held in California ICE detention centers for an average of 421 days.[7]

It is clear that the more complicated the administration of immigrants and the time required to complete the process the greater the need for processors to complete the processing or the consequence of delays caused by the inability to process each immigrant in a timely manner.

Much of this delay can be attributed to inefficient and some times duplication of efforts and unnecessary processing steps and the attempt to process immigrants as a general population and the assumption that all immigrants need to be processed in a similar way. This problem will be discussed later in this paper.

A goal in the creation of a new and effective immigration policy must be finding ways to reduce the processing time of immigrants. Some ideas will be presented later in this paper.

A Road Map to Solving the Immigration Problem in America

With the understanding that the immigration problem in the United States is not defined by a single element or cause, but by a range of elements and causes that can be identified and defined. This effort can produce the criteria for the development of a plan to end the immigration problem in America.

A sample of a potential plan to resolve the immigration problem would include the following elements based on a holistic analysis and understanding of the problem:

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https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration

[3] In a small number of cases, ICE also detains juveniles who are not "unaccompanied alien children" subject to ORR custody. See Blake Ellis & Melanie Hicken, "'Secret and unaccountable': Where some immigrant teens are being taken by ICE," CNN, October 24, 2019, https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/24/us/ice-kids-detention-invs/index.html.

[4] Executive Office for Immigration Review, "Median Completion Times for Detained Cases," updated October 23, 2019, https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1163621/download.

[5] Ibid.

[6] See, e.g. Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, "Immigration Court Processing Time by Outcome," September 2019, https://trac.syr.edu/phptools/immigration/court_backlog/court_proctime_outcome.php

[7] American Immigration Council, "Immigration Detention in the United States by Agency", January 2020, https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/immigration_detention_in_the_united_stat es_by_agency.pdf

Element #1 - Immigrants Represent Different Causes for Their Desire to Migrate

The motivation for individuals to decide to migrate to the United States can be separated into two categories, those who will potentially add value to America and those who would have a negative impact on America.

Based on the assumption that a vast majority of those seeking to immigrate to the United States will produce a positive impact on America a process can be developed to quickly and efficiently separate the positive from the negative and develop programs to serve the positive expeditiously and with respect and policies to required those identified as being potentially a negative impact on American an opportunity to prove their intentions were positive.

It is noted that there is little evidence to support the claim that immigrants will have a criminal impact on America. The research overwhelmingly indicates that immigrants are less likely than similar U.S. natives to commit violent and property crimes, and that areas with more immigrants have similar or lower rates of violent and property crimes than areas with fewer immigrants.[8]

If this research is true, the focus should be on isolating the negative immigrants and engaging in objective analysis of the positive impacts that this group of immigrants can have on our country.

It has wrongly been stated that immigrants take jobs away from Native Americans. Research documents that immigrants do not take away jobs from American workers. In reality they create new jobs by forming new businesses, spending their incomes on American goods and services, paying taxes and raising the productivity of U.S. businesses.

The truth is that immigrants are good for the economy, often satisfied to take jobs that native Americans would not be competing for. Our farming industry survives and prospers due to immigrant workers, and suffers when immigration laws make it difficult for these workers to gain access to the needed jobs in the American farm land.[9]

Further, it is reported that immigrants pay more than $90 billion in taxes every year and receive only $5 billion in welfare. Without their contributions to the public treasury, the economy would suffer enormous losses.[10]

Based on these data it is critical to identify and isolate the positive and negative reasons for individuals who elect to participate in migration to the United States if the problem associated with immigration is to be solved.

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[8] Pia Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny, "Do Immigrants Threaten U.S. Public Safety", Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, August 2019, https://www.dallasfed.org/-/media/documents/research/papers/2019/wp1905.pdf
[9] "Immigrants and the Economy" American Civil Liberties Union, 2022, https://www.aclu.org/other/immigrants-and-economy
[10] Ibid.

Identifying and Administering to Those who Migrate top the United States for Positive Reasons

If it is true that a mass majority of those seeking to immigrate to America are pursuing that goal based on positives motives, the separation of this population would make it possible for a policy to be adopted that would expedite their immigration without the fear that they would negatively impact on the quality of life and health of society.

To achieve this goal a screening protocol needs to be developed that can, with an acceptable level of validity and reliability predict the differences between the positive and negative characteristics of each of these groups. Some of the variables that could contribute the creation of this protocol to isolate the positive from the negative include:

- Immigrants seeking asylum
- The immigration of a family or wishing to join family members in the U.S.
- Immigrants seeking a higher education
- Immigrants seeking to apply their professional, scientific, educational, artistic and other talents and skills
- Immigrants with a history of lawful behavior
- Immigrants with a history of positive and productive civil behavior
- Immigrants with a history of employment, social service, positive contributions to society
- Immigrants with credentials documenting their positive credibility
- Immigrants with referral documents from creditable references including religious, respected authorities, bone fide notary public
- Other creditable references

This protocol can be subdivided into levels of positive acceptance based on the data received, and the discovery derived from the protocol. Examples are presented below:

- *Level I - Rapid - High value Immigrants to the US with no risk or drain on US society*
  Those seeking to immigrate who can be quickly processed at no risk to America:
    o Professionals, scientists, artists, and others with the ability to provide immediate value to the American economy and society
    o Bone fide workers with job grantees from their employers (farmers, service businesses, manufacturing, etc.)
- *Level II - Expedited - Immigrants to the US with the potential to contribute to US society*
    o Immigrants seeking asylum
    o Students seeking enrollment in a college or university
    o Family members seeking to join US citizen family with guarantees of residence and basic security
    o Immigrants, including Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), who have not been lawfully processed but resided in the US for over a period of time, contributed to society by working or providing valued community service, paid taxes.
- *Level III - Positive - Immigrants seeking entry to the US representing no risk to US*

Some Governors of states that are the focal point of significant immigration problems have taken the extreme action of sending bus loads of immigrants to locations around the nation, with little regard for the cause of the individual's cause and motivation for their attempt to enter the United States. This has resulted in migrants with the desire to work on the farms bused to New York, those seeking to join families ending up at a location remote from the home state of their family, and those with a desire to get asylum or to obtain an education bussed to destinations that is less able to absorb them than if they were sent to a location ready more appropriate to their cause for immigrating.

To compound the inefficient attempt to have other states share in the burden of receiving and processing immigrants, I contention that has merit, these Governor's, for the most part have not extended the courtesy and respect to their Governor peers in the target states of giving them advanced notice so the target states could prepare to receive them.

While the concept of having all of the 50 states share in some way the immigration burden has merit, this concept needs to be researched, developed in an equitable way, tested, and evaluated in a none political and non-partisan way to determine who it might yield a process that would address the problem of a few states having to cope with the immigration problem without disrespecting the civil and humanitarian rights of the immigrants, wasting taxpayer money on otherwise indefensible actions, and validating the process based on documented efficiency and effectiveness based on return on investment (ROI) and management by objectives (MBO) criteria.

Having a proven plan to include all of the 50 states in administering the immigration requirements could generate significant and rapid results that would represent a significant step toward the identification and adoption of a fair, equitable, more humane and more efficient program. Those benefits would include:

- The ability to engage in a rapid identification of the cause for the motivation to come to the United States and with little delay transport those immigrants to an appropriate state destination based on a correlation of the state's profile and the immigrants cause for migrating to the US to be processed. This would increase the processing capacity from 4 or 5 states to 50, an increase in processing capacity by a potential 900%;
- The gathering and backup of migrants gathering at the present border locations could be dramatically reduced in a relatively short period of time;
- States with the profiles appropriate to the immigrants needs would be better prepared to process the immigrants based on the relationship between the immigrant's and state's profile than either the border states, now facing the need to process all aspiring immigrants regardless of cause, and design a process that had the potential to absorb the immigrant into their state based on policy designed to quickly qualify them for acceptance status and providing credentials to work, go to school, engage in scientific research or other activities relevant to the talents and skills they bring to America;

- The immigration processing policy and laws could be transformed from a generalized policy incapable of providing the individualized program required by the highly defused and diverse immigrant population to a policy designed to efficiently process each immigrant based on his or her unique cause for wishing entry to the United States.
- The cost of an efficient and effective immigration policy based on shared responsibility of all of the 50 United States could be more efficiently targeted at serving the needs of the immigrants, be more readily monitored to control waste and abuse, and shared by all of the states rather than the sole responsibility of the Federal government.
- A shared program involving all of the 50 states would cause all states to have an incentive to identify cost effective and efficient processing procedures to care for the needs of the immigrants sent to their states.
- Each state would have the potential to obtain more timely benefit from the talents and skills of immigrants (e.g. farm workers able to work on the farms of the state, service workers able to enter the work force to relieve the need in that segment of the economy and health professionals and scientists able to contribute to relieving the health problems facing society).

Identifying and Administering to identify those who Desire to Migrate for Negative Reason

Protocols need to be developed to identify those seeking to immigrate to the United States to engage in negative, unlawful, illegal, and anti-American or activities that will have a negative impact on society. This protocol needs to quickly and aggressively isolate the vast majority of those wishing to immigrate to the US for positive reasons.

The criteria used to identify these negative immigrants should include:
- Any evidence of a history of anti-social and unlawful behavior
- The inability to provide personal identification information that could confirm their credibility
- Misrepresentation of identification, false credentials, attempts to deceive the US agents, protocol administrators or anyone else responsible for establishing immigration eligibility
- The identification by a bone fide authority supported by sustaining evidence that the applicant should not be qualified for immigration.

Those identified as negative should be provided with an opportunity appeal this designation by providing evidence that they should be entitled to positive status.

Element #2 - Identifying the Value and Talents Positive Immigrants Bring to America is Key to a Solution

One of the major obstacles to solving the immigration problem today is the absence of the ability to identify the difference between the positive and negative cause for immigrating by those seeking entry into the country. Today all immigrants tend to be put in a generalized "immigrant" category making it difficult to take the next required step of directing them to some destination outside of the existing border collection locations.

Recognizing that the cause for each migrant to decide to immigrate to the United States is different and when defined provides an ability to determine where in America each immigrant should be processed and might be most easily assimilated into the country.

For example those seeking careers as farm workers can be processed to relocate to facilities that process this class of immigrant. Those seeking to reunite with family can be directed to a facility to process this class of immigrant, and likewise those with scientific, business, artistic, and other professional talents can be directed to a facility specifically trained and capable of serving the needs of this class of immigrants.

Element #3 - The Elimination of the Backup of Immigrants at the Southern Border

This element of the immigration problem may be the most easily and significantly impacting on the adoption of an immigration policy the ends the inhuman, costly and generally un-American immigration policy that has eluded our elected leaders for years.

No fair-minded American can examine the existing elements of today's immigration problem and believe that simple circumstance of proximity to the southern border fairly limits the responsibility for administering and addressing the problem should be the sole responsibility of those states located close to the southern Mexican border.

Clearly if all of the American States shared in the responsibility for receiving, administering and addressing the needs of immigrants the problem could be easily and quickly expanded from the southwestern States that share a border with Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, to all of the 50 states.

Making the solution of the immigration problem to all of the 50 states could immediately provide the resources needed to administer and absorb the thousands of immigrants seeking a home in America.

The adoption of a policy that requires all 50 states to share in solving the problem would make it possible to design an administrative plan that first separates the negative from the positive immigrants, and once accomplished immediately move the positive immigrants to the states with the resources, industries, schools, farms, and other characteristics that best matched the immigrant's for seeking to be an American citizen. Those seeking to join their families would be immediately directed to the state in which their family resides.

Element #4 - The Administration, Processing and Management of Immigrants to be Shared by the States

Rather than experiencing the thousands of immigrants stalled near the southern border due to the limited capacity of those states to provide the required services, positive immigrants, once identified and qualified, can be an transported to the appropriate state to their specific circumstance with the states responsible for the receipt, processing, and monitoring of assimilation of the immigrants into their state's population.

All immigrants received in the different states can be placed on a one year probation requiring them to take the initiative to find a place of resident, get a job, and become contributing members of their citizenry.

Such a sharing of the immigration solution should be designed to provide entitlement to all activities enjoyed by Native Americans and the right to work, go to school and benefit from normal social services with the right to vote withheld until they completed the process basic to becoming US citizens. This would allow farming states in need of farm workers to get they need to maximize profits, manufacturing states to have the workers need to optimize productivity and those states in need of service workers to get the employees they need to meet the demands of their customers.

Summary and Final Comments

The United States has more immigrants than any other country in the world. Today, more than 40 million people living in the U.S. were born in another country, accounting for about one-fifth of the world's migrants. The population of immigrants is also diverse, with about every country in the world represented among U.S. immigrants.[11]

It is clear that previous efforts to eliminate the immigration problems facing America and the present concentration of those seeking to migrate to the United States at the southern border overwhelming the ability of the border states of California, Texas, Arizona along with Florida and New York have failed.

The reason for failure can be blamed in part on the politicization of the immigration problem giving members of both parties a political problem they can use to discredit the inability to find a solution to this non-partisan problem. Indeed, both political parties have failed to find a quality solution to the immigration problem. A commitment must be made by both parties to engage in the objective and scientifically based process to identify the factors that have made immigration a problem, develop a holistic combination of responsive elements to build, adopt, test and make law a compressive policy that addresses and eliminates those factors basic to today's immigration problems.

A more specific reason for the problem of immigration to remain unresolved is the effort and commitment to gain a holistic understanding and definition of the total elements of the immigration problem and engaging in the creative thinking and innovative ideas that appear to be needed to identify a cost effective, socially acceptable and equitable approach that would be palatable to not only the politicians but to American's at large.

There is little argument or evidence to support the argument against the reality that immigration has been the source of America's strength, economic prosperity and dominance in most of the creative and visionary advances achieved worldwide. Conspiracy theories such as Replacement Theory have no basis in fact or reality, given the absence or immigration would result in the elimination of all residents of America except its original residents, the American Indians.

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[11] Pew Research Center, Abby Budiman, "Key findings about U.S. immigrants", August 20, 2020, https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/08/20/key-findings-about-u-s-immigrants/

The desire for foreigners to come to America is a fact that will not end. No political ideology will resolve the immigration problem. A solution will come when American political leaders face the problem as if they were sending a man to the moon. When they do a solution will be found.

Disclaimer

The immigration problems facing the United States is at once a global acknowledgement of how many people world wide desire to come to America and enjoy the opportunities and benefits that can come from being in the United States and a major problem due to the magnitude of having to manage, administer and monitor the immigration process.

The magnitude of this problem has prevented the Federal government from being able to adopt the laws necessary to address the need for immigration reform. Rather than engaging int he creative and innovative thinking required to solve this problem, to often politicians in both political parties have used the immigration problem as a way to attack the failure of the other party for their failure to solve the problem than to work together a make a bipartisan commitment to solve the problem.

This white paper has been written to stimulate new and non-partisan thinking and discussion of practical approaches to get immigration under control without sacrificing American values, and deliver a humane policy to allow those who desire entry to the United States to be carried out in a lawful, equitable and humane manner.

It is acknowledged that this white paper is a seminal effort and will not be able to address all of the challenges facing immigration reform. However it is hoped that it will provide a new perspective that those dedicated to achieving quality immigration reform can build on to come to the drafting of legislation that addresses the core truths that have prevented the adoption of immigration policy that brings immigration under control in a manner that respects the human rights and right to due process of those seeking immigration, is consistent with American values and allows America to continue to proper based on its legacy of welcoming all who wish to come to the United States.

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