DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE IMMIGRATION TOPIC

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The 2018-19 Interscholastic Debate Resolution: Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce its restrictions on legal immigration to the United States.

The resolution on the immigration topic originated with a proposal submitted by Nicole Cornish of Athens High School in Athens, TX. Ms. Cornish and the members of the Topic Selection Committee Wording Committee jointly wrote a topic paragraph for inclusion on the ballot. The paragraph for the immigration topic follows:

TOPIC PARAGRAPH AS INCLUDED ON THE 2018-19 BALLOT: According to the Pew Research Center, 70% of voters listed immigration as “very important” to their decision in the 2016 election – more than social security, education and environment. With extensive news coverage on immigration, even novice students have a basic working knowledge of immigration, making the experience of learning policy debate more interesting. Advanced debaters can employ nuanced and specific critical and policy arguments. Immigration reform offers a rare example of federal policy where the key questions do not often involve spending money. Instead, the debate will focus on matters of social justice and fairness. Defenders of immigration reform argue America is a nation of immigrants, and a progressive immigration policy will strengthen the economy, as well as enrich our culture. Affirmative cases might focus on particular categories of Visas – their criteria and numerical limits; they might focus on different populations, or areas of the world; they might examine types of skills under-represented in the United States. Opponents have voiced the concern that immigrants take jobs from Americans and might pose a threat to public safety. Examples of possible affirmative cases are: Comprehensive immigration reform, amnesty for immigrants already living in the United States, reversing restrictive state laws, changes to visa/quota requirements, the DREAM Act and increasing work permits for immigrants with special skills in medicine or engineering, among others. Negative positions could focus on the economic and employment harms of increased immigration, increased risk of a terrorist attack, disruption of federalism and the political implications of immigration reform.

Usually, the topic paragraph has very little influence on topicality debates – such matters are typically left to the arguments made by debaters in each individual round of policy debate. However, it may be significant to note that the topic author and the members of the Wording Committee listed as possible affirmative cases numerous cases dealing with immigrants already in the United States, such as amnesty for undocumented immigrants and the DREAM Act. The topic paragraph also specifically mentions the
expansion of visa opportunities for skilled immigrants. As you will see from the paragraphs below, negative teams may be able to argue that all such cases are not topical. But if the reason that topicality is a voting issue is the provision of “notice,” then the topic paragraph provided notice – directly on the topic ballot – that such cases would be debated.

**TOPICALITY VIOLATIONS THAT SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED:**

Note: Below is the list of topicality violations supported with evidence and argument in Volume 3 of the Baylor Briefs “Topicality Casebook” prepared by Dr. Ryan Galloway of Samford University. If you wish to explore the evidence and brief structure supporting each of the following topicality violations, consult the Topicality Casebook.

1. **Immigration means coming to stay permanently: cases that deal with visas are not topical.**
   This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must deal with immigrants and not nonimmigrants. By legal definition, individuals coming to the United States for a short period of time are considered nonimmigrants. Thus, cases dealing with skilled labor, guest workers, trafficking visas, etc. are not topical. Immigration is a term of art that excludes nonimmigrants.

2. **“To” means coming toward the United States: Cases that deal with immigrants that are already in the country are not topical.**
   This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must deal with immigration coming to the United States, and not those that are already here. Allowing the affirmative team to deal with immigrants that are coming to the country and those that are already here doubles the size of the topic. The clear language of the topic deals with individuals coming to the United States, not those that are already here. Allowing the affirmative to deal with immigrants already in the country evades many disadvantages. For example, if one wanted to argue that the plan would hurt the United States economy or the economy of the home countries of immigrants, the affirmative could respond that there is no link, because the people are already in the United States.

3. **“Reduce” means to make less: Cases that deal with giving additional protections to immigrants are not topical.**
   This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must reduce restrictions on immigration, not offer additional protections for immigrants. Teams may be tempted to better protect immigrants coming to the United States, for example, offering them free right to counsel. However, adding an additional protection for immigrants is the opposite of the topic, and the affirmative should be limited to making it easier for people to come to the United States. Two standards bolster this claim. First, the negative should argue for the limits standard. The affirmative massively expands the topic by allowing for any additional legal protection or service to be given to immigrants. The affirmative should instead be required to only reduce restrictions which prevent someone from coming to the country. Second, the negative should point to the division of ground standard. The negative should be prepared to research disadvantages and solvency attacks against cases that bring more people to the United States, not to prepare disadvantages against the variety of cases that deal with providing more services to immigrants. The economy and politics disadvantages which stem from bringing more people into the United States rely on reducing restrictions on immigration, not the addition of protections or services to immigrants.

4. **“Reduce: “The affirmative plan cannot abolish restrictions on immigration.**
   This argument states that the affirmative plan must reduce existing restrictions on immigration to the United States, and not abolish them altogether. Many affirmative teams may argue that existing restrictions are problematic in and of themselves, and not merely because of the amount of people let in. For example, some affirmative may abolish the cap on H-1B visas. Such a plan does not reduce the size of the restriction, but abolishes it altogether.

5. **“Restriction” means a rule or law: Cases that merely encourage more immigration are not topical.**
   This argument states that the affirmative plan must reduce a regulatory or legal restriction on immigration to the United States, not merely encourage immigration to the country. Many teams may be tempted to enact plans that merely encourage immigration to the United States without altering a rule or law. For example, the affirmative plan could increase social services provided to immigrants, or increase spending to stimulate the economy, thereby encouraging more immigrants to come to find jobs. However, this violation would make such cases not topical, as they do not reduce a restriction on immigration.
6. “Its restrictions:” Cases involving state or local restrictions are not topical.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must deal with restrictions created by the federal government, and not restrictions by state or local governments. Affirmative plans might deal with the restrictions placed by states like Arizona and Alabama on immigration to the United States, such as the infamous SB1070. However, restrictions by state and local governments are not the restrictions of the U.S. federal government, and therefore run afoul of the resolution.

7. “Substantially” means to reduce by 20 percent. Plans which reduce restrictions on immigration by less than 20 percent are not topical.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must reduce restrictions on legal immigration to the United States by at least twenty percent. One fear on this topic is that it will devolve quickly into affirmative teams removing tiny restrictions on immigration, such as allowing one group of individuals into the United States from one country or even one city in the world. Such “squirrel cases” will be difficult to defeat, as the negative team is unlikely to have specific evidence on this small facet of immigration policy, and the affirmative will attempt to argue that negative disadvantages do not apply because the increase is so small. This violation attempts to rectify such situations by setting a standard by which the affirmative must reduce restrictions on immigration.

8. “Substantially: “ Without qualification—plans which condition the reduction in restrictions are not topical.

This topicality argument states that the affirmative plan must unconditionally reduce restrictions on immigration—essentially meaning to remove the restriction. Many teams may be tempted to tinker with restrictions, by increasing the time that an immigrant can stay, to allowing quicker entry for immigrants, to slightly increasing the amount of people that can come to the country. However such “qualifications” on the reduction in restrictions are not topical according to this interpretation. Negative debaters utilizing this topicality violation typically rely on a Black’s Law Dictionary definition of “substantially” that says “without material qualification.”

9. “Immigration” means going to another country. Cases that deal with internal migration are not topical.

This topicality argument states that the word “immigration” in the resolution deals with people coming from another country to the United States, and not with migration within the United States. Teams may be tempted to deal with immigration within the United States, and make it easier to relocate from Alabama to Texas. Such an action would deal with internal migration, and thus would not be topical. When arguing this violation, the negative team should first argue for a bright line standard. The affirmative interpretation is abstract and unclear. One could never be certain that one had dealt with immigration unless one dealt with migration from another country. Second, the negative should rely upon the division of ground standard. Arguably, domestic changes within the United States would be topical under the affirmative interpretation. This would massively expand the topic and leave the negative team ill-prepared to debate such cases. Thus, immigration is best defined as between countries and not within them.


This topicality argument states that the Affirmative plan must use the central government in Washington, D.C. to adopt their plan. Many teams may be tempted to use the state governments or an “inter-state compact” between states to implement their plan. However, this violation draws a distinction between “federal forms of government” (defined as those which divide power between levels of government) and the “federal government” which is the central government in Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federal government means the central government in Washington, D.C.

Amy Blackwell, (J.D., Staff, U. Virginia Law Library), THE ESSENTIAL LAW DICTIONARY, 2008, 187. Federal: Relating to the central government of a union of states, such as the national government of the United States.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 308. Federal government: of or connected with the central government.


**Federal government is distinct from state governments.**


James Clapp, (Member of the New York Bar, Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S POCKET LEGAL DICTIONARY, 3rd Ed., 2007, 103. Federal government: Relating to the government and law of the United States, as distinguished from a state.

**Federal government refers to a system of government that includes a central government as well as individual state governments.**

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 308. Federal government: a system of government in which states unite and give up some of their powers to a central authority.


**SUBSTANTIALLY**

“**Substantial**” means the “essential” part of something.


“**Substantial**” means “valuable.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent.


“**Substantial**” means permanent as opposed to temporary.

Richard Bowyer, (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 235. Substantive: Permanent (as opposed to acting or temporary).

“**Substantial**” means relating to the “fundamental substance” of a thing.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1606. Substantial: Of or relating to the basic or fundamental substance or aspects of a thing.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: Of, relating to, or having substance.
“Substantial” means a “corporeal or material nature.”

Stuart Flexner, (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1897. Substantial: Of a corporeal or material nature; tangible; real.

“Substantially” means more than 25%.

Federal Tax Regulation, Section 1.409A-3(j)6, INCOME TAX REGULATIONS (Wolters Kluwer Business Publication), 2008, 723. For this purpose, a reduction that is less than 25% of the deferred amount in dispute is not a substantial reduction."

“Substantially” means “without material qualification.”


A reduction of less than 15% is not substantial.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 40B, 2002, 326. Where debtor-jewelry retailers historically obtained 15-25% of the inventory of their two divisions through consignments, they were not, as a matter of law, substantially engaged in selling the goods of others. In re Wedlo Holdings, Inc. (North Dakota case)

“Substantial” means “important.”


Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 873. Substantially: large in size, value, or importance

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Of considerable importance, size, or worth.


Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: real, significant, important, major, valuable.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: of great importance, size, or value.

“Substantial” means “mainly.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: for the most part; mainly.

“Substantial” means “markedly.”


“Substantial” is an inexact term.

Daniel Oran, (Assitant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), ORAN’S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW, 4th Ed., 2008, 510. Substantial: “A lot,” when it’s hard to pin down just how much “a lot” really is. For example, substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla of evidence but less than a full preponderance of evidence.

“Substantial” means “to a great extent.”


“Substantial” means “large.”


“Substantial” means “socially important.”

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Important in material or social terms.
“Substantial” means “not imaginary.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: True or real; not imaginary.


**SUBSTANTIALLY IS CONTEXTUALLY DEFINED**

Child separation from immigrant families is substantial.

Mary O’Neill, (Child and Family Advocacy Fellow, Hofstra U. School of Law), FAMILY COURT REVIEW, October 2015, 681. As a result of the detention and removal of the immigrant parents, children are at substantial risk of temporary and permanent separation from their parents. Termination of parental rights becomes a frightening reality that families confront in family court proceedings.

Immigrant detention is substantial.

Cesar Hernandez, (Prof., Law, U. Denver College of Law), BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, Jan. 2017, 249. Immigration imprisonment also operates as a means of class-based exploitation. The bodies of poor people surrounded by barbed wire are turned into sources of extraordinary financial and political benefits for scores of governmental and nongovernmental actors. From the politicians who point to the steel and concrete of secure facilities to tout their accomplishments, to the private prison corporations that earn millions of dollars for housing immigration prisoners on behalf of ICE, USMS, or the BOP, immigration imprisonment is propped up by a large number of diverse, highly invested individuals and organizations. The end result is that immigration imprisonment brings substantial material and political benefits to the most privileged members of our society while denying some of the least privileged members access to their basic liberties.

Expanding legal immigration will substantially impact the U.S. economy.

Diana Furchtgott-Roth, (Dir., Economics, Manhattan Institute), E21 ISSUE BRIEF, Dec. 2014, 3. Research by Giovanni Peri of the University of California at Davis, for example, documents how expanding legal immigration would create “growth, innovation, and labor market efficiency and flexibility,” leading to a “substantial economic stimulus [for the U.S.]” Peri, together with Gianmarco Ottaviano of the London School of Economics, has published extensively on how the skills of immigrants often complement those displayed by the existing U.S. labor force.

Allowing the growth of highly-skilled visa programs is substantial.

Matt Mayer, (Visiting Fellow, American Enterprise Institute), REFORMING AMERICA’S IMMIGRATION SYSTEM ONCE AND FOR ALL, Oct. 2016. Retrieved Apr. 8, 2018 from http://www.aei.org/publication/reforming-americas-immigration-system-once-and-for-all/. In the annual battle for H-1B visas for immigrants in specialized fields, in 2016, employers used the 85,000 visa allotment in five days, which left tens of thousands of high-technology jobs unfilled. If Congress acknowledges the importance of keeping America competitive by substantially expanding current high-skill visa programs and creating new low-skill visa programs to meet employers' needs, it would be a strong first step toward that goal.

The wait time for family reunification visas is substantial.

Dorothy Basmaji, (Murray Law Group), MICHIGAN BAR JOURNAL, Feb. 2018, 26. Under current immigration laws, U.S. citizens 21 years old or older can sponsor spouses, parents, and minor children for U.S. lawful permanent residence status with no limitation on the number of available immigrant visas. Adult citizens can also petition for siblings and adult children, with a limited number of immigrant visas permitted annually. Lawful permanent residents can sponsor minor children, spouses, and unmarried sons and daughters, but given annual caps, there is typically a substantial wait for visas depending on an individual’s nationality and visa category.

Extending visas for low-skilled workers would be substantial.

Pia Orrenius, (Sr. Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas), MEXICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 2016, 49. Given that migration can benefit both migrants and natives, sensible im-migration policy should provide a framework that takes advantage of the gains while controlling the costs. Current US policy, particularly vis-a-vis Mexico, falls short on both counts. It favors family reunification over employment-based immigration and also provides very limited opportunities for low-skilled Mexican workers to legally migrate to the United States on the basis of employment. A temporary-worker program similar to the TN visa for highly skilled workers but with eligibility extended to low-education workers would mark a substantial improvement over the status quo.
Restrictions on guest worker programs are substantial.

Jennifer Lee, (Prof., Law, Temple U. School of Law), STANFORD LAW & POLICY REVIEW, 2017, 3. The legal framework of these programs, however, delegates substantial power to employers to essentially price-fix depressed wages and transform jobs into ones that require backbreaking productivity. By degrading the wages and working conditions of these low-wage jobs, employers ensure that they can only be filled by highly compliant and productive guest workers.

Border restrictions are substantial.

Joel Fetzer, (Prof., Social Science, Pepperdine U.), OPEN BORDERS AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY, 2016, 122. Perhaps the most morally defensible but cautious immigration policy politically imaginable would be the late economist Julian Simon's recommendation to "increase the volume of total immigration in substantial steps [i.e., up to double the number of entrants per step] unless [or until?] there appear negative effects that are unknown at present." As this book has shown, actual harm from immigration is much harder to find than allegations of deleterious effects.

Haitian immigration to the U.S. in Temporary Protected Status is substantial.

Carey DeGenaro, (JD Candidate), UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW, Summer 2015, 1003. The United States can also expect climate migrants from Haiti. Haiti has a strong diaspora community in the United States, and the 2010 earthquake is one of many instances of substantial Haitian immigration to the United States. The 2010 earthquake left over 200,000 dead and at least 1 million people homeless, and the country continues to struggle with inadequate housing, waterborne disease, food scarcity, and deforestation that increases the risks of flooding.

The issue of climate refugees is substantial.

Carey DeGenaro, (JD Candidate), UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW, Summer 2015, 1002-1003. The Philippines is another island nation that will likely produce a substantial number of climate migrants. The United States has a special relationship with the Philippines, stemming from its colonial authority over the island nation that lasted from 1898 to 1946. For this reason, many Filipino climate migrants will migrate to the United States. In 2010, the Philippines produced the tenth highest number of international migrants to the United States. Moreover, the effects of climate change on the region are already apparent.

Expansion of highly-skilled worker visa programs would be substantial.

Matt Mayer, (Analyst, American Enterprise Institute), REFORMING AMERICA’S IMMIGRATION SYSTEM ONCE AND FOR ALL, Oct. 2016. Retrieved Mar. 8, 2018 from http://www.aei.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Reforming-Americas-Immigration-System-Once-and-for-All.pdf. Given low unemployment in the United States, the U.S. government should recognize that there are not enough Americans to meet the demands of labor – at both the high and low end of the economy. In the battle for H-1B visas for immigrants in specialized fields, in 2016 employers used the 85,000 visa allotment in five days, which left tens of thousands of high-technology jobs unfilled. If Congress acknowledges the importance of keeping America competitive by substantially expanding current high-skill visa programs and creating new low-skill visa programs to meet employers' needs, it would be a strong first step toward that goal. Part of the reform can move America away from determining visa and citizenship eligibility based on chain migration factors, such as family relationships, and instead use factors such as education levels and work skills.

REDUCE

"Reduce" cannot mean the same thing as "abolish."


"Reduce" means to reduce in size, amount, or intensity.


Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 719. Reduce: To make something less in size, amount, degree, importance, or price.

Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 1514. Reduce: To lessen in any way, as in size, weight, amount, value, price, etc.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 1618. Reduce: To lower in degree, intensity, etc.
Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1108. Reduce: To bring down to a smaller size, amount, price, etc.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 1618. Reduce: To bring down to a smaller extent, size, amount, number.

“Reduce” means to bring to a lower condition.

Allen Walker Read, (Prof., English, Columbia U.), THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER’S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2004, 1058. Reduce: To bring from a higher to a lower condition; lower.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1140. Reduce: Make smaller or less in amount.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1140. Reduce: Bring something to a lower or weaker state.

Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1376. Reduce: To make something smaller or less in size, amount, or price.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 1282: Reduce: To make smaller or less.

Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 1514. Reduce: To lower, as in rank or position.

John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 980. Reduce: To diminish in size, amount, extent, or number.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1108. Reduce: To bring to a lower state.

John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 980. Reduce: To lower in grade or rank.

Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1465. Reduce: To change something into a shorter or simpler form.

Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1376. Reduce: To change something into a shorter or simpler form.

John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 980. Reduce: To bring to a systematic form.

Steve Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1465. Reduce: To lower in rank or grade.

“Reduce” means to simplify.

Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1376. Reduce: To simplify.

John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 980. Reduce: To make shorter.

“Reduce” means to do away with something, or to disband it.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 1282: Reduce: Disintegrate; to disband.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1108. Reduce: To act destructively on.


Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1465. Reduce: To subject to destruction.

“Reduce” means to return something to its previous state.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 1282: Reduce: To put back into a normal condition.

Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 1514. Reduce: To lead back to a former state or condition.

“Reduce” means to repair or provide redress.

Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 1514. Reduce: To repair; redress.
ITS

“Its” means belonging to the thing previously mentioned.

Augustus Stevenson, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 3rd Ed., 2010, 924. Its: Belonging to or associated with a thing previously mentioned or easily identified.

“Its” means “relating to itself” or “possessing” something.

Frederick Mish, (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 623. Its: Of or relating to it or itself, esp. as possessor.

“Its” means “belonging to.”

Justin Crozier, (Editor), COLLINS DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2005, 448. Its: Of or belonging to it.

Jean McKechnie, (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 977. Its: Of, or belonging to, or done by it.


Carole-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 464. Its: Belonging to or connected with the thing or animal mentioned; the possessive form of it.


“Its” can mean simply “relating to” or “associated with.”

Frederick Mish, (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 623. Its: Of or relating to it or itself, esp. as possessor.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 867. Its: Belonging to, or associated in some way with.

Carole-June Cassidy, (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 464. Its: Belonging to or connected with the thing or animal mentioned; the possessive form of it.

RESTRICTIONS

There are many restrictions on legal immigration.

Erin Brown, (Analyst, Information Plus), LEGAL AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, 2017, 93. Barriers to legal immigration: As the preceding chapters make clear, significant constraints regulate the legal immigration process. A foreign national who would like to live in the United States must typically either be a close family member of a U.S. citizen, have a pending contract with an employer who is certified to hire foreign workers, or belong to one of the small groups of people eligible for special visa categories. Even a foreign national who qualifies for immigrant or nonimmigrant visas in one of these ways might have to wait years while pursuing the appropriate documentation to enter the country legally.

Immigration restrictions refers to strong enforcement measures.

Gulasekaram & Karthick Ramakrishnan, (Prof., Law, Santa Clara U. School of Law/Prof., Political Science, U. California at Riverside), THE NEW IMMIGRATION FEDERALISM, 2015, 7. We use the term “restrictive” or “restrictionist” to describe a range of policy positions, or persons advocating policy positions, geared toward greater immigration enforcement, increased state and local participation in that enforcement, decreased ability of unlawfully present persons to access public goods and benefits, and fewer discretionary possibilities to permit continued unlawful presence.

“Restrictions” means to hold something within limits or bounds.


“Restrictions” means to limit movement.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 719. Restrict: To limit someone’s actions or movement or to limit the amount, size, etc. of something.

“Restrictions” means the imposition of legal limits.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 1157. Restriction: A limiting condition or measure; esp. a legal one.
“Restrictions” means to limit the size of something.
Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1404. Restrict: To limit or control the size, amount, or range of something.

“Restrictions” means to control what people can do.
Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1404. Restriction: A rule or law that limits or controls what people can do.

“Restrictions” refers to a regulation.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1487. Restriction: A regulation or limitation.

LEGAL

“Legal” refers to those things created by law.
Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 495. Legal: Connected with or allowed by law.
Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 765. Legal: Of, based on, or concerned with the law.
Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2002, 765. Legal: Appointed or required by the law.
Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 920. Legal: Of or related to the law.
Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 855: Legal: Relating to or according to the law.
Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 1034. Legal: Of, based on, or authorized by law.
Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 1034. Legal: Permitted by law.
John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 664. Legal: Of or related to law.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1000. Legal: Of, or relating to, or concerned with law.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1000. Legal: Authorized by or based on law.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1000. Legal: In conformity with or permitted by law.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 1000. Legal: In terms of or created by the law.
Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 1098. Legal: Permitted by law; lawful.
Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 1098. Legal: Connected with the law or its administration.
Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 1098. Legal: Appointed, established, or authorized by law.
Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 2000, 758. Legal: Permitted by law; lawful.
Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 2000, 758. Legal: Established or authorized by law.
Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 2000, 758. Legal: Of or pertaining to law.
“Legal” refers to those things one is allowed to do.
Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 920. Legal: If something is legal, you are allowed to do it or have to do it by law.

“Legalization” refers to granting legal status to immigrants living in the U.S.

“Regulation” is bi-directional: it means to adjust something in either direction.
WORDS & PHRASES, Vol. 36B, 2002, 278. “Regulation” is not confined to the imposition of restrictions, but includes all directions by rule of the subject matter. — Orme v. Atlas Gas & Oil Co., 13 N.W.2d 757, 217 Minn. 27.

IMMIGRATION

“Legalization” refers to the process of coming to a country for the purpose of permanent residence.
Allen Walker Read, (Prof., English, Columbia U.), THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WEBSTER’S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2004, 632. Immigrate: To come into a new country or region for the purpose of settling there.
Frank Bealey, (Editor), THE BLACKWELL DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: A USER’S GUIDE TO ITS TERMS, 1999, 159. Immigration: An immigrant is someone who goes to make a home in another country.
Ian Brookes, (Editor), CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 744: Immigrate: To migrate into a country with the purpose of settling in it.
Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 812. Immigration: The process of entering another country in order to live there permanently.
John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 580. Immigrant: A person who comes into a country to take up permanent residence.
Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 957. Immigrate: To come to a country of which one is not a native, usually for permanent residence.
Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 600. Immigrant: A person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.

“Immigration” means coming into another country.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 877. Immigrant: A person who leaves one country to settle permanently in another.
Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 433. Immigration: The process by which people come in to a foreign country to live there.
Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 433. Immigrant: A person who has come into a foreign country in order to live there.
Jean McKechnie, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 1979, 909. Immigrate: To come into a new country, region, or environment in order to settle there.
John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 580. Immigrate: To come into a country of which one is not a native for permanent residence.
Rodney Carlisle, (Rutgers U.), ENCYCLOPEDIA OF POLITICS: THE LEFT AND THE RIGHT, Vol. I., 2005, 234. Immigration is further defined as the voluntary movement of residents of one country into another country for a long-term or permanent duration. Although some scholars wish to include internal migration in this definition, particularly movements from rural to urban areas, immigration is by and large understood as an interstate movement of peoples.
Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, 877. Immigrate: To come and settle in a country or region to which one is not native.
“Immigration” refers immigrants collectively.

“Immigration,” as a term, includes both legal and unauthorized immigration.

“Immigrant” does not include students or tourists.
Ilona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 10. Nonimmigrant: Everyone who comes to the United States legally but with only a short-term intent to stay is considered a nonimmigrant. For instance, students and tourists are nonimmigrants.

Ilona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 634. Nonimmigrant visa. Nonimmigrants enter the U.S. by obtaining nonimmigrant visas. Each nonimmigrant visa comes with a different set of privileges, such as the right to work or study. In addition to a descriptive name, each type of nonimmigrant visa is identified by a letter of the alphabet and a number. Student visas, for example, are F-1, and treaty investors are E-2. Nonimmigrant visas also vary according to how long they enable you to stay in the United States. For example, on an investor visa, you can remain for many years, but on a visitor’s visa, you can stay for only up to six months at a time.

“Immigrant” does not include investors.
Ilona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 356. There are many kinds of non-immigrant (temporary) visas. Each is issued for a different purpose and each is known by a letter-number combination as well as a name. You may be familiar with the more popular types of nonimmigrant visas, such as B-2 visitors, E-2 investors, or F-1 students. All of these fall into the general nonimmigrant group.

Most visa holders are not immigrants.
Ilona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 356. When you get a nonimmigrant visa, the U.S. government assumes you will perform a specific activity while you are in the United States. You are therefore given a specialized visa authorizing that activity—and only that activity—for a specific, limited time. How is a nonimmigrant visa different from a green card? The most basic difference is that all green cards are permanent while all nonimmigrant visas are temporary.

Ilona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 359. A nonimmigrant visa is something you can see and touch. It is a stamp placed on a page in your passport. Your nonimmigrant visa gives you certain privileges, most importantly the right to request entry to the United States. Visas are entry documents. There are, however, other privileges that come with visas, such as permission to work, study, or invest in the U.S. Different privileges are attached to different visas.

Daniel Costa, (Analyst, Economic Policy Institute), FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRATION AND THE U.S. ECONOMY, Aug. 12, 2014. Retrieved Apr. 8, 2018 from https://www.epi.org/publication/immigration-facts/. According to the Congressional Research Service, the United States currently has “24 major nonimmigrant visa categories, and 87 specific types of nonimmigrant visas.” Many, but not all, classifications permit the nonimmigrant beneficiary to be employed. Some are known as traditional work visas, especially those in the “H” category, some of which (but not all) require that an employer first attest or certify that there are no available U.S. workers. TN visas (for Canadian and Mexican professionals) and L-1 visas (for intracompany transfers, specifically managers, executives, and employees with “specialized knowledge”) are also typical work visas, but do not require any form of labor certification or attestation. Other visa classifications permit employment but may be granted ostensibly for another purpose (for instance, for university-level studies or to facilitate an international cultural exchange).

Mark Amstutz, (Prof., Political Science, Wheaton College), JUST IMMIGRATION: AMERICAN POLICY IN CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE, 2017, 17. There are two major types of international migration: temporary and permanent. People in the first type—called “nonimmigrants”—are by far the largest in number and include millions of temporary visitors, tourists, students, business travelers, and guest workers. The second group involves “immigrants”: these are people who seek permanent settlement in a new country. In 2012, the US government admitted about 165.5 million nonimmigrants, while the number of immigrant admissions was a little over one million.
Maria Ontiveros, (Prof., Law, U. San Francisco), BERKELEY JOURNAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR LAW, 2017. 9. Significantly, the H-1B visa is a work visa; it is not an immigrant visa. It allows an employee to stay in the United States for as long as he is connected to an employer with a valid H-1B opening.

Iona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 356-359. Nonimmigrant visas differ from each other in the kinds of privileges they offer, as well as how long they last. Here is a summary list of the various nonimmigrant visas available: A-1. Ambassadors, public ministers, or career diplomats, and their spouses and children; A-2. Other accredited representatives of foreign governments and their spouses and children; A-3. Personal attendants, servants, or employees of A-1 and A-2 visa holders, and their spouses and children; B-1. Business visitors (Also GB for temporary business visitors to Guam; and WB, for business visitors from countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program); B-2. Visitors for pleasure or medical treatment (Also, WV tourists from countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program. See Chapter 15 for a description of this program and the countries included); C-1. Foreign travelers in immediate and continuous transit through the U.S.; C-2. Foreign travelers going directly to and from the United Nations Headquarters District CP-1. Workers in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; CW-2. Spouses and children of CW-1 workers; D-1. Crewmen who need to land temporarily in the U.S. and who will depart aboard the same ship or plane on which they arrived; D-2. Crew members who need to land temporarily in the U.S. and who will depart aboard a different ship or plane than the one on which they arrived; E-1. Treaty traders working for a U.S. company and their spouses and children; E-2. Treaty investors working for a U.S. company and their spouses and children; E-3. Nationals of Australia working in a specialty occupation that requires a bachelor's degree or higher education, and their spouses and children; F-1. Academic or language students; F-2. Spouses and children of F-1 visa holders; F-3. Citizens or residents of Mexico or Canada commuting to the U.S. as academic or language students; G-1. Designated principal representatives of foreign governments coming to the U.S. to work for an international organization, their spouses and children, and their staff members; G-2. Other accredited representatives of foreign governments coming to the U.S. to work for an international organization, and their spouses and children; G-3. Representatives of foreign governments and their spouses and children who would ordinarily qualify for G-1 or G-2 visas except that their governments are not members of an international organization; G-4. Attorneys or employees of international organizations and their spouses and children; G-5. Attendants, servants, and personal employees of G-1 through G-4 visa holders and their spouses and children; H-1B. Persons working in specialty occupations requiring at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in on-the-job experience and distinguished fashion models; H-1C. Registered nurses working in areas where health professionals are in short supply; H-2A. Temporary agricultural workers coming to the U.S. to fill positions for which a temporary shortage of U.S. workers has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; H-2B. Temporary workers of various kinds coming to the U.S. to perform temporary jobs for which there is a shortage of available qualified U.S. workers; H-3. Temporary trainees; H-4. Spouses and children of H-1, H-2, or H-3 visa holders; I. Bona fide representatives of the foreign press coming to the U.S. to work solely in that capacity and their spouses and children; J-1. Exchange visitors coming to the U.S. to study, work, or train as part of an exchange program officially recognized by the U.S. Information Agency; J-2. Spouses and children of J-1 visa holders; KA. Fiance(e)s of U.S. citizens coming to the U.S. for the purpose of getting married; K-2. Minor, unmarried children of K-1 visa holders; K-3. Spouses of U.S. citizens who have filed both a fiance visa petition and a separate application to enter the U.S.; K-4. Minor, unmarried children of K-3 visa holders; LA. Intracompany transferees who work in positions as managers, executives, or persons with specialized knowledge; L-2. Spouses and children of L-1 visa holders; M-1. Vocational or other nonacademic students, other than language students; M-2. Spouses and children of M-1 visa holders; M-3. Citizens or residents of Mexico or Canada commuting to the U.S. to attend a vocational program; N-8. Parents of certain special immigrants; N-9. Children of certain special immigrants; NATO-1, NATO-2, NATO-3, NATO-4, and NATO-S. Associates coming to the U.S. under applicable provisions of the NATO Treaty and their spouses and children; NATO-6. Members of civilian components accompanying military forces on missions authorized under the NATO Treaty and their spouses and children; NATO-7. Attendants, servants, or personal employees of NATO-1 through NATO-6 visa holders and their spouses and children; O-1. Persons of extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics; O-2. Essential support staff of O-1 visa holders; O-3. Spouses and children of O-1 and O-2 visa holders; P-1. Internationally recognized athletes and entertainers and their essential support staff; P-2. Entertainers coming to perform in the U.S. through a government-recognized exchange program; P-3. Artists and entertainers coming to the U.S. in a group for the purpose of presenting culturally unique performances; P-4. Spouses and children of P-1, P-2, and P-3 visa holders; QA. Exchange visitors coming to the U.S. to participate in international cultural exchange programs; Q-2. Participants in the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program (Walsh visas); Q-3. Spouses and children of Q-1 visa holders; R-1. Ministers and other workers of recognized religions; R-2. Spouses and children of R-1 visa holders; S-1. People coming to the U.S. to supply critical information to federal or state authorities where it has been determined that their presence in the U.S. is essential to the success of a criminal investigation or prosecution; S-5 or S-6. People coming to the U.S. to provide critical information to federal authorities or a court, who will be in danger as a result of providing such information and are eligible to receive a reward for the information; S-7. Spouses and children of S visa holders; T. Women and children who are in the United States because they are victims of trafficking, who are cooperating with law enforcement, and who fear extreme hardship (such as retribution) if returned home; T-2, T-3. Spouses and children of victims of trafficking; TD. Spouses or children of TN visa holders; TN. NAFTA professionals from Canada or Mexico; U. Victims of criminal abuse in the U.S., who are cooperating with law enforcement; U-2, U-3. Spouses and children of U-1 visa holders; V. Spouses and minor unmarried children of lawful permanent residents who have been waiting three or more years to get a green card and whose initial visa petition was submitted to the INS before December 21, 2000. You can probably see that some of these visas will apply to larger groups of people than others. In this book, we have covered in detail those nonimmigrant visas utilized by the greatest majority of people. If you wish information on some of the lesser-used nonimmigrant visas, contact your USCIS local office or U.S. consulate, or see an attorney.

Edwards, Immigration Topicality Evidence, p.13
Only green card holders are immigrants; others are non-immigrants.

Ilona Bray, (Immigration Attorney), U.S. IMMIGRATION MADE EASY, 2015, 633. Though the general public usually calls any foreign-born newcomer to the United States an immigrant, the U.S. government prefers to think of immigrants as including only those people who have attained permanent residence or a green card. Nearly everyone else is called a nonimmigrant, even if they are in the United States.

Mark Amstutz, (Prof., Political Science, Wheaton College), JUST IMMIGRATION: AMERICAN POLICY IN CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE, 2017, 23-24. All persons admitted as immigrants are automatically legal permanent residents (LPRs), or "green card" recipients. This status allows immigrants to live and work permanently in the United States and to participate in the social, economic, and cultural life of the nation. LPRs, however, are not allowed to vote and are barred from receiving most welfare services. After several years of permanent residence, an LPR can pursue naturalization, a process that culminates in citizenship. In recent years, about one million aliens have been accepted annually as LPRs. This means that the total number of new legal residents is much greater than immigrant admissions. The reason for this is that every year the US allows hundreds of thousands of nonimmigrants in the United States to adjust their legal status. In 2013, for example, of the nearly one million aliens receiving LPR status, a majority (53.6 percent) of the applications were based on change in status, while a minority (46.4 percent) were for new arrivals.

Refugees are immigrants.

Stephanie Bohon, (Prof., Sociology, U. Tennessee), IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION, 2015, 4. Although "immigrant" refers generally to those who live in a country outside of their country of origin, some countries identify a broad array of immigrant status. For example, immigrants in the United States can be lawful permanent residents — those who are allowed to reside and work permanently in the United States; conditional permanent residents — those who have applied for, but not yet received, lawful permanent residence; and refugees and asylees.

The term, "migration," literally means to move into another space.

Eliot Dickinson, (Prof., Politics, Western Oregon U.), GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION: A WORLD IN MOTION, 2017, 5. Migration literally means "to move from one place to another." The root of the word, migra, comes from the Latin and is also found in the closely related words immigration (to enter, or in-migration), emigration (to depart, or out-migration), and remigration (to return, or return migration).

"Legal immigrants" are distinguished from those entering the country as "non-immigrants."

Tom Wong, (Prof., Political Science, U. California, San Diego), THE POLITICS OF IMMIGRATION: DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE, AND AMERICAN NATIONAL IDENTITY, 2016, 32-33. Legal admissions policies determine who is to admitted to the country and how many people will be allowed in. These policies cover non-immigrant admissions, which refer to temporary immigrants (e.g., foreign tourists and international students), and immigrant admissions, which refer to legal permanent residents (LPRs) (e.g., green card holders). Because the former determines not only who can enter the country but also who can remain and work permanently in the United States, as well as who can become a citizen, debates over legal admissions policies tend to center on immigrant admissions.

William Kandel, (Analyst, Congressional Research Service), PERMANENT LEGAL IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, Oct. 29, 2014. Retrieved Apr. 8, 2018 from https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/R42866.pdf. The two types of legal aliens are immigrants and nonimmigrants. As defined in the INA, immigrants are synonymous with legal permanent residents (LPRs) and refer to foreign nationals who come to live lawfully and permanently in the United States. The other major class of legal aliens are nonimmigrants—such as tourists, foreign students, diplomats, temporary agricultural workers, exchange visitors, or intracompany business personnel—who are admitted for a specific purpose and a temporary period of time.

Undocumented immigrants are in that status because of existing restrictions on legal immigration.

Walter Ewing, (Research Associate, Immigration Policy Center), GEORGETOWN JOURNAL OF LAW & PUBLIC POLICY, 2007, 434-435. While the security implications of undocumented migration and people smuggling may be nebulous, the causes are not. For the most part, undocumented immigration is the result of restrictions on legal immigration that stand between the supply of workers in one country and the demand for workers in another—particularly between neighboring nations such as the United States and Mexico that have long been linked through trade and labor migration.

Immigration includes five main categories.

Cassidy Cloninger, (JD), CAMPBELL LAW REVIEW, Spr. 2017, 417. Today, America's immigration system allows for five specific types of immigration: (1) family-based immigration; (2) employment-based immigration; (3) diversity immigration; (4) refugee and asylee immigration; and (5) other forms of humanitarian relief.
“LEGAL IMMIGRATION” IS DEFINED AS A PHRASE

The term, “Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs)” includes three categories: Family-based, employment-based, and humanitarian.

Tom Wong, (Prof., Political Science, U. California, San Diego), THE POLITICS OF IMMIGRATION: DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE, AND AMERICAN NATIONAL IDENTITY, 2016, 34. Understanding how LPRs are currently admitted to the United States helps explain what our legal admissions policies entail. The three main categories in which LPRs are admitted to the country are via family-based immigration, employment-based immigration, and humanitarian immigration.

Eamonn Hart, (JD Candidate), UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW, Fall 2015, 2122. To become a “legal” immigrant to the United States, as the general public understands the term, an immigrant must first obtain LPR status.

The term, “Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs)” includes four categories: Family-based, employment-based, refugees, and diversity admissions.

Peter Schuck, (Prof., Law, Yale Law School), ONE NATION DIVIDED: CLEAR THINKING ABOUT FIVE HARD ISSUES THAT DIVIDE US, 2017, 122. LPRs consist of four main streams. The largest is family-based (63.5 percent of the total), with about two-thirds of them entering—without numerical limitations and fairly automatically—as “immediate relatives”: spouses of, children of, and parents of adult children of U.S. citizens. The other categories are employment-based (14.9 percent); humanitarian, divided into refugees and asylees (13.2 percent); and so-called diversity admissions (5.3 percent). Two small subcategories within the employment-based category are for job-creating investors (1.1 percent) and a grab bag of “special” immigrants (0.8 percent). Accompanying family members get roughly two-thirds of the total visas in all categories; these “derivative” visas count against the total for each LPR category.

William Kandel, (Analyst, Congressional Research Service), PERMANENT LEGAL IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, Oct. 29, 2014. Retrieved Apr. 8, 2018 from https://fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/R42866.pdf. The INA provides for a permanent annual worldwide level of 675,000 legal permanent residents (LPRs), but this level is flexible and certain categories of LPRs are permitted to exceed the limits. The permanent worldwide immigrant level consists of the following components: family immigration, including immediate relatives of U.S. citizens and family-sponsored preference immigrants (480,000 plus certain unused employment-based preference numbers from the prior year); employment-based preference immigrants (140,000 plus certain unused family preference numbers from the prior year); and diversity immigrants (55,000). Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens as well as refugees and asylees who are adjusting status are exempt from direct numerical limits.

Legalization includes the effort to change the status of the undocumented to legal immigrants – the very purpose of reducing restrictions on legal immigration is to allow an expansion of those who are now legal immigrants.

Judith Resnick, (Prof., Law, Yale U.), IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND MIGRATION, 2017, 125. “Legalization” is typically used in reference to changing the status of those present in the country, but its deeper purchase would be to override the idea that border crossing without permission is illicit. Legal activities can, of course, be subjected to regulation, including penalties (such as civil fines or restitution) for noncompliance, rather than governed by regimes reliant on deportation and incarceration.

Legal immigration includes non-immigrants.

Peter Schuck, (Prof., Law, Yale Law School), ONE NATION DIVIDED: CLEAR THINKING ABOUT FIVE HARD ISSUES THAT DIVIDE US, 2017, 122. Legal immigration consists of two major categories: permanent resident admissions (LPRs), and temporary admissions of people who must show that they do not intend to remain (“non-immigrants”). In addition, the law recognizes dozens of other categories of immigrants who are “lawfully present” under a variety of conditions, most of whom have authorization to work.

William Kandel, (Immigration Specialist, U.S. Congressional Research Service), U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY: CHART BOOK OF KEY TRENDS, Mar. 14, 2016, 2. Legal immigration encompasses permanent immigrant admissions (e.g., employment-based or family-based immigrants) and temporary nonimmigrant admissions (e.g., guest workers, foreign students).
Patricia Sullivan, (Prof., Law, Western Michigan U. Law School), MICHIGAN BAR JOURNAL, Feb. 2018, 20. The path to lawful admission to the U.S. of citizens and nationals of other countries can be achieved generally through employment, a visa lottery, a favorable grant of asylum, a favorable grant of status by an immigration judge, or familial relationships. By way of background information, there are two ways to legally enter the United States: a nonimmigrant visa and an immigrant visa issued by a U.S. consulate abroad.

David Weissbrodt, (Prof., Law, U. Minn. Law School), IMMIGRATION LAW AND PROCEDURE IN A NUTSHELL, 2017, 137. Non-citizens lawfully admitted to the United States fall into one of three categories: (1) persons who seek admission for a limited period of time and usually for a limited purpose (known as "nonimmigrants"), (2) persons who want to become permanent residents of the U.S. (known as "immigrants"), and (3) refugees.

Family reunification is the prototypical example of legal immigration.

Tom Wong, (Prof., Political Science, U. California, San Diego), THE POLITICS OF IMMIGRATION: DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE, AND AMERICAN NATIONAL IDENTITY, 2016, 34-35. Immigration for the purpose of family reunification is one of the guiding principles of legal admissions policies in the United States. For example, even under the national origins quota system, exceptions were made, at least as a matter of legislative language, wherein certain "aliens ineligible to citizenship" could in fact enter the country if the person was "the wife, or the unmarried child under 18 years of age" of an otherwise admissible immigrant.

**TO**

“To” means to come from the outside into a place – it refers to a destination point.

Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, p. 1814. To: (Used as Prep.): In a direction toward so as to reach.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2071. To (as Prep.): Used for expressing destination or appointed end.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2071. To (as Prep.): used to express an object of inclination or desire.

Steven Kleinedler, (Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006, p. 1814. To: (Used as Prep.): Toward a given state.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2071. To (as Prep.): Used for expressing direction or motion, or direction toward something; in the direction of.

Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1745: To (Used as Prep.): Used to show a purpose or intention.

Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1745: To (Used as Prep.): Used to say where someone or something goes.

“TO” refers to a direction of movement.

Della Summers, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1745: To (Used as Prep.): Used to show in which direction something is in relation to something else.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 920. To (Used as Prep.): In the direction of

“TO” includes a situation where a destination point has already been reached.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2071. To (as Prep.): A motion or direction toward a point, person, place, or thing approached and reached.

“TO” includes a situation where something is already in contact with another place.

John Morse, (Editor), MERRIAM-WEBSTER’S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 1998, 1239. To (Used as Prep.): Used as a function word to indicate contact or proximity.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 920. To (Used as Prep.): Can show that that something is on or around something.

“TO” means “in connection with.”

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2008, 920. To (Used as Prep.): In connection with