

# Warren Introducing Bicameral U.S. Citizenship Act of 2021 to Overhaul American Immigration System

U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) joined Senator Bob Menendez (D-N.J.) and Congresswoman Linda Sánchez (D-Calif.) today in introducing the bicameral U.S. Citizenship Act of 2021, President Biden's bold, inclusive, and humane framework for the future of the United States immigration system.

"Even before the cruelty of the last four years, our country desperately needed to take big, bold steps for an immigration system that reflects our values. By providing a path to citizenship for 11 million undocumented people and instituting a host of other reforms, the U.S. Citizenship Act helps accomplish that critical goal," said Senator Warren.

The legislation would provide millions of hardworking, undocumented immigrants with a pathway to citizenship, including Dreamers, Temporary Protective Status (TPS) recipients, and essential workers who have made enormous sacrifices during the pandemic; prioritize family reunification and keeping families together; and bolster the country's long-term economic growth. The bill would also equip the country to responsibly and effectively manage the border with smart and effective investments, address root causes of migration that force people to leave Central America, and restore the United States' commitment to human rights.

"As the son of Cuban immigrants who fled an oppressive regime for a better life in the United States, I have dedicated much of my career in Congress, both in the House and the Senate, fighting for the dignity of immigrant families in New Jersey

and all across America. Immigrants contribute greatly to our country and society; they own businesses, pay taxes and teach our children, they are our coworkers, neighbors and friends,” said Sen. Menendez. “We have an historic opportunity to finally enact bold immigration reform that leaves no one behind, addresses root causes of migration, and safeguards our country’s national security. We have a moral and economic imperative to get this done once and for all.”

“I am deeply proud to introduce the U.S. Citizenship Act in the House of Representative today, a vision that provides long-overdue permanent protections, and restores humanity and American values to our immigration system,” said Rep. Sánchez. “I am the daughter of immigrant parents from Mexico, this is personal to me. I have dedicated my career to building an immigration system that lets people live without fear, and a system that gives immigrants – like my parents – who sought a better life and contribute to our nation a fair opportunity to thrive. After all, immigration reform isn’t just about policy changes and politics-as-usual, it’s about people: our loved ones, friends, and neighbors who have been living in our communities and contributing to our country for decades. They deserve real relief. With President Biden’s leadership and vision, Democratic majorities in both Chambers, and the support of the majority of Americans: this is our moment to finally deliver big, bold, and inclusive immigration reform that our nation and its people deserve.”

The U.S. Citizenship Act of 2021 establishes a moral and economic imperative and a vision of immigration reform that is expansive and inclusive:

- Creates an earned roadmap to citizenship for all 11 million undocumented immigrants, providing Dreamers, TPS holders, and some farmworkers with an expedited three-year path to citizenship, and giving all other undocumented immigrants who pass background checks and pay taxes with an eight-year path to citizenship without fear of deportation.

– Reforms family-based immigration system to keep families together by recapturing visas from previous years to clear backlogs, including spouses and children of green card holders as immediate family members, and increasing per-country caps for family-based immigration. It also eliminates discrimination facing LGBTQ+ families, provides protections for orphans, widows and children, allows immigrants with approved family-sponsorship petitions to join family in the U.S. on a temporary basis while they wait for green cards to become available.

– Grows our economy by making changes to the employment-based immigration system, eliminating per-country caps, making it easier for STEM advanced degree holders from U.S. universities to stay, improving access to green cards for workers in lower-wage industries, and giving dependents of H-1B holders work authorization, and preventing children of H-1B holders from aging out of the system. The bill also creates a pilot program to stimulate regional economic development and incentivizes higher wages for non-immigrant, high-skilled visas to prevent unfair competition with American workers.

– Increases funding for immigrant integration initiatives and supports state and local governments, NGOs, and other community organizations that conduct inclusion programs, provide English language assistance, and make available naturalization resources to immigrant communities.

– Protects workers from exploitation and improves the employment verification process by requiring the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Labor to establish a commission involving labor, employer, and civil rights organizations to help improve the employment verification process and granting workers who suffer serious labor violations greater access to U visa relief.

– Supports asylum seekers and other vulnerable populations by eliminating the one-year deadline for filing asylum claims,

reducing asylum application backlogs, increasing protections for U visa, T visa, and VAWA applicants, including by raising the cap on U visas from 10,000 to 30,000.

The U.S. Citizenship Act of 2021 also addresses the root causes of migration and prioritizes U.S. national security:

- Addresses the root causes of migration from Central America by funding the President's four-year plan to increase assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras conditioned on their ability to reduce the corruption, violence, poverty, and famine that now causes people to flee.
- Creates safe and legal channels for people to seek protection, so they can apply for legal status in Central America instead of making the dangerous journey north. The bill also re-institutes the Central American Minors program to reunite children with U.S. relatives and creates a Central American Family Reunification Parole Program to more quickly unite families with approved family sponsorship petitions.
- Cracks down on bad actors by enhancing the ability to prosecute individuals involved in smuggling, narcotics and trafficking networks who are responsible for drugs flowing into our country and the exploitation of migrants. It will also expand transnational anti-gang task forces in Central America.
- Improves the immigration courts and protects vulnerable individuals by expanding family case management programs, reducing immigration court backlogs, expanding training for immigration judges, and improving technology for immigration courts. It also restores fairness and balance to our immigration system by providing judges and adjudicators with discretion to review cases and grant relief to deserving individuals, and also gives funding for school districts educating unaccompanied children.
- Modernizes and manages the border effectively through the

use of technology that enhances our ability to detect contraband and counter transnational criminal networks since illicit drugs are most likely to be smuggled through legal ports of entry. It also authorizes and provides funding for plans to improve infrastructure at ports of entry to enhance the ability to process asylum seekers and detect, interdict, disrupt and prevent narcotics from entering the United States.

– Protects border communities by providing for additional rescue beacons to prevent needless deaths along the border, requiring agent training and oversight to investigate criminal and administrative misconduct, and requiring department-wide policies governing the use of force. It also authorizes and provides funding for DHS, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and nongovernmental experts, to develop guidelines and protocols for standards of care for individuals, families, and children in CBP custody.

This legislation is also cosponsored by Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-N.Y.), Majority Whip Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), Sens. Alex Padilla (D-Calif.), Ben Ray Luján (D-N.M.), Cory Booker (D-N.J.), Mazie Hirono (D-Hawaii), Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.), Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.), Kirsten Gillibrand (D-N.Y.), Richard Blumenthal (D-Conn.), Chris Coons (D-Del.), Tammy Baldwin (D-Wisc.), Michael Bennett (D-Colo.), Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.), Brian Schatz (D-Hawaii), Ed Markey (D-Mass.), Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), John Hickenlooper (D-Colo.), Jacky Rosen (D-Nev.), Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), Tina Smith (D-Minn.), and Tammy Duckworth (D-Ill.).

In the U.S. House of Representatives, this legislation is cosponsored by Representatives Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.), Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-Calif.), Nydia M. Velázquez (D-N.Y.), Yvette Clarke (D-N.Y.), Karen Bass (D-Calif.), Judy Chu (D-Calif.), Raul Ruiz (D-Calif.), Grace F. Napolitano (D-Calif.), Adriano Espaillat (D-N.Y.), Salud Carbajal (D-Calif.), Juan Vargas (D-Calif.), Jimmy Gomez (D-Calif.), Ruben Gallego (D-Ariz.), J. Luis Correa (D-Calif.), Pete Aguilar (D-Calif.), Veronica

Escobar (D-Texas), Sylvia R. Garcia (D-Texas), Tony Cárdenas (D-Calif.), Teresa Leger Fernández (D-N.M.), Joaquin Castro (D-Texas), Nanette Diaz Barragán (D-Calif.), Filemon Vela (D-Texas), Darren Soto (D-Fla.), Mike Levin (D-Calif.), Jim Costa (D-Calif.), Ritchie Torres (D-N.Y.), Albio Sires (D-N.J.), Lori Trahan (D-Mass.), Gregorio Kilil Camacho Sablan (D-M.P.), Michael F.Q. San Nicolas (D-Guam), Katherine Clark (D-Mass.), Jerrold Nadler (D-N.Y.), James P. McGovern (D-Mass.), Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-N.J.), Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-Fla.), Peter Welch (D-Vt.), Suzanne Bonamici (D-Ore.), Mary Gay Scanlon (D-Pa.), Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-Del.), Kathy Manning (D-N.C.), Steven Horsford (D-Nev.), Gerald E. Connolly (D-Va.), Jimmy Panetta (D-Calif.), Mark Takano (D-Calif.), Diana DeGette (D-Colo.), Brenda L. Lawrence (D-Mich.), Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.), Sara Jacobs (D-Calif.), Bradley Schneider (D-Ill.), Ted W. Lieu (D-Calif.), Frederica S. Wilson (D-Fla.), Jerry McNerney (D-Calif.), Adam B. Schiff (D-Calif.), Betty McCollum (D-Minn.), Val B. Demings (D-Fla.), Al Green (D-Texas), Tom Suozzi (D-N.Y.), Marie Newman (D-Ill.), Dwight Evans (D-Pa.), Carolyn B. Maloney (D-N.Y.), Gregory Meeks (D-N.Y.), Anthony G. Brown (D-Md.), Nikema Williams (D-Ga.), Joe Neguse (D-Colo.), Donald S. Beyer, Jr. (D-Va.), Eric Swalwell (D-Calif.), David Trone (D-Md.), Lois Frankel (D-Fla.), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-N.J.), John Garamendi (D-Calif.), Dina Titus (D-Nev.), Danny K. Davis (D-Ill.), Doris Matsui (D-Calif.), David N. Cicilline (D-R.I.), Deborah Ross (D-N.C.), Mondaire Jones (D-N.Y.), Marc A. Veasey (D-Texas), Earl Blumenauer (D-Ore.), Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr. (D-Ga.), and Stacey E. Plaskett (D-V.I.).