Sewing Class for Refugee Students in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, 1918

Junior Red Cross Members in Des Moines, Iowa, Packing Sweaters for War Refugees, between 1942 and 1943

“900,000 Plus, Arab Refugees’ Hebrews, Christians Attention,” The Detroit Tribune, 7 December 1957.

Courtesy of Library of Congress
FOR RELEASE AT 12 noon PDT
3 pm EDT

APRIL 3, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(San Diego, California)

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

We are seeing a great human tragedy as untold numbers of Vietnamese flee the North Vietnamese onslaught. The United States has been doing and will continue to do its utmost to assist these people.

I have directed all available naval ships to stand off Indochina to do whatever is necessary to assist. We have appealed to the United Nations to use its moral influence to permit these innocent people to leave, and we call on North Vietnam to permit the movement of refugees to areas of their choice.

While I have been in California I have been spending many hours on the refugee problem and our humanitarian efforts. I have directed that money from a $2 million special foreign aid children's fund be made available to fly 2,000 South Vietnamese orphans to the United States as soon as possible.

I have also directed American officials in Saigon to act immediately to cut red tape and bureaucratic obstacles preventing these children from coming to the United States.

I have directed that C-5A planes and other aircraft, especially equipped to care for these orphans during the flight, be sent to Saigon. I expect the flights to begin within the next 36 to 48 hours. These orphans will be flown to Travis Air Force Base and other bases on the West Coast and cared for there.

These 2,000 Vietnamese orphans are all in the process of being adopted by American families.

This is the least we can do, and we will do much, much more.

#   #   #
MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE THEODORE C. MARRS
Special Assistant to the President
for Human Resources
The White House

SUBJECT: A.I.D. Efforts to Airlift Vietnamese Orphans to the United States

Dear Mr. Marrs,

I am pleased to inform you that A.I.D. is working with the Republic of Vietnam to expedite transportation to the United States for about 2,000 Vietnamese orphans now in Saigon. I have directed that funds from a $2 million children's assistance allocation be used to airlift them in suitable and safe aircraft as soon as possible, and that the USAID Mission in Saigon move immediately to cut through any red tape or bureaucratic obstacles.

These orphans are now in the custody of licensed adoption agencies operating in Vietnam. They were already in the process of adoption by American families living in various parts of the United States. Those few who do not have families arranged will be placed with families now on waiting lists of the agencies.

We do not now need foster care homes or additional sponsoring families. Adoption agencies involved which have U.S. offices will be contacting the prospective parents.

Inquiries from families in the U.S. who are in the process of adopting Vietnamese children should be made to the appropriate adoption agencies. (A list is attached).

Sincerely,
Daniel Parker
The Administrator

Vietnamese Babies in Carriers on an Airplane to America, April 5, 1975

Hearing on
H.R. 2816 - Refugee Legislation

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1979

U. S. House of Representatives,
Committee on the Judiciary,
Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees,
and International Law,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10:45 a.m. in room 2237 of the
Rayburn House Office Building; the Honorable Elizabeth Holtzman,
chairperson of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Representatives Holtzman, Harris, Fish, Butler,
and Lungren.

* * *

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, 24 May 1979
Ms. Holtzman. The subcommittee will commence the
final day of hearings on legislation that I, along with Chairman
Peter Rodino, have introduced on behalf of the Carter
administration.

We are very proud today to hear from several state
governments and, in particular, the governor of Iowa, the
Honorable Robert Ray, who will be accompanied by a representa-
tive of Michigan’s governor, the Honorable William Milliken.

I would like to congratulate Governor Ray on what I
understand is a very successful refugee resettlement program
in Iowa, and his active involvement in the program.

Clearly the success of the effort depends in large
part on the leadership and personal initiative of the governor
and his staff, as well as those responsible in the various
resettlement communities.

I hope this legislation will serve to establish more
permanent legislation to ensure more successful resettlement
and better cooperation between federal and state governments.

We now invite Governor Ray to come forward. We understand
Congressman Jim Leach will introduce him to the committee.

Congressman Leach, we are very pleased to have you here.
STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ROBERT D. RAY, GOVERNOR OF
IOWA; accompanied by JOYCE SAVALE, JAMES JORDAN,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO HONORABLE WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN,
GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN, and KENNETH QUINN.

Mr. Leach. Thank you.

Madam Chairwoman, I am very pleased to introduce to the
subcommittee Governor Ray. Iowa has the most comprehensive
and probably successful refugee program of any state in the
country. This past January I had the privilege to visit
Northeast Thailand and met many of those from whose groups
the majority of refugees in Iowa come. I visited particularly
five or six families who were making final preparations to
come to Iowa.

On behalf of the state and governor, I conveyed to these
families our respect for their goals and the state of Iowa's
desire to help. I will never forget the statement of one of
the leaders who said, "Yes, Governor Ray, I hear good things
about him from my cousin in Des Moines."

I would like to stress that people around the world are
hearing good things about Governor Robert Ray. He is the senior
elected administrative leader in America today. He's combined
a unique blend of fiscal conservatism with basic human
compassion.

Not only has he taken the lead in the governors'
conferences in the refugee issue, he's taken the lead on the
governors' conference on the D.C. voting rights bill.

We feel strongly that we should not have a disenfranchised group of people in this country.

We should also have a country where people are welcome.

This is a country of immigrants.

With that, I would like to introduce Governor Ray.

Mr. Holtzman. Thank you very much, Congressman Leach.

Governor Ray, we are again very happy to have you here and to hear your testimony.

Governor Ray. Madam Chairwoman, thank you very much.

Jim Leach, thank you. It is very generous, your comments.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to come before you today to comment on H.R. 2916, a bill to revise this country's refugee policy and to provide you with some information about Iowa's refugee resettlement program.

I would like to introduce to you those who are accompanying me today.

First, to my right and to your left, is Mr. James Jordan, who is the executive assistant to Governor William Milliken of Michigan. Mr. Jordan is here as a personal representative of Governor Milliken, and with your permission would like to read a statement from the governor on this particular issue following my testimony.

To my left, on the other side of Congressman Leach, is Mr. Kenneth Quinn, a career Foreign Service Officer assigned...
to my office under the Pearson Program. Mr. Quinn worked on the refugee program while serving at the National Security Council and State Department, and now acts as my principal staff representative on this subject.

Colleen Shearer, who is the head of the Iowa Department of Job Services and Director of the Iowa Refugee Service Center, had planned to be with me today, but was unable to be present. Ms. Shearer has been the driving force behind the Iowa program since its inception in 1975.

At the outset, I want to state unequivocally that I attach great importance to the work in which you are involved.

The plight of the people fleeing Communism in Indochina is truly a momentous question facing the Congress and the American people. Human lives are at stake. Already hundreds, if not thousands -- the majority women and children -- have perished at sea.

Our need to come to the aid of these people is the main reason I come before you today. Our response to this problem will to a large degree determine whether more lives are lost or saved.

I fully realize that you, Madam Chairwoman, and the members of this committee are acutely aware of the gravity of this issue. The concern you and Representative Fish exhibited for the plight of these unfortunate people and your efforts to discern the level of their suffering during your recent
trip to Southeast Asia are well known to many of us.

I also believe it is important for your committee to have
input from the states on the matter of refugee resettlement.
For, while it is the President and the Attorney General who
decide to admit the refugees, and the Congress that appropriates
the money to move them here, it is ultimately the states which
receive them.

We -- and here I am referring to both the public and
private sectors -- are responsible for educating, employing
and caring for them. We therefore have accumulated a great deal
of experience which should be useful to you in your deliberations.

With that in mind, let me turn to our experiences in
Iowa and briefly outline the history and direction of our
program. The story of refugee resettlement in Iowa began in
July 1975 when the administration in Washington indicated
that refugees were not being resettled as quickly as they
were moving into camps.

President Ford asked the nation's governors what we
might do to aid in this process. We determined that we could
be of help and I decided that the state of Iowa would become
a primary agency for resettlement and authorized our entry
into a contract with the State Department.

The next step was to locate the refugees to come to
Iowa. Through Iowans working in one of the refugee camps,
we learned of a community of people -- perhaps a tribe would
be a better word -- known as the Tai Dam or Black Tai. There
were approximately 1400 of these mountain people who had lived
in the highlands of Vietnam and China for generations, but who
had fled to Laos in 1954 after the Communist takeover of
Hanoi.

After careful consideration we decided we would bring
the Tai Dam to Iowa. By accepting them as a group -- what is
referred to as a cluster resettlement -- we hoped to achieve
several goals:

First, we felt the Tai Dam's cultural heritage and social
structure could be preserved if they were resettled in one
area. Otherwise, they faced dispersal to all parts of the
United States with little chance of maintaining their identity.

Secondly, keeping their ethnic and tribal structure
intact, we felt, would provide a mutually reinforcing support
system as the refugees made the difficult adjustment to a
new culture.

I am happy to report to you that both of those goals were
achieved and the resettlement of the Tai Dam has been beyond
expectation. These people have become productive,
contribute members of our society, paying taxes and earning
their own way. A survey recently conducted indicated that
over one-third of the families are purchasing their own homes.
There has been little need for welfare assistance and all
Iowa Governor Robert Ray’s Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.8)

seeking work are gainfully employed.

We are pleased with this record and I would like to take just a moment to outline some of the salient points which contributed to it.

Great credit for this performance must go to the sponsors, those Iowans who voluntarily came forward to accept the moral commitment of helping a refugee family start anew. Without their selfless devotion and giving, this would not have been possible. The sponsors were and remain the first crucial ingredient in any resettlement effort.

A second factor on which I place considerable emphasis is the “job orientation” we gave to the refugee program. As I mentioned earlier, Mrs. Shearer, the director of the Iowa program, is also the head of our Department of Job Service. We have endeavored to establish close ties between these agencies.

For example, we have hired specialists to work both in our Refugee Service Center and in the Job Service Department to counsel the refugees on employment and to help them find jobs.

This linkage has been invaluable in creating a work climate rather than a welfare climate, as I understand has occurred in many other areas.

I cannot overemphasize the importance I attach to inculcating these new arrivals with a work ethic -- not really hard to do, inasmuch as that has been their custom in
the past. But like anyone else, they are susceptible to the
pernicious temptation of something for nothing. We cannot
claim 100 percent effectiveness, but our low cash assistance
figures for the Tai Dam over the past four years testifies
to the efficacy of this approach.

A third factor in our success has been the outreach work
done by the caseworkers of our Refugee Service Center. Once a
refugee is transferred to his or her sponsor, we do not consider
our obligation ended.

In fact, we considered follow-up to be an essential
part of the resettlement process. By maintaining this
relatively small and inexpensive office, the refugee knows he or
she always has a place to turn for help and assistance, if
needed; and we have a way of following that person’s progress
and the capability to step in with guidance and counseling,
should that need arise.

I would be remiss if I did not also mention at this
point the valuable work being done in Iowa, and across the
country, by the voluntary agencies who have resettled the
majority of the refugees in the country. We enjoy a close
working relationship with these groups who have done so much
for the refugee program.

Finally, of course, we must recognize the refugees
themselves. They are the ones who must struggle to make
the adjustment. They are the ones who must work the long hours
mostly at entry level wages. They are the ones who must
ensure the difficulties that all immigrants undergo. In the
final analysis, our success is their success, and vice versa.

It was based on this initial success that we considered
taking further action last December to assist the "boat
people" who were fleeing Vietnam in increasing numbers by sea,
often in frail boats unsuited for such an arduous journey.
Because the refugees were arriving at a far faster rate
than we and other free world countries were accepting them,
local Malaysian officials began pushing boats back out to sea.

Some of them broke up under the merciless pounding of
the waves and in one short period over 400 people drowned.
Thousands of others -- the lucky ones -- are languishing in
camps such as the little strip of sand beach at Pilau
Bidong, which has been dubbed the 'Island of the Hopeless.'

This suffering was brought vividly home to me in a
television documentary prepared by CBS newsman Ed Bradley
which aired on January 16.

After watching it, I saw that we really only had
two choices: we could either turn our backs as countless
others suffered and died, or we could extend a hand to help,
and in so doing prevent tragic loss of innocent lives.

Actually, I saw only one real choice. I wrote to
President Carter January 17, informing him that Iowa would
resettle an additional 1500 refugees during this year. In this
Resolution of the Republican Governors Association Regarding Cambodia, November 20, 1979

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION REGARDING CAMBODIA

By Governor Robert D. Ray of Iowa

WHEREAS, as many as two million Cambodians may have perished over the past four years due to the policies of the former Communist government; and

WHEREAS, another two million face possible starvation from the famine that may result from the fighting between Vietnamese and Cambodian forces; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of refugees inside Thailand and along the Thai-Cambodian border are in need of food and medicine; and

WHEREAS, the authorities in Phnom Penh have refused to open a land route into Cambodia from Thailand over which needed assistance could reach these innocent people who are suffering;

NOW, THEREFORE, We the Republican Governors assembled do hereby

EXPRESS support for the efforts of our government to provide food, medicine and other assistance to the Cambodian people;

URGE the authorities in Phnom Penh to open a land route from Thailand into Cambodia to allow supplies to move expeditiously to those people most in need;

COMMEND the government of Thailand for its willingness to admit refugees into its country;

ENCOURAGE the American people to have compassion for the plight of these unfortunate refugees and to give generously to appeals by religious and private organizations in the United States on behalf of them.

Unanimously adopted November 20, 1979 at the Annual Winter Conference in Austin, Texas.

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, 20 November 1979
YOUR DOLLAR WILL HELP KEEP A PEOPLE FROM DYING.

THE PEOPLE OF CAMBODIA ARE STARVING. THEIR ONCE RICH LAND IS NOW PRACTICALLY BARREN. MANY PEOPLE WAIT HELPLESSLY IN REFUGEE CAMPS IN THAILAND. DISEASE SPREADS. PEOPLE ARE DYING.

ONE DOLLAR FROM YOU CAN HELP CHANGE THESE THINGS. YOUR DOLLAR CAN BUY 6 POUNDS OF RICE. ENOUGH FOR 13 PEOPLE FOR ONE DAY. YOUR DOLLAR CAN BUY SEEDS FOR PLANTING OR SIMPLE TOOLS. SO THE PEOPLE CAN TILL THEIR OWN LAND AGAIN AND REPLACE THE PRIDE THAT WAS LOST.

YOUR DOLLAR WILL HELP BREATHE LIFE INTO A COUNTRY RAVAGED BY WAR, FAMINE AND DISEASE.

RIGHT NOW A NATIONWIDE EFFORT IS UNDERWAY TO HELP KEEP CAMBODIA FROM DYING. AN EFFORT THAT INCLUDES BUSINESS AND LABOR, CHURCH AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND PEOPLE LIKE YOU. PLEASE GIVE TODAY. MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AGENCY OF YOUR CHOICE AND MAIL TO THE NATIONAL CAMBODIA CRISIS COMMITTEE.

YOUR DOLLAR HAS THE POWER TO HELP KEEP AN ENTIRE NATION FROM DYING. WHEN HAS ONE DOLLAR EVER BEEN WORTH SO MUCH?

IN CAMBODIA YOUR DOLLAR IS PRICELESS.

THE NATIONAL CAMBODIA CRISIS COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 242, WASHINGTON, DC 20044


Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, National Cambodia Crisis Committee, Date Unknown
Refugees Days Full While in Greenbelt

Newspaper Article, August 1, 1940

Refugees Days Full While in Greenbelt,
Greenbelt Cooperative, 1 August 1940.
Courtesy of Library of Congress
MEMO

from

E. L. Colton
Attorney at Law

101 Executive Plaza Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
(319) 393-9330

HONORABLE ROBERT RAY, GOVERNOR
CAPITOL BUILDING
DES MOINES, IA

WED MAY 7, 1980
Re: Cuban Refugees

Dear Governor Ray:

I gave money to help the Vietnam refugees and would like to have the same opportunity to help the Cuban refugees. I urge you to initiate an effort for the Cuban refugees similar to that you promoted for the Vietnam refugees.

Respectfully yours,

Eldon L. Colton

ELC/bay

Form PP-95 The Drawing Board, Inc., Box 505, Dallas, Texas

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, Colton, E.L., 7 May 1980
May 13, 1980

Governor Robert D. Ray  
Terrace Hill  
Des Moines, Iowa  
      50312

If a vote of the Iowa people could be taken we would bet that over 90% of the Iowa people would disapprove of the boat people in Iowa to be supported by our tax dollars.

Let's hope you do not bring the Cubans here. They should not even be brought into the United States. We can feel sorry for them but we have enough of our own to care for. If we can't help them in their own country than it is just too bad.

If we have so much money to feed these people than why not relieve the tax burden for the middle class working people.

I can see why a lot of our good young people do not want to sign up for the draft. If war should break out why should they defend these foreigners.

Let's start to take care of our own—I am 65 and have to continue to work and at that I can barely make ends meet. Thank God I still have my health.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John Stuhr  
3519 Ave. B  
Co. Bluffs, Ia  
51501

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, 13 May, 1980
5-22-80

Mr. Robert D. Ray:

I feel Iowa, a place to grow, is just possible referring to the crops. Because of the good rich land. Not a place for large numbers of non-English speaking refugees. Our state, like others is having an economic problem. State employees are not getting raises that should be due to the economy. Yet we are expected to open our arms and wallets to these Cubans and Vietnamese. Please step up. It could make the state more depressed. Tax payer's money should not be used for such purposes with our own voting on it. Roads need repaired, mentally and physically problem people need.
The money first. It's nice to be a good Christian but religion and politics do not mix.

Please stop allowing this. I was told we have a population problem already.

A concerned citizen of Iowa

Mrs. Ronald Knode
1706 Iowa
Cedar, IA 50613
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Nance:

I have learned with great sadness of the death of your son, Sergeant Kenneth E. Nance.

I realize that words alone are of little comfort in so great a loss. Your son will be remembered as a dedicated American who faced the dangers of his profession so that other people might have the opportunity to live in the freedom we enjoy. His dedication to freedom will inspire other men to a new appreciation of its blessings and provide a new determination to enjoy them.

Mrs. Ford and I want you to know that you and your loved ones are in our thoughts and in our hearts. We pray that the eternal respect and gratitude your son has so tragically earned will sustain and comfort you in the days ahead.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Nance
1274 East Mendocino Street
Altadena, California 91001

AFMPC/DPMSC

Colonel Gratch
Lt Colonel Murphy
114TH CONGRESS
2d SESSION

H.R. 5816

To suspend, and subsequently terminate, the admission of certain refugees, to examine the impact on the national security of the United States of admitting refugees, to examine the costs of providing benefits to such individuals, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 14, 2016

Mr. BACH (for himself; Mr. ABRAHAM, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BRAT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CRAIN, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. PARENTHOLD, Mr. GOEMBRET, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HARRELL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HECKSCHER, Mr. SANCHEZ of Texas, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. YUDELSON, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. NEUHABER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PUTZINGER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WALORSKI, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ZINGER, Mr. CARVER of Georgia, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. SANFORD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A BILL

To suspend, and subsequently terminate, the admission of certain refugees, to examine the impact on the national security of the United States of admitting refugees, to examine the costs of providing benefits to such individuals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
atives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

“H.R. 5816 - To suspend, and subsequently terminate, the admission of certain refugees, to examine the impact on the national security of the United States of admitting refugees, to examine the costs of providing benefits to such individuals, and for other purposes,” 14 July 2016. **Courtesy of U.S. Congress**
H.R. 5816 - To Suspend, and Subsequently Terminate, the Admission of Certain Refugees, July 14, 2016 (Pg.2)

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Resettlement Accountability National Security Prioritization Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF ADMISSION OF CERTAIN REFUGEES.

(a) SUSPENSION.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and ending on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security may only admit into the United States a covered alien following the enactment of a joint resolution which gives the Secretary authority to admit such aliens, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves of the admission of covered aliens (as such term is defined in section 2 of the Resettlement Accountability National Security Prioritization Act of 2016 for a period beginning on the date of the enactment of this resolution, and ending on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of the Resettlement Accountability National Security Prioritization Act of 2016.”.

(b) TERMINATION.—Beginning on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, no covered alien may be admitted to the United States.

(c) COVERED ALIEN DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered alien” means an alien applying for admission to the United States as a refugee who—
(1) is a national of Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria, or Yemen; or
(2) has no nationality and whose last habitual residence was in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria, or Yemen.

SEC. 3. REPORTS.
(a) REPORT ON NATIONAL SECURITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the impact on the national security of the United States of admitting aliens under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157).

(b) REPORT ON THE COST OF PROVIDING BENEFITS TO REFUGEES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes, for the 10-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, for aliens admitted into the United States under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157), the following information:

(1) The average duration for which such an alien received benefits under a program described in section 4.
(2) The percentage of such aliens who received benefits under a program described in section 4.

(3) The cost, per year, to each program described in section 4 for such aliens.

(4) The number of such aliens who paid Federal income tax or Federal employment tax during the first year after being admitted to the United States.

(5) The cost, per year, to the program described in paragraph (5) of section 4 for such aliens.

(6) The number and percentage of such aliens who received benefits under a program described in section 4—

(A) 2 years after being admitted to the United States;

(B) 5 years after being admitted to the United States; and

(C) 10 years after being admitted to the United States.

(7) The cost, per year, to the Federal Government, to State governments, and to units of local government of providing other benefits and services, directly or indirectly, to such aliens.

(8) The cost, per year, to the Federal Government, to State governments, and to units of local government,
government of admitting such aliens, other than the
cost described in paragraph (7).

SEC. 4. BENEFIT PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.

The programs described under this section are as fol-
lows:

(1) The Medicare program under title XVIII of
the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.).

(2) The Medicaid program under title XIX of
the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(3) Disability insurance benefits under title II
of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402 et seq.).

(4) The supplemental nutrition assistance pro-
gram under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7
U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(5) Rental assistance under section 8 of the
United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C.
1437f).
Executive Order Protecting The Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into The United States

NATIONAL SECURITY & DEFENSE

Issued on March 6, 2017

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq., and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and to protect the Nation from terrorist activities by foreign nationals admitted to the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy and Purpose. (a) It is the policy of the United States to protect its citizens from terrorist attacks, including those committed by foreign nationals. The screening and vetting protocols and procedures associated with the visa-issuance process and the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) play a crucial role in detecting foreign nationals who may commit, aid, or support acts of terrorism and in preventing those individuals from entering the United States. It is therefore the policy of the United States to improve the screening and vetting protocols and procedures associated with the visa-issuance process and the USRAP.

(b) On January 27, 2017, to implement this policy, I issued Executive Order 13769 (Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States).

(i) Among other actions, Executive Order 13769 suspended for 90 days the entry of certain aliens from seven countries: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. These are countries that had already been identified as presenting heightened concerns about terrorism and travel to the United States. Specifically, the suspension applied to countries referred to in, or designated under, section 217(a)(12) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1187(a)(12), in which Congress restricted use of the Visa Waiver Program for nationals of, and aliens recently present in, (A) Iraq or Syria, (B) any country designated by the Secretary of State as a state sponsor of terrorism (currently Iran, Syria, and Sudan), and (C) any other country designated as a country of concern by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence. In 2016, the Secretary of Homeland Security designated Libya, Somalia, and Yemen as additional countries of concern for travel purposes, based on consideration of three statutory factors related to terrorism and national security: “(I) whether the presence of an alien in the country or area increases the likelihood that the alien is a credible threat to the national security of the United States; (II) whether a foreign terrorist organization has a significant
President Donald Trump’s Executive Order about Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States, March 6, 2017 (Pg.2)

presence in the country or area; and (III) whether the country or area is a safe haven for terrorists.” 8 U.S.C. 1187(a)(12)(D)(ii). Additionally, Members of Congress have expressed concerns about screening and vetting procedures following recent terrorist attacks in this country and in Europe.

(ii) In ordering the temporary suspension of entry described in subsection (b)(i) of this section, I exercised my authority under Article II of the Constitution and under section 212(f) of the INA, which provides in relevant part: “Whenever the President finds that the entry of any aliens or of any class of aliens into the United States would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, he may by proclamation, and for such period as he shall deem necessary, suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens as immigrants or nonimmigrants, or impose on the entry of aliens any restrictions he may deem to be appropriate.” 8 U.S.C. 1182(f). Under these authorities, I determined that, for a brief period of 90 days, while existing screening and vetting procedures were under review, the entry into the United States of certain aliens from the seven identified countries — each afflicted by terrorism in a manner that compromised the ability of the United States to rely on normal decision-making procedures about travel to the United States — would be detrimental to the interests of the United States. Nonetheless, I permitted the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to grant case-by-case waivers when they determined that it was in the national interest to do so.

(iii) Executive Order 13769 also suspended the USRAP for 120 days. Terrorist groups have sought to infiltrate several nations through refugee programs. Accordingly, I temporarily suspended the USRAP pending a review of our procedures for screening and vetting refugees. Nonetheless, I permitted the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to jointly grant case-by-case waivers when they determined that it was in the national interest to do so.

(iv) Executive Order 13769 did not provide a basis for discriminating for or against members of any particular religion. While that order allowed for prioritization of refugee claims from members of persecuted religious minority groups, that priority applied to refugees from every nation, including those in which Islam is a minority religion, and it applied to minority sects within a religion. That order was not motivated by animus toward any religion, but was instead intended to protect the ability of religious minorities — whoever they are and wherever they reside — to avail themselves of the USRAP in light of their particular challenges and circumstances.

(c) The implementation of Executive Order 13769 has been delayed by litigation. Most significantly, enforcement of critical provisions of that order has been temporarily halted by court orders that apply nationwide and extend even to foreign nationals with no prior or substantial connection to the United States. On February 9, 2017, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit declined to stay or narrow one such order pending the outcome of further judicial proceedings, while noting that the “political branches are far better equipped to make appropriate distinctions” about who should be covered by a suspension of entry or of refugee admissions.

“Executive Order Protecting The Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into The United States,” 6 March 2017. Courtesy of White House
(d) Nationals from the countries previously identified under section 217(a)(12) of the INA warrant additional scrutiny in connection with our immigration policies because the conditions in these countries present heightened threats. Each of these countries is a state sponsor of terrorism, and has been significantly compromised by terrorist organizations, or contains active conflict zones. Any of these circumstances diminishes the foreign government’s willingness or ability to share or validate important information about individuals seeking to travel to the United States. Moreover, the significant presence in each of these countries of terrorist organizations, their members, and others exposed to those organizations increases the chance that conditions will be exploited to enable terrorist operatives or sympathizers to travel to the United States. Finally, once foreign nationals from these countries are admitted to the United States, it is often difficult to remove them, because many of these countries typically delay issuing, or refuse to issue, travel documents.

(e) The following are brief descriptions, taken in part from the Department of State’s Country Reports on Terrorism 2015 (June 2016), of some of the conditions in six of the previously designated countries that demonstrate why their nationals continue to present heightened risks to the security of the United States:

(i) Iran. Iran has been designated as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1984 and continues to support various terrorist groups, including Hizballah, Hamas, and terrorist groups in Iraq. Iran has also been linked to support for al-Qaeda and has permitted al-Qaeda to transport funds and fighters through Iran to Syria and South Asia. Iran does not cooperate with the United States in counterterrorism efforts.

(ii) Libya. Libya is an active combat zone, with hostilities between the internationally recognized government and its rivals. In many parts of the country, security and law enforcement functions are provided by armed militias rather than state institutions. Violent extremist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), have exploited these conditions to expand their presence in the country. The Libyan government provides some cooperation with the United States’ counterterrorism efforts, but it is unable to secure thousands of miles of its land and maritime borders, enabling the illicit flow of weapons, migrants, and foreign terrorist fighters. The United States Embassy in Libya suspended its operations in 2014.

(iii) Somalia. Portions of Somalia have been terrorist safe havens. Al-Shabaab, an al-Qaeda-affiliated terrorist group, has operated in the country for years and continues to plan and mount operations within Somalia and in neighboring countries. Somalia has porous borders, and most countries do not recognize Somali identity documents. The Somali government cooperates with the United States in some counterterrorism operations but does not have the capacity to sustain military pressure on or to investigate suspected terrorists.

(iv) Sudan. Sudan has been designated as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1993 because of its support for international terrorist groups, including Hizballah and Hamas. Historically, Sudan provided safe havens for al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups to meet and train. Although Sudan’s support to al-Qaeda has ceased and it provides some cooperation with the United States’
counterterrorism efforts, elements of core al-Qa’ida and ISIS-linked terrorist groups remain active in the country.

(v) Syria. Syria has been designated as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1979. The Syrian government is engaged in an ongoing military conflict against ISIS and others for control of portions of the country. At the same time, Syria continues to support other terrorist groups. It has allowed or encouraged extremists to pass through its territory to enter Iraq. ISIS continues to attract foreign fighters to Syria and to use its base in Syria to plot or encourage attacks around the globe, including in the United States. The United States Embassy in Syria suspended its operations in 2012. Syria does not cooperate with the United States’ counterterrorism efforts.

(vi) Yemen. Yemen is the site of an ongoing conflict between the incumbent government and the Houthi-led opposition. Both ISIS and a second group, al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), have exploited this conflict to expand their presence in Yemen and to carry out hundreds of attacks. Weapons and other materials smuggled across Yemen’s porous borders are used to finance AQAP and other terrorist activities. In 2015, the United States Embassy in Yemen suspended its operations, and embassy staff were relocated out of the country. Yemen has been supportive of, but has not been able to cooperate fully with, the United States in counterterrorism efforts.

(f) In light of the conditions in these six countries, until the assessment of current screening and vetting procedures required by section 2 of this order is completed, the risk of erroneously permitting entry of a national of one of these countries who intends to commit terrorist acts or otherwise harm the national security of the United States is unacceptably high. Accordingly, while that assessment is ongoing, I am imposing a temporary pause on the entry of nationals from Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, subject to categorical exceptions and case-by-case waivers, as described in section 3 of this order.

(g) Iraq presents a special case. Portions of Iraq remain active combat zones. Since 2014, ISIS has had dominant influence over significant territory in northern and central Iraq. Although that influence has been significantly reduced due to the efforts and sacrifices of the Iraqi government and armed forces, working along with a United States-led coalition, the ongoing conflict has impacted the Iraqi government’s capacity to secure its borders and to identify fraudulent travel documents. Nevertheless, the close cooperative relationship between the United States and the democratically elected Iraqi government, the strong United States diplomatic presence in Iraq, the significant presence of United States forces in Iraq, and Iraq’s commitment to combat ISIS justify different treatment for Iraq. In particular, those Iraqi government forces that have fought to regain more than half of the territory previously dominated by ISIS have shown steadfast determination and earned enduring respect as they battle an armed group that is the common enemy of Iraq and the United States. In addition, since Executive Order 13769 was issued, the Iraqi government has expressly undertaken steps to enhance travel documentation, information sharing, and the return of Iraqi nationals subject to final orders of removal. Decisions about issuance of visas or granting admission to Iraqi nationals should be subjected to additional

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scrutiny to determine if applicants have connections with ISIS or other terrorist organizations, or otherwise pose a risk to either national security or public safety.

(h) Recent history shows that some of those who have entered the United States through our immigration system have proved to be threats to our national security. Since 2001, hundreds of persons born abroad have been convicted of terrorism-related crimes in the United States. They have included not just persons who came here legally on visas but also individuals who first entered the country as refugees. For example, in January 2013, two Iraqi nationals admitted to the United States as refugees in 2009 were sentenced to 40 years and to life in prison, respectively, for multiple terrorism-related offenses. And in October 2014, a native of Somalia who had been brought to the United States as a child refugee and later became a naturalized United States citizen was sentenced to 30 years in prison for attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction as part of a plot to detonate a bomb at a crowded Christmas-tree-lighting ceremony in Portland, Oregon. The Attorney General has reported to me that more than 300 persons who entered the United States as refugees are currently the subjects of counterterrorism investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(i) Given the foregoing, the entry into the United States of foreign nationals who may commit, aid, or support acts of terrorism remains a matter of grave concern. In light of the Ninth Circuit’s observation that the political branches are better suited to determine the appropriate scope of any suspensions than are the courts, and in order to avoid spending additional time pursuing litigation, I am revoking Executive Order 13759 and replacing it with this order, which expressly excludes from the suspensions categories of aliens that have prompted judicial concerns and which clarifies or refines the approach to certain other issues or categories of affected aliens.

Sec. 2. Temporary Suspension of Entry for Nationals of Countries of Particular Concern During Review Period. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall conduct a worldwide review to identify whether, and if so what, additional information will be needed from each foreign country to adjudicate an application by a national of that country for a visa, admission, or other benefit under the INA (adjudications) in order to determine that the individual is not a security or public-safety threat. The Secretary of Homeland Security may conclude that certain information is needed from particular countries even if it is not needed from every country.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President a report on the results of the worldwide review described in subsection (a) of this section, including the Secretary of Homeland Security’s determination of the information needed from each country for adjudications and a list of countries that do not provide adequate information, within 20 days of the effective date of this order. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) To temporarily reduce investigative burdens on relevant agencies during the review period described in subsection (a) of this section, to ensure the proper review and maximum utilization
of available resources for the screening and vetting of foreign nationals, to ensure that adequate standards are established to prevent infiltration by foreign terrorists, and in light of the national security concerns referenced in section 1 of this order, I hereby proclaim, pursuant to sections 212(f) and 215(a) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 1185(a), that the unrestricted entry into the United States of nationals of Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen would be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I therefore direct that the entry into the United States of nationals of those six countries be suspended for 90 days from the effective date of this order, subject to the limitations, waivers, and exceptions set forth in sections 3 and 12 of this order.

(d) Upon submission of the report described in subsection (b) of this section regarding the information needed from each country for adjudications, the Secretary of State shall request that all foreign governments that do not supply such information regarding their nationals begin providing it within 50 days of notification.

(e) After the period described in subsection (d) of this section expires, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, shall submit to the President a list of countries recommended for inclusion in a Presidential proclamation that would prohibit the entry of appropriate categories of foreign nationals of countries that have not provided the information requested until they do so or until the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies that the country has an adequate plan to do so, or has adequately shared information through other means. The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Homeland Security may also submit to the President the names of additional countries for which any of them recommends other lawful restrictions or limitations deemed necessary for the security or welfare of the United States.

(f) At any point after the submission of the list described in subsection (e) of this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may submit to the President the names of any additional countries recommended for similar treatment, as well as the names of any countries that they recommend should be removed from the scope of a proclamation described in subsection (e) of this section.

(g) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the President a joint report on the progress in implementing this order within 60 days of the effective date of this order, a second report within 90 days of the effective date of this order, a third report within 120 days of the effective date of this order, and a fourth report within 150 days of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 3. Scope and Implementation of Suspension.

(a) Scope. Subject to the exceptions set forth in subsection (b) of this section and any waiver under subsection (c) of this section, the suspension of entry pursuant to section 2 of this order shall apply only to foreign nationals of the designated countries who:
(i) are outside the United States on the effective date of this order;

(ii) did not have a valid visa at 5:00 p.m., eastern standard time on January 27, 2017; and

(iii) do not have a valid visa on the effective date of this order.

(b) Exceptions. The suspension of entry pursuant to section 2 of this order shall not apply to:

(i) any lawful permanent resident of the United States;

(ii) any foreign national who is admitted to or paroled into the United States on or after the effective date of this order;

(iii) any foreign national who has a document other than a visa, valid on the effective date of this order or issued on any date thereafter, that permits him or her to travel to the United States and seek entry or admission, such as an advance parole document;

(iv) any dual national of a country designated under section 2 of this order when the individual is traveling on a passport issued by a non-designated country;

(v) any foreign national traveling on a diplomatic or diplomatic-type visa, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visa, C-2 visa for travel to the United Nations, or G-1, G-2, G-3, or G-4 visa; or

(vi) any foreign national who has been granted asylum; any refugee who has already been admitted to the United States; or any individual who has been granted withholding of removal, advance parole, or protection under the Convention Against Torture.

(c) Waivers. Notwithstanding the suspension of entry pursuant to section 2 of this order, a consular officer, or, as appropriate, the Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), or the Commissioner’s delegate, may, in the consular officer’s or the CBP official’s discretion, decide on a case-by-case basis to authorize the issuance of a visa to, or to permit the entry of, a foreign national for whom entry is otherwise suspended if the foreign national has demonstrated to the officer’s satisfaction that denying entry during the suspension period would cause undue hardship, and that his or her entry would not pose a threat to national security and would be in the national interest. Unless otherwise specified by the Secretary of Homeland Security, any waiver issued by a consular officer as part of the visa issuance process will be effective both for the issuance of a visa and any subsequent entry on that visa, but will leave all other requirements for admission or entry unchanged. Case-by-case waivers could be appropriate in circumstances such as the following.
(i) the foreign national has previously been admitted to the United States for a continuous period of work, study, or other long-term activity, is outside the United States on the effective date of this order, seeks to reenter the United States to resume that activity, and the denial of reentry during the suspension period would impair that activity;

(ii) the foreign national has previously established significant contacts with the United States but is outside the United States on the effective date of this order for work, study, or other lawful activity;

(iii) the foreign national seeks to enter the United States for significant business or professional obligations and the denial of entry during the suspension period would impair those obligations;

(iv) the foreign national seeks to enter the United States to visit or reside with a close family member (e.g., a spouse, child, or parent) who is a United States citizen, lawful permanent resident, or alien lawfully admitted on a valid nonimmigrant visa, and the denial of entry during the suspension period would cause undue hardship;

(v) the foreign national is an infant, a young child or adoptee, an individual needing urgent medical care, or someone whose entry is otherwise justified by the special circumstances of the case;

(vi) the foreign national has been employed by, or on behalf of, the United States Government (or is an eligible dependent of such an employee) and the employee can document that he or she has provided faithful and valuable service to the United States Government;

(vii) the foreign national is traveling for purposes related to an international organization designated under the International Organizations Immunities Act (IOIA), 22 U.S.C. 288 et seq., traveling for purposes of conducting meetings or business with the United States Government, or traveling to conduct business on behalf of an international organization not designated under the IOIA;

(viii) the foreign national is a landed Canadian immigrant who applies for a visa at a location within Canada; or

(ix) the foreign national is traveling as a United States Government-sponsored exchange visitor.

Sec. 4. Additional Inquiries Related to Nationals of Iraq. An application by any Iraqi national for a visa, admission, or other immigration benefit should be subjected to thorough review, including, as appropriate, consultation with a designee of the Secretary of Defense and use of the additional information that has been obtained in the context of the close U.S.-Iraqi security partnership, since Executive Order 13769 was issued, concerning individuals suspected of ties to ISIS or other terrorist organizations and individuals coming from territories controlled or
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formerly controlled by ISIS. Such review shall include consideration of whether the applicant has connections with ISIS or other terrorist organizations or with territory that is or has been under the dominant influence of ISIS, as well as any other information bearing on whether the applicant may be a threat to commit acts of terrorism or otherwise threaten the national security or public safety of the United States.

Sec. 5. Implementing Uniform Screening and Vetting Standards for All Immigration Programs. (a) The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence shall implement a program, as part of the process for adjudications, to identify individuals who seek to enter the United States on a fraudulent basis, who support terrorism, violent extremism, acts of violence toward any group or class of people within the United States, or who present a risk of causing harm subsequent to their entry. This program shall include the development of a uniform baseline for screening and vetting standards and procedures, such as in-person interviews; a database of identity documents proffered by applicants to ensure that duplicate documents are not used by multiple applicants; amended application forms that include questions aimed at identifying fraudulent answers and malicious intent; a mechanism to ensure that applicants are who they claim to be; a mechanism to assess whether applicants may commit, aid, or support any kind of violent, criminal, or terrorist acts after entering the United States; and any other appropriate means for ensuring the proper collection of all information necessary for a rigorous evaluation of all grounds of inadmissibility or grounds for the denial of other immigration benefits.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President an initial report on the progress of the program described in subsection (a) of this section within 60 days of the effective date of this order, a second report within 100 days of the effective date of this order, and a third report within 200 days of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 6. Realignment of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program for Fiscal Year 2017. (a) The Secretary of State shall suspend travel of refugees into the United States under the USRAP, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall suspend decisions on applications for refugee status, for 120 days after the effective date of this order, subject to waivers pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. During the 120-day period, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall review the USRAP application and adjudication processes to determine what additional procedures should be used to ensure that individuals seeking admission as refugees do not pose a threat to the security and welfare of the United States, and shall implement such additional procedures. The suspension described in this subsection shall not apply to refugee applicants who, before the effective date of this order, have been formally scheduled for transit by the Department of State. The Secretary of State shall resume travel of refugees into the United States under the USRAP 120 days after the effective date of this order, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall resume making decisions on applications for refugee status only for stateless persons and nationals of countries for which the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence have jointly determined that the additional procedures
implemented pursuant to this subsection are adequate to ensure the security and welfare of the United States.

(b) Pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, I hereby proclaim that the entry of more than 50,000 refugees in fiscal year 2017 would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and thus suspend any entries in excess of that number until such time as I determine that additional entries would be in the national interest.

(c) Notwithstanding the temporary suspension imposed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly determine to admit individuals to the United States as refugees on a case-by-case basis, in their discretion, but only so long as they determine that the entry of such individuals as refugees is in the national interest and does not pose a threat to the security or welfare of the United States, including in circumstances such as the following: the individual’s entry would enable the United States to conform its conduct to a preexisting international agreement or arrangement, or the denial of entry would cause undue hardship.

(d) It is the policy of the executive branch that, to the extent permitted by law and as practicable, State and local jurisdictions be granted a role in the process of determining the placement or settlement in their jurisdictions of aliens eligible to be admitted to the United States as refugees. To that end, the Secretary of State shall examine existing law to determine the extent to which, consistent with applicable law, State and local jurisdictions may have greater involvement in the process of determining the placement or resettlement of refugees in their jurisdictions, and shall devise a proposal to lawfully promote such involvement.

Sec. 7. Rescission of Exercise of Authority Relating to the Terrorism Grounds of Inadmissibility. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, consider rescinding the exercises of authority permitted by section 212(d)(3)(B) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(3)(B), relating to the terrorism grounds of inadmissibility, as well as any related implementing directives or guidance.

Sec. 8. Expedited Completion of the Biometric Entry-Exit Tracking System. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall expedite the completion and implementation of a biometric entry exit tracking system for in-scope travelers to the United States, as recommended by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the President periodic reports on the progress of the directive set forth in subsection (a) of this section. The initial report shall be submitted within 100 days of the effective date of this order, a second report shall be submitted within 200 days of the effective date of this order, and a third report shall be submitted within 365 days of the effective date of this order. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit further reports every 180 days thereafter until the system is fully deployed and operational.
Sec. 9. Visa Interview Security. (a) The Secretary of State shall immediately suspend the Visa Interview Waiver Program and ensure compliance with section 222 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1202, which requires that all individuals seeking a nonimmigrant visa undergo an in-person interview, subject to specific statutory exceptions. This suspension shall not apply to any foreign national traveling on a diplomatic or diplomatic-type visa, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visa, C-2 visa for travel to the United Nations, or G-1, G-2, G-3, or G-4 visa; traveling for purposes related to an international organization designated under the IOIA; or traveling for purposes of conducting meetings or business with the United States Government.

(b) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of State shall immediately expand the Consular Fellows Program, including by substantially increasing the number of Fellows, lengthening or making permanent the period of service, and making language training at the Foreign Service Institute available to Fellows for assignment to posts outside of their area of core linguistic ability, to ensure that nonimmigrant visa-interview wait times are not unduly affected.

Sec. 10. Visa Validity Reciprocity. The Secretary of State shall review all nonimmigrant visa reciprocity agreements and arrangements to ensure that they are, with respect to each visa classification, truly reciprocal insofar as practicable with respect to validity period and fees, as required by sections 221(c) and 281 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1201(c) and 1351, and other treatment. If another country does not treat United States nationals seeking nonimmigrant visas in a truly reciprocal manner, the Secretary of State shall adjust the visa validity period, fee schedule, or other treatment to match the treatment of United States nationals by that foreign country, to the extent practicable.

Sec. 11. Transparency and Data Collection. (a) To be more transparent with the American people and to implement more effectively policies and practices that serve the national interest, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall, consistent with applicable law and national security, collect and make publicly available the following information:

(i) information regarding the number of foreign nationals in the United States who have been charged with terrorism-related offenses while in the United States; convicted of terrorism-related offenses while in the United States; or removed from the United States based on terrorism-related activity, affiliation with or provision of material support to a terrorism-related organization, or any other national-security-related reasons;

(ii) information regarding the number of foreign nationals in the United States who have been radicalized after entry into the United States and who have engaged in terrorism-related acts, or who have provided material support to terrorism-related organizations in countries that pose a threat to the United States;

“Executive Order Protecting The Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into The United States,” 6 March 2017. Courtesy of White House
(iii) information regarding the number and types of acts of gender-based violence against women, including so-called “honor killings,” in the United States by foreign nationals, and

(iv) any other information relevant to public safety and security as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General, including information on the immigration status of foreign nationals charged with major offenses.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall release the initial report under subsection (a) of this section within 180 days of the effective date of this order and shall include information for the period from September 11, 2001, until the date of the initial report. Subsequent reports shall be issued every 180 days thereafter and reflect the period since the previous report.

Sec. 12. Enforcement. (a) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult with appropriate domestic and international partners, including countries and organizations, to ensure efficient, effective, and appropriate implementation of the actions directed in this order.

(b) In implementing this order, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including, as appropriate, those providing an opportunity for individuals to claim a fear of persecution or torture, such as the credible fear determination for aliens covered by section 235(b)(1)(A) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(A).

(c) No immigrant or nonimmigrant visa issued before the effective date of this order shall be revoked pursuant to this order.

(d) Any individual whose visa was marked revoked or marked canceled as a result of Executive Order 13769 shall be entitled to a travel document confirming that the individual is permitted to travel to the United States and seek entry. Any prior cancellation or revocation of a visa that was solely pursuant to Executive Order 13769 shall not be the basis of inadmissibility for any future determination about entry or admissibility.

(e) This order shall not apply to an individual who has been granted asylum, to a refugee who has already been admitted to the United States, or to an individual granted withholding of removal or protection under the Convention Against Torture. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit the ability of an individual to seek asylum, withholding of removal, or protection under the Convention Against Torture, consistent with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 13. Revocation. Executive Order 13769 of January 27, 2017, is revoked as of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 14. Effective Date. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time on March 16, 2017.
Sec. 15. Severability. (a) If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its other provisions to any other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(b) If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid because of the lack of certain procedural requirements, the relevant executive branch officials shall implement those procedural requirements.

Sec. 16. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof, or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 2017.
International Committee of the Red Cross Memo for Foreign Workers near Thai-Cambodian Border, Date Unknown (Pg.1)

To all foreigners working along the Thai-Cambodian border

There have been many reports of illnesses recently in foreign medical staff working at KID and the border area. The majority of the illnesses appear to be self-limited mild diarrheal diseases and upper respiratory infection but bloody diarrhea and malaria symptoms have also been reported. It appears to be an appropriate time to review health measures for foreigners working in the area.

General recommendations:
1. Eat only fruit you can peel or which has been washed with water from a clean source.
2. Do not drink any local water (or ice) unless it is known to have been boiled or adequately chlorinated. Do not brush your teeth with tap water.
3. Observe basic personal hygiene – use your own eating utensils, cups, etc., if possible. Wash hands after each patient contact and before eating, if possible.

Specific diseases:
1. Malaria – North of Aranyaprathet, P. vivax is the predominant malaria parasite and south of Aranyaprathet P. falciparum predominate. Fansidar or mefloquine (a tablet every week) is the prophylactic drug of choice. Since vivax is relatively resistant to Fansidar, consideration should be given to adding chloroquine (one 500 mg tablet per week) to Fansidar when malaria transmission increases during the rainy season. Foreigners should continue their malaria prophylaxis for 6 weeks after returning to their own countries. If chloroquine is taken in addition to Fansidar, a course of Primaquine (25 mg 15 mg base) 1 tablet daily for 14 days should also be taken on return home.

2. Hepatitis – Hepatitis A and B are endemic in S.E. Asia. Both can cause significant morbidity. Precautions should be taken. Gamma Globulin – 0.02 mg/kg intramuscular every 2 months or – 0.05 mg/kg intramuscular every 4 months is indicated for all foreign staff. Also, care should be taken in handling blood specimens from patients to prevent accidental needle sticks with potential Hepatitis B blood specimens.

3. Polio – polio is endemic in Thailand and there are presently 2 cases at KID which clinically appear to be paralytic polio. All foreign staff should have a booster dose of trivalent oral polio vaccine if they are unsure of their immune status.

4. Cholera, typhoid – available vaccines are not very effective and frequently cause adverse reactions. They are at present not recommended.

5. TB Skin Tests – there is a high incidence of tuberculosis in S.E. Asia. Foreigners who have had no prior BCG vaccination should have a Mantoux or PPD skin test 2 months after returning to their own countries.
International Committee of the Red Cross Memo for Foreign Workers near Thai-Cambodian Border, Date Unknown (Pg.2)

Miscellaneous:

A. Any illness in foreign staff which requires absence from work for more than 2 days should be reported to the ICRC Medical Coordinator or the camp epidemiologist.

B. ICRC will arrange for transportation, lab tests, and/or hospital care in Bangkok for all ICRC staff. Volag groups and other organisations (e.g. UNHCR, UNICEF) should make their own arrangements for care of sick personnel but ICRC will provide technical assistance and cooperation to all relief agencies to ensure that all foreigners working on the border have optimal medical care.

C. Advice concerning immunization and other public health matters should be referred to the camp epidemiologist.

D. Since working along the Thai-Cambodian border exposes foreigners to disease with potentially long incubation periods (e.g. T.B. and malaria), foreign staff should advise their physicians of the fact that they have worked in Thailand should they develop illnesses after returning to their own countries.

Donald T. Allegretti, M.D.
ICRC Epidemiologist
KID Refugee Camp

Magnus Graude, M.D.
ICRC Medical Coordinator

DA/MG/mn
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24/1/80

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, Date Unknown