Border Report

Web Implementation of Additional Graphics

The following pages outline how we plan to implement the additional border content into the [existing report page](#) on the web.

Introduction

fabric.

But in the 21st century, a global displacement crisis is affecting nearly every country in the world. Multiple nations across the Western Hemisphere have become destabilized due to a wide variety of factors, including rising authoritarianism, political assassinations, natural disasters, powerful transnational criminal organizations, climate change, and the global socioeconomic shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic. The end result is humanitarian migration at levels far above what the 20th-century system can handle.

Presidential administrations of both parties have failed to meet this challenge. Instead of an orderly, humane, and consistent approach to humanitarian protection and border management, we have been left with a dysfunctional system that serves the needs of no one: not the government, border communities, or asylum seekers themselves.

Today, the U.S. government faces an enormous challenge. The number of asylum seekers seeking to enter each day is significantly higher than the number the United States can process at official border crossings. The location and manner of crossings varies widely across the border, often changing unpredictably based on misinformation, rumor, or the demands of powerful transnational criminal organizations which maintain control over many of the migration routes with a bloody fist. The system is constantly at risk of bottlenecks and overcrowding, building the perception of chaos at the border. And inside the
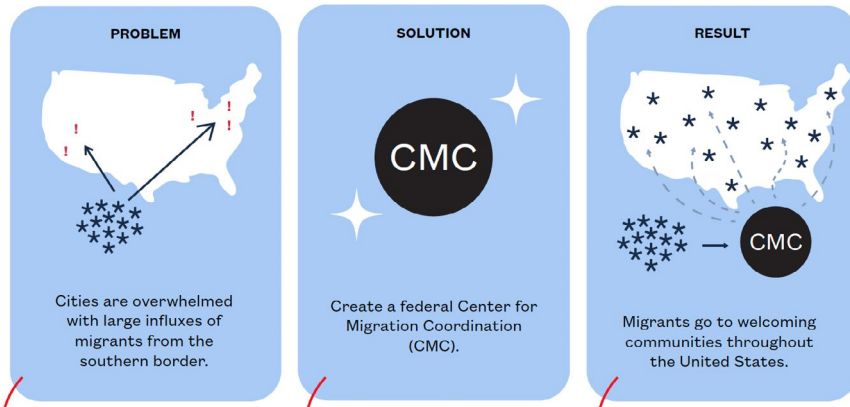
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PROBLEM

Escalating case backlogs

HELP WANTED

Lack of workers and missing global talent

An immigration system that hasn't been updated since 1990

Desperate people taking dangerous journeys to the U.S.-Mexico border

Inserting PROBLEM graphic inside introductory text

Recommendation 3

Establish a Center for Migrant Coordination to Bring Together Federal, State, and Local Resources and Support and Facilitate Migrant Integration

PROBLEM

Cities are overwhelmed with large influxes of migrants from the southern border.

SOLUTION

CMC

Create a federal Center for Migration Coordination (CMC).

RESULT

CMC

Migrants go to welcoming communities throughout the United States.
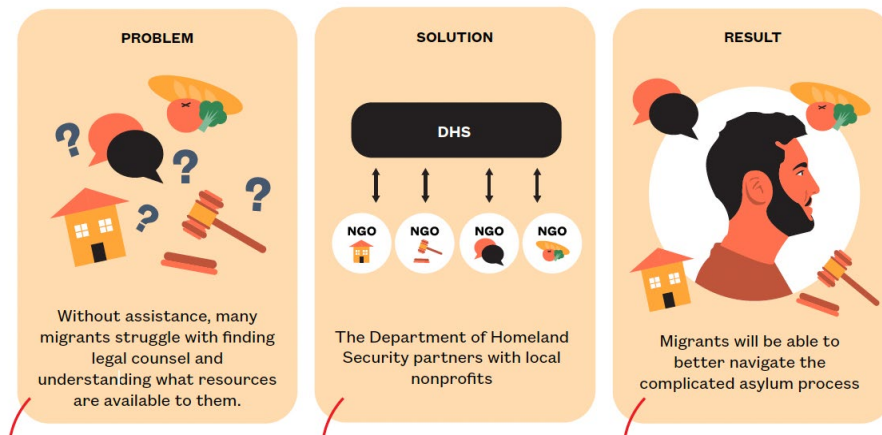
Background

When migrants arrive in the United States and are taken into custody by CBP, and then released at the border or from a detention center, they often need immediate assistance in obtaining transportation to their ultimate destination. In some relatively rare circumstances, migrants may not have an ultimate destination and need support finding a place to live while they go through the asylum process. And once migrants arrive at their ultimate destination, they often lack local knowledge of how to navigate their ICE check-ins, court dates, and other responsibilities.

Over the last decade, the responsibility for assisting migrants in these circumstances has fallen almost exclusively to nonprofit organizations and receiving communities. At the border, a network of shelter providers has assisted hundreds of thousands of people released from CBP and ICE custody. In some locations, NGOs operate in close conjunction with local CBP and ICE

Adding interactive flip cards below the title of each recommendation on report page.

Recommendation 5

Grow Federal Support for Case Management Alternatives to Detention to Help Migrants Navigate the Asylum System

PROBLEM

Without assistance, many migrants struggle with finding legal counsel and understanding what resources are available to them.

SOLUTION

DHS

NGO NGO NGO NGO

The Department of Homeland Security partners with local nonprofits

RESULT

Migrants will be able to better navigate the complicated asylum process

Adding interactive flip cards below the title of each recommendation on report page.
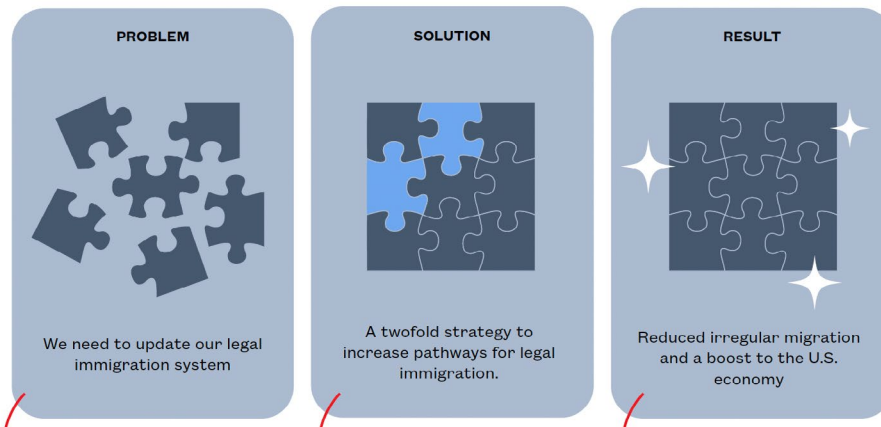
Background

Since the Reagan administration, the number of people held in immigration detention centers nationwide has risen from nearly zero to a peak of over 55,000 in FY 2019. Yet despite this massive increase, there are still more noncitizens that DHS could detain in any given month than there are detention beds to hold them. As a result, immigration agencies have long exercised their discretion to establish policies allowing for the release of some individuals on orders of supervision, release on their own recognizance, or through alternate programs.

Since the late 1990s, immigration enforcement agencies have increasingly developed additional so-called "alternatives to detention" (ATD) programming for individuals who the agencies determined did not need to be detained. The first of these programs, the Appearance Assistance Program, was operated by the Vera Institute of Justice beginning in 1997 and continuing through to 2000. This pilot program revealed that noncitizens placed into an ATD program were not only likely to appear in court, but also that the government could save significant money through ATD programs, which were significantly cheaper than full detention.

Recommendation 11

Create New Legal Pathways to Immigration

PROBLEM	SOLUTION	RESULT
We need to update our legal immigration system	A twofold strategy to increase pathways for legal immigration.	Reduced irregular migration and a boost to the U.S. economy

Background

People choose to cross the southwest border for a wide variety of reasons. Many are fleeing dangerous situations in their homelands and view this country as a place where they can be safe, even though the asylum system is a narrow one and the protections it offers excludes many people who legitimately fear for their lives. Others may not have a fear of persecution in their home countries, but instead are just seeking a better life and opportunity in the United States—something that has brought tens of millions of people to this country over the last century.

But would those individuals choose to cross the border irregularly if they had another option? Studies have consistently shown that increased access to alternative migration avenues to immigrate through lawful channels will reduce demand to migrate through irregular pathways. However, for the overwhelming majority of migrants seeking to come to the United States, no legal pathways are available.

Adding interactive flip cards below the title of each recommendation on report page.