

**1875**

The Page Act, 1st restrictive immigration law. Designed to limit immigration of Asians, Chinese in particular.

**1882**

The Immigration Act restricted European immigrants & provided categories of immigrants ineligible for entry.

**1907**

The Immigration Act enacted reforms to restrict the number of immigrants & established the Dillingham Commission.

**1917**

The Immigration Act (Barred Zone Act) imposed literacy test, barred immigrants from the "Asiatic Zone".

**1921**

Emergency Quota Act used of quota system to restrict the number of immigrants from a given country.

**1924**

Johnson-Reed Act further restricted quotas to maintain Northern European demographic dominance.

**1943**

Magnusan Act repealed the Chinese Exclusion Acts.

**1952**

McCarran-Walter bill re-structured the US immigration laws, eliminated some racial restrictions.

**1965**

Hart-Celler Law abolished nation-of-origin restrictions.

**1975**

The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act allowed allies in the war against Vietnam to be admitted to as displaced citizens.

**1980**

The Refugee Act allowed persecuted Individuals to seek asylum in the US.

**1986**

Immigration Reform and Control Act Granted amnesty to qualifying immigrants. Outlawed knowing employment of undocumented immigrants.

**1990**

Increased the limits on immigration, revised all grounds for exclusion and deportation, authorized temporary protected status, revised and established new categories, revised and extended the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, and revised naturalization authority and requirements.

**1996**

Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) created more stringent immigration laws relating to admission, dramatically increased authority to deport undocumented immigrants.

**2002**

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act were passed after 9/11 as the most comprehensive immigration-related response to terrorism threats.

**2006**

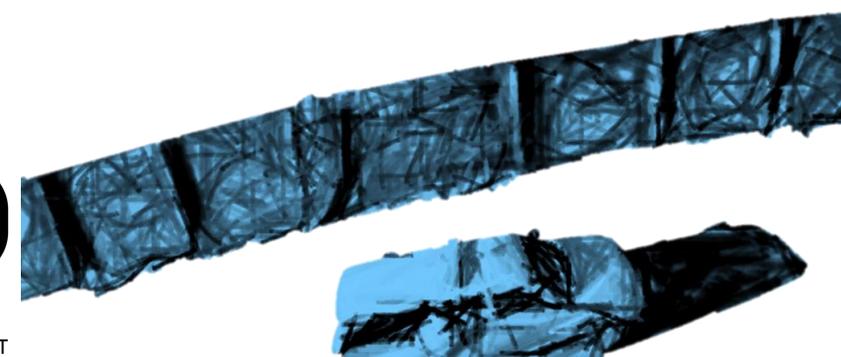
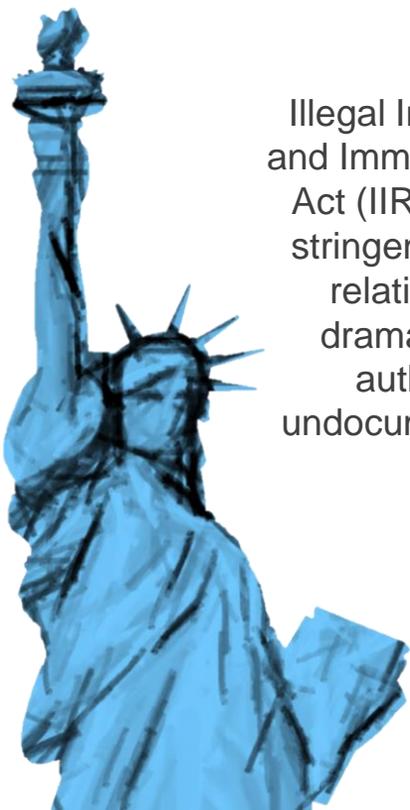
The Secure Fence Act authorized fencing along the US-Mexican Border and authorized the use of surveillance technology.

**2013**

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act provided for a temporary visas for undocumented immigrants who were the victims of domestic abuse

**2017**

Executive Order 13767 categorizes unaccompanied children in need of protection as opportunistic & states that laws giving them a hearing before our legal system are loopholes.





## March 2017

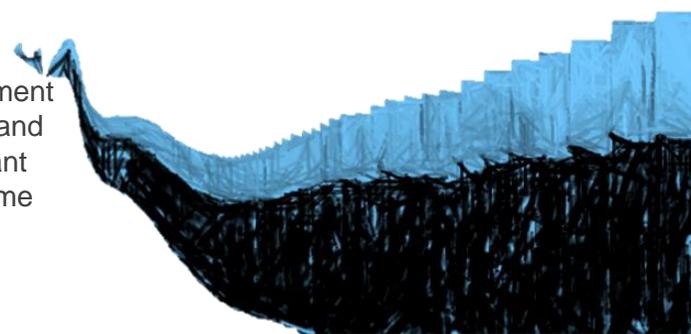
The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) contemplates the separation of parents and children as a means of deterring future asylum-seeking children and families from asking for protection.

## June 2017

Department of Justice (DOJ) terminates the justice AmeriCorps (jAC) program that provided counsel for unaccompanied children.

## June 2017

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) begins targeting the parents and relatives of unaccompanied migrant children for deportation and, in some cases, criminal prosecution.



## August 2017

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) increases scrutiny of affirmative asylum applications by requesting that adjudicators refer proposed grants of relief to the agency's asylum headquarters for review.

## September 2017

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) issues a memo stating it is no longer legally bound by DHS's determinations regarding whether a child meets the definition of an unaccompanied alien child (UAC).

## November 2017

The Central American Minors (CAM) Program terminated. This program allowed children to apply for refugee status from their countries of origin. This left 4,000 applicants without resolution.

## December 2017

EOIR issues memo to immigration judges weakening the use of child-friendly practices for unaccompanied children and instructs judges to be more skeptical of their stories.

## December 2017

DHS starts narrowing longstanding legal protections for children. These changes include a more limited interpretation of who can qualify for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS).

## March 2018

ICE begins to transfer children to ICE custody on turning 18, despite the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 which states that when children in ORR custody turn 18, ICE shall consider placement in the least restrictive setting available.

## April 2018

More than 700 children are reported to have been taken away from their parents from October 2017 - April 2018, including 100 children under the age of 4.

## April 2018

ORR finalizes agreement with ICE outlining policies and procedures for conducting background checks on potential sponsors for children that will deter those eligible for sponsorship from applying out of fear of deportation.

## May 2018

Attorney General Sessions announces zero tolerance policy requiring DHS to refer all immigrants apprehended crossing the U.S. border for criminal charges thereby forcibly separating children from their parents.

## June 2018

AG Sessions narrows the ability of victims of severe violence, including domestic and gang violence and human trafficking, to access asylum. USCIS issues guidance to asylum officers on implementation of this decision, which further limits protections.

## June 2018

Executive Order leaves the zero tolerance policy intact, resulting in parents seeking asylum still being criminally prosecuted at the border, provides for the expanded use of family detention.

## June 2018

Federal court orders end to most family separations and mandates reunification of children under 5 within 14 days and children older than 5 within a month.

## July 2018

Only half of the children under 5 were reunited with families within the court mandated deadline, and the administration failed to meet the 30 day deadline for older children.

## August 2018

While over 1900 children have been reunited with their families, hundreds more remain separated and in government shelters, many because their parents were deported without them.

