



## IMMIGRATION POLICY BRIEF

# Review of the *Securing America's Future Act of 2018* and State-By-State Economic Effects

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### Executive Summary

Earlier this year, Representatives Bob Goodlatte (R-VA), Michael McCaul (R-TX), Raúl Labrador (R-ID), and Martha McSally (R-AZ) introduced the *Securing America's Future Act* ([H.R. 4760](#)).

Even though there are provisions in the bill that are positive or neutral, the overall impact of the four divisions is negative. The substantial cut to overall immigration levels in Division A has devastating economic and social impacts. Even the establishing of a new and more robust temporary worker program and the reallocation of Diversity Visa quotas to other programs does not alleviate the significant concerns associated with the reduction of legal immigration levels by more than 400,000 family and diversity visas. Employers across the country disapprove of the E-Verify system mandated in Division B, primarily for the high compliance costs. The number of erroneous denials of employment authorization is also a significant hurdle, but is not addressed in this bill. But the highest costs are associated with the shrinking labor force in the formal economy, as undocumented immigrants are forced into the cash-based economy, self-employment, or unemployment.

Division B also criminalizes sanctuary cities, infringes on state and local law enforcement sovereignty, devastates the asylum process, and depletes the rights of children encountered at the border.

Division C provides for significant border enforcement provisions and insidious interior enforcement provisions. Finally, Division D provides for limited, contingent nonimmigrant status for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) participants, with no allowances for those who would have aged into DACA eligibility, and without a pathway to citizenship or legal permanent status.

This report provides a **review of the key provisions in each section of the bill**, and a **state-by-state review** of the economic impacts of the changes.

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## DIVISION A—LEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM

The *Securing America's Future Act* makes sweeping changes to legal immigration by cutting some family-based immigration categories, ending the Diversity Visa program, raising the level of employment-based immigration, establishing a new temporary worker program to replace the H-2A program, and stripping the Department of State of any authority relating to immigration, consular, and diplomatic visa affairs.

### Title I—Immigration Visa Allocations and Priorities

#### KEY PROVISIONS

- Significantly cuts legal immigration, amounting to over 400,000 fewer immigrants annually.
- Eliminates the ability of U.S. citizens to sponsor parents, adult children, and brothers and sisters for immigrant visas, allowing them only to sponsor spouses and minor children.
- Eliminates the ability of Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) to sponsor adult, unmarried children for green cards.
- Creates a 5-year nonimmigrant status for parents of U.S. citizens, who are not authorized for employment or to receive local public benefits at any time. Regardless of the financial resources of a sponsored parent, the sponsoring U.S. citizen is responsible for their parent for the entire time they spend in the United States.
- "Ages out" applicants with pending visa petitions sponsored by their parents if those applicants turn 25 or are married, invalidating the petitions, practically barring applications from children over 25.
- Pending petitions in family-sponsorship categories are only processed if the visa would have been awarded in FY2019.
- Section 1102 eliminates the Diversity Visa Program without reallocating the visas elsewhere. In the following section, the bill increases visas for EB-1, EB-2, and EB-3 skilled workers by 55,000, and replaces worldwide level percentage changes with numerical levels.
- Eliminates the ability for a holder of a nonimmigrant B visa to review or appeal an immigration officer's determination as to the admissibility of the alien at a port of entry into the United States.

## Title II—Agricultural Worker Reform

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Replaces the H-2A temporary visa program with a new H-2C visa program to include a wide array of agricultural workers.
- 500,000 H-2C visas are allocated annually to allow industries more flexibility and availability of year-round labor and to encourage training of laborers.
- Exempts H-2C workers from protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and allows employers to charge employees for transportation costs and recruiting fees.
- Provides for prevailing wage protections and the ability of workers to associate and unionize.

## Title III—Visa Security

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to void any subsequent nonimmigrant visas—even valid visas—that an individual may hold when their original visa expires.
- Removes authority of the Secretary of State to waive consular interviews in the interest of facilitating foreign travel of certain nationals, reducing visa processing times, or in order to save consular resources.
- Provides consular officers with the authority to deny visa applications—without an interview—at their sole discretion, and without explanation or rationale.
- Transfers exclusive authority to issue immigration regulations, establish policy, and administer and enforce immigration provisions solely to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including the ability to override any decision made by the Secretary of State.
- Provides DHS the exclusive right to revoke any visa held by any person or class of persons at any time, if it is “necessary or advisable in the security or foreign policy of the United States,” and restricts any court from having jurisdiction to review the decisions to revoke visas or to hear any claims arising from, or challenging, the refusal or revocation of the aforementioned visas.

## DIVISION B—INTERIOR IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

Division B of the *Securing America's Future Act* institutes a permanent E-Verify system, criminalizes sanctuary cities, infringes on state and local law enforcement, devastates asylum processes, and depletes the rights of children encountered at the border.

### Title I—Legal Workforce Act

#### KEY PROVISIONS

- Mandates the E-Verify program. Requires all employers to use the federal government's national identification system to determine whether potential employees are authorized to work in the U.S.
- Imposes civil penalties on employers for failing to alert DHS if a potential employee's employment authorization cannot be verified.
- Penalizes non-compliance with significantly higher penalties, including criminal penalties for any person or entity that engages in a pattern or practice of violations.
- Funds Social Security Administration (SSA) costs incurred acquiring, installing, and maintaining the technological equipment and systems necessary for the fulfillment of their new vetting responsibility, including the costs incurred responding to individuals contesting review of the results. There is no expiration date for this funding.

### Title II—Sanctuary Cities and State and Local Law Enforcement Cooperation

#### KEY PROVISIONS

- Provides for criminal penalties for illegal entry or presence in the U.S., and includes a sentence of imprisonment not more than 2 years for the first violation, and up to 20 years.
- The "No Sanctuary for Criminals Act" provision provides for a complete overhaul of 8 U.S.C. §1373 by requiring that all federal, state, and local governments assist and cooperate with all federal law enforcement entities, officials, and other personnel. "Cooperation" requires all officials to undertake efforts to obtain information requested about an individual, to notify the federal government about the presence of all officials who are "encountered by law enforcement officials" of the state, and to comply with all requests for information. The effect of noncompliance is ineligibility to receive nearly all grants associated with the detention and removal of aliens, including nearly all grants administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ).

- Clarifies the authority of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers, and authorizes the DHS Secretary to issue a detainer enforceable by any federal, state, or local law enforcement entity, official, or personnel, provided there exists probable cause to do so. Under the Fourth Amendment, probable cause exists where there is a reasonable belief that a crime may have been committed (for an arrest) or when evidence of a crime is present in a place to be searched (for a search). In Section 2203, however, probable cause is established, in part, by any reasonable grounds to believe an individual is inadmissible or deportable. The bill further expands the length of detainers—holds—from 48 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) to 96 hours.
- Mandates the long-term detention of almost everyone arrested for immigration-related reasons for the entirety of their immigration proceedings. That includes unlawfully present individuals, anyone who fails to comply with the terms of a visa, and all persons arrested and charged with a serious crime or a driving-while-intoxicated offense. The bill further limits immigration court review of custody determinations to ensure detention, as opposed to bond or releases based on an individual's own recognizance.
- Permits DHS to detain an individual even if a court issues a stay of removal, likely in violation of the *Zadvydas* ruling. DHS is afforded unreviewable discretion with respect to detention.
- Allows immigration judges to examine evidence outside of the record of conviction in cases that involve crimes of moral turpitude or in cases of domestic violence.
- Provides states with immunity from lawsuits associated with expanded detainer use, except in cases where the state exercised bad faith, or if a state or political subdivision of the state does not comply with the new detainer requests. Again, the effect of noncompliance is ineligibility to receive nearly all grants associated with the detention and removal of aliens, including nearly all grants administered by the Department of Justice.
- Clarifies 287(g) of the INA, by *requiring* states to agree to allow local law-enforcement personnel to perform the functions of immigration officers at the expense of the state. Training for local law enforcement will be made available “through as many means as possible,” but is not required. And, it prohibits agreements from being terminated absent a compelling reason.
- Prevents states and localities with valid state arrest warrants from completing prosecution of criminals in circumstances where CBP or ICE officials intend to prosecute for immigration violations.

## Title III—Criminal Aliens

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Expands inadmissibility requirements to include a violation, conspiracy to violate, or attempt to commit a violation relating to Social Security account numbers or cards fraud, and unlawful procurement of citizenship or naturalization, firearm offenses, aggravated felonies, crimes of domestic violence, stalking, crimes against children, and violations of protective orders.
- Expands criminal offenses warranting deportation to include fraud relating to Social Security cards and documents.
- Applies the new criminal provisions retroactively, meaning that if an act of the expanded inadmissibility or deportability provisions happened prior to the enactment of the bill, it is grounds for ineligibility.
- Expands inadmissibility and deportability grounds to include membership in a criminal gang or participation in the activities of a criminal gang, without exceptions for duress or coercion. Criminal gang members are subject to mandatory detention, and are ineligible for asylum, a special immigrant juvenile visa, or parole. Allows deportation of any individual that the DHS Secretary has “reason to believe” is or was a member of a gang.
- Provides DHS Secretary sole discretion to detain an alien for 90 days beyond a removal period, including any extension of the removal period in certain circumstances, without the right for the alien to have a bond hearing.
- Sanctions countries for failure to repatriate citizens with the immediate interruption of any visas to the countries identified for officials and employees of the country, and their respective families. In six-month increments, the Secretary of State is required to reduce the number of visas available to all nationals of the country by an amount equal to 10 percent of the baseline visa number for that country, but not to exceed a level below 20 percent of the baseline.
- Amends the INA to criminalize reentry into the United States after removal, with imprisonment up to 2 years and fines. If reentry is attempted by committed by a criminal offender, fines will accompany imprisonment of not more than 25 years.

## Title IV—Asylum Reform

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Bars the government from appointing or bearing the cost of counsel in any immigration proceeding, including those involving children or people with mental disabilities.
- Changes the standard of review for credible fear interviews of asylum applicants by applying a “more likely than not” standard to their statements, in addition to the existing “significant possibility of establishing eligibility for asylum” standard for initial credible fear interviews.
- Requires, “to the extent possible,” that asylum interviews are to be recorded in a uniform fashion, and an interpreter must be provided to the alien.
- Amends INA to allow removal of an asylum applicant to any country that the DHS Secretary deems safe, removing the requirement that it is a country with which the U.S. has a multilateral or bilateral agreement.
- Terminates asylum status of any asylum applicant who returns to his home country. An asylum application that is insufficient in substance makes the applicant permanently ineligible for asylum relief. Asylum fraud is penalized by fines and imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

## Title V—Unaccompanied and Accompanied Alien Minors Apprehended Along the Border

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA) to curtail protections for children by eliminating the repatriation requirements for unaccompanied alien children (UAC) who are nationals or residents of a country contiguous to the U.S.
- Requires DHS to investigate the immigration status of the individual with whom a child is placed and to initiate removal proceedings if that individual is unlawfully present in the U.S.
- Changes the eligibility criteria for Special Immigrant Juvenile status definition by limiting protection only to children who suffered abuse, neglect, or abandonment at the hands of both parents and who cannot be safely reunified with either one.



- Amends TVPRA by eliminating the provision that places unaccompanied children’s asylum applications under the initial jurisdiction of the Asylum Office, which leaves them in a more adversarial forum.
- Gives the DHS Secretary discretion to detain children who are not unaccompanied for Visa Waiver Program (VWP) violations, expedited removal, removal proceedings, reinstatement, and post-removal order detention.
- Prohibits release of an unaccompanied noncitizen child to anyone other than a parent or legal guardian.

## DIVISION C—BORDER ENFORCEMENT

In Division C of the *Securing America’s Future Act*, the bill makes significant border enforcement measures, and incorporates a plethora of dangerous interior enforcement provisions.

### Title I—Border Security

#### KEY PROVISIONS

- Authorizes approximately \$25 billion to implement the section.
- Mandates that the DHS Secretary deploy a physical wall and tactical infrastructure resulting in “operational control” of the border, meaning that it prevents all unlawful entries. And it allows the Secretary discretion in deploying certain tactical infrastructure to areas where it is appropriate.
- Prioritizes U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) keeping agents as close to the physical land border as possible, as opposed to prioritizing the the 100 interior miles over which CBP has jurisdiction.
- Provides for reimbursement of states—not to exceed \$35 million in any fiscal year—for the deployment of the National Guard at the southern border, including to construct fencing or other physical barriers, operate ground-based surveillance or aircraft, provide radio communications, construct checkpoints along the Southern border, and to provide intelligence support.
- Bars the Secretary from impeding or restricting CBP activities aimed at preventing unlawful entries on Federal lands, including the execution of search-and-rescue operations and activities to apprehend illegal entrants.

- Authorizes CBP to increase the number of Border Patrol (BP) agents to 26,370 (an increase of 5,000 agents from current funding levels) and Office of Field Operations (OFO) officers to 27,725 (a 4,000 officer increase). While neither BP nor OFO can presently hire enough officers and agents to meet their currently funded levels, later provisions relax hiring requirements. The section also provides for an increase in 550 special agents assigned to the Office of Professional Responsibility by September 30, 2022.
- Authorizes the Secretary to appoint candidates to positions without preference to individuals who passed an examination for entrance or a physical exam; without giving preference to those who resigned, were furloughed or were separated; and without certification from registers or selection from certificates, (5 U.S.C. §3309-3319), provided the Secretary gives public notice. The Secretary may waive certain requirements, including polygraph requirements, for certain applications.
- Authorizes the Secretary to award a relocation bonus of up to 50 percent of the annual basic pay of an individual CBP employee at the beginning of the service period, multiplied by the number of years in the required service period—meaning it can reach up to 100 percent of the individual’s salary. The Secretary is also authorized to pay a retention bonus of up to 50 percent of the basic pay to an individual CBP employee.
- Allocates \$110 million for Operation Stonegarden, so DHS can fund local law enforcement agencies in border states that work with CBP to enhance border security.

## Title II—Emergency Port of Entry Personnel and Infrastructure Funding

### KEY PROVISION

- Requires the establishment of a biometric exit data system at the 15 highest-volume airports and land ports, and 10-highest volume seaports of entry within two years of enactment; with implementation at *all* land ports of entry within 5 years after enactment.

## Title III—Visa Security and Integrity

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Requires the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to continuously screen individuals issued any visa and nationals travelling in the Visa Waiver Program.
- Requires the DHS Secretary to implement a process to review the social media accounts of certain visa applicants who are citizens of or who reside in high-risk countries. Designation as a

high-risk country will depend on the number of nationals of the country who were identified as known or suspected terrorists in the past year, the level of cooperation with the U.S. on counterterrorism efforts, and any other criteria the Secretary decides to use.

## Title IV—Transnational Criminal Organization Illicit Spotter Prevention and Elimination

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Expands INA 277 to prohibit attempts to aid or assist—in addition to knowingly aiding or assisting—aliens entering the United States, and adds a punitive sentencing add-on of 10 years if the individual used, carried, or possessed a firearm in furtherance of the crime.
- Punishes “injury or depredation” to any fence, barrier, sensor, camera, or other physical or electronic device deployed at the border by fine and up to 15 years imprisonment.

## DIVISION D—LAWFUL STATUS FOR CERTAIN CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS

In Division D of the *Securing America's Future Act*, the bill legalizes participants in the DACA program, but does not offer protections to eligible people who never participated in DACA, to individuals who would have aged into DACA eligibility, or any other Dreamers (all of whom are criminalized by other provisions of the bill).

### KEY PROVISIONS

- Provides contingent nonimmigrant status to eligible applicants for renewable three-year periods. Does not provide a pathway to legal permanent resident status or citizenship. Recipients of the status have authorization to work in the United States and travel, although only on a limited basis.
- Eligibility for nonimmigrant status requires valid DACA status as of the date the bill is enacted. Expands criminal history provisions for eligibility in addition to the standard inadmissibility and deportability bars. Any applicant who failed to maintain an annual income of at least 125% of the federal poverty level throughout their time in nonimmigrant status is made ineligible for contingent status. The fee for an applicant is \$1,000.
- The application period is just one year, and requires an electronic submission. The burden of proof is on the applicant to meet a clear and convincing standard.

## Economic Effects of the *Securing America's Future Act of 2018*

The *Securing America's Future Act of 2018* will have significant effects on the labor force of the United States through numerous channels. On the one hand, the agricultural labor force will be expanded by the provisions that replace the H-2A temporary agricultural worker program with a new, bigger program. In addition, the bill ensures that DACA participants can remain in the formal labor force via the limited legalization program, whereas they would lose work authorization and would likely have to switch to self-employment, take less productive jobs in the cash economy, or suffer unemployment in the event that no legislation is passed.

On the other hand, these increases to the labor force are modest and dwarfed by reductions caused by other provisions. In addition to the associated compliance costs of mandatory E-Verify, it will force some of the working undocumented out of more productive jobs and into the underground economy, unemployment, and, in many cases, poverty. Cuts to legal immigration will also directly shrink the size of the labor force by choking off immigration by over 4 million individuals over the first decade. Increased interior enforcement will also cull the labor force as working undocumented immigrants are detained and removed. While not directly related to the labor force, the biometric exit system will also impede and decrease international travel, which will have deleterious effects on total output.

Ultimately, while greater direct government spending will mean that the bill could increase GDP in the short run, the bill would soon lead to a lower level of GDP and slower growth than would current policy. We estimate that the net effect of the bill would be that GDP would be over \$327 billion *lower* in 2028 under the bill than it would be under current policy.

We break down that effect by provision in the **following table** (see below). We also **break down the incidence by state**.

Effect on GDP in 2028 of major provisions of the Securing America’s Future Act, by state

State	Net effect*	Ag. guest workers	E-Verify Provisions	Legalization	Immigration Cuts
Total US†	-\$319 billion	\$11 billion	-\$185 billion	\$2 billion	-\$147 billion
Alabama	-\$1,449,000,000	\$27,000,000	-\$836,000,000	\$15,000,000	-\$654,000,000
Alaska	-\$476,000,000	\$0	-\$185,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$294,000,000
Arizona	-\$1,487,000,000	\$431,000,000	\$0	\$89,000,000	-\$2,007,000,000
Arkansas	-\$1,722,000,000	\$53,000,000	-\$1,346,000,000	\$12,000,000	-\$441,000,000
California	-\$56,278,000,000	\$7,926,000,000	-\$42,981,000,000	\$645,000,000	-\$21,868,000,000
Colorado	-\$4,789,000,000	\$59,000,000	-\$3,491,000,000	\$42,000,000	-\$1,399,000,000
Connecticut	-\$4,759,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$2,337,000,000	\$21,000,000	-\$2,447,000,000
Delaware	-\$821,000,000	\$4,000,000	-\$466,000,000	\$4,000,000	-\$363,000,000
Florida	-\$32,326,000,000	\$521,000,000	-\$14,425,000,000	\$157,000,000	-\$18,580,000,000
Georgia	-\$9,729,000,000	\$136,000,000	-\$6,371,000,000	\$68,000,000	-\$3,563,000,000
Hawaii	-\$1,944,000,000	\$4,000,000	-\$837,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$1,114,000,000
Idaho	-\$919,000,000	\$80,000,000	-\$773,000,000	\$9,000,000	-\$234,000,000
Illinois	-\$12,943,000,000	\$42,000,000	-\$8,635,000,000	\$118,000,000	-\$4,468,000,000
Indiana	-\$3,322,000,000	\$33,000,000	-\$1,895,000,000	\$25,000,000	-\$1,485,000,000
Iowa	-\$1,559,000,000	\$49,000,000	-\$762,000,000	\$11,000,000	-\$857,000,000
Kansas	-\$2,204,000,000	\$21,000,000	-\$1,372,000,000	\$16,000,000	-\$869,000,000
Kentucky	-\$1,782,000,000	\$61,000,000	-\$918,000,000	\$12,000,000	-\$937,000,000
Louisiana	-\$2,266,000,000	\$11,000,000	-\$1,242,000,000	\$11,000,000	-\$1,046,000,000
Maine	-\$271,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$77,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$200,000,000
Maryland	-\$8,650,000,000	\$15,000,000	-\$4,663,000,000	\$37,000,000	-\$4,039,000,000
Massachusetts	-\$9,814,000,000	\$7,000,000	-\$3,903,000,000	\$44,000,000	-\$5,962,000,000
Michigan	-\$5,349,000,000	\$32,000,000	-\$2,347,000,000	\$42,000,000	-\$3,075,000,000
Minnesota	-\$4,000,000,000	\$29,000,000	-\$1,938,000,000	\$24,000,000	-\$2,116,000,000
Mississippi	-\$258,000,000	\$32,000,000	\$0	\$7,000,000	-\$296,000,000
Missouri	-\$2,053,000,000	\$40,000,000	-\$985,000,000	\$19,000,000	-\$1,126,000,000
Montana	-\$103,000,000	\$6,000,000	-\$60,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$51,000,000
Nebraska	-\$1,404,000,000	\$34,000,000	-\$834,000,000	\$9,000,000	-\$613,000,000
Nevada	-\$4,739,000,000	\$5,000,000	-\$3,739,000,000	\$35,000,000	-\$1,040,000,000
New Hampshire	-\$1,661,000,000	\$11,000,000	-\$1,386,000,000	\$4,000,000	-\$290,000,000
New Jersey	-\$8,968,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$1,352,000,000	\$71,000,000	-\$7,689,000,000
New Mexico	-\$1,871,000,000	\$57,000,000	-\$1,584,000,000	\$17,000,000	-\$361,000,000
New York	-\$32,080,000,000	\$20,000,000	-\$14,532,000,000	\$170,000,000	-\$17,738,000,000
North Carolina	-\$7,202,000,000	\$99,000,000	-\$4,364,000,000	\$54,000,000	-\$2,991,000,000
North Dakota	-\$268,000,000	\$5,000,000	-\$73,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$203,000,000
Ohio	-\$4,522,000,000	\$35,000,000	-\$1,775,000,000	\$31,000,000	-\$2,814,000,000
Oklahoma	-\$2,558,000,000	\$16,000,000	-\$1,645,000,000	\$18,000,000	-\$948,000,000
Oregon	-\$3,085,000,000	\$188,000,000	-\$2,357,000,000	\$29,000,000	-\$945,000,000
Pennsylvania	-\$7,949,000,000	\$54,000,000	-\$3,249,000,000	\$36,000,000	-\$4,791,000,000
Rhode Island	-\$1,228,000,000	\$1,000,000	-\$587,000,000	\$6,000,000	-\$649,000,000
South Carolina	-\$769,000,000	\$29,000,000	\$0	\$18,000,000	-\$816,000,000
South Dakota	-\$220,000,000	\$60,000,000	-\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$183,000,000
Tennessee	-\$3,406,000,000	\$11,000,000	-\$2,087,000,000	\$24,000,000	-\$1,355,000,000
Texas	-\$42,633,000,000	\$224,000,000	-\$29,495,000,000	\$361,000,000	-\$13,723,000,000
Utah	-\$2,519,000,000	\$8,000,000	-\$1,860,000,000	\$19,000,000	-\$686,000,000
Vermont	-\$137,000,000	\$6,000,000	-\$36,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$109,000,000
Virginia	-\$9,601,000,000	\$42,000,000	-\$4,846,000,000	\$43,000,000	-\$4,839,000,000
Washington	-\$7,709,000,000	\$420,000,000	-\$4,655,000,000	\$52,000,000	-\$3,526,000,000
West Virginia	-\$167,000,000	\$5,000,000	-\$67,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$108,000,000
Wisconsin	-\$2,402,000,000	\$39,000,000	-\$1,422,000,000	\$21,000,000	-\$1,039,000,000
Wyoming	-\$161,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$113,000,000	\$2,000,000	-\$52,000,000

\* The reported net effect on GDP is the net effect of the SAF Act’s reforms related to guest workers, E-Verify, legal migration levels, and Dreamer legalization—but notably does not include the effect of reforms related to interior enforcement, which would make the bill costlier but which we did not model, nor the effects of the biometric exit system, which we estimate would reduce total US output in 2028 by \$8 billion but for which we did not break down by state.

† Due to rounding, total may not be equal to the sum of a column.

Source: Niskanen analysis of data from US Department of State, “Report of the Visa Office,” 2006-2016; US Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, “Yearbook of Immigration Statistics,” 2007-2015; US Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, “Immigrants Admitted to the United States,” 2000; US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, “Cash Receipts by State,” 2016; US Census Bureau, “Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016: 2016 Population Estimates,” American FactFinder; Orrenius, Pia M. and Madeline Zavodny, “How Do E-Verify Mandates Affect Unauthorized Immigrant Workers?” IZA Discussion Paper No. 7992, 2014; Graham, Matt, Joel Prakken, Theresa Cardinal Brown, and Lazaro Zamora, “Assembling the Pieces: The Economics of Step-by-Step Immigration Reform,” *Bipartisan Policy Center*, May 2015; Pope, Nolan G., “The Effects of DACAmentation: The Impact of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals on Unauthorized Immigrants,” *Journal of Public Economics*, August 2016; *Migration Policy Institute*, “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools,” 2017; and Ozimek, Adam and Mark Zandi, analysis of effect of immigration on GDP, described in Lena Groeger, “The Immigration Effect,” *ProPublica*, July 19, 2017. An earlier version of this table included a coding error and has since been corrected.