

AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCIATION

URGENT CALL TO ACTION

WHITE PAPER ON THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

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Background

“Congress’ recent changes to American visa laws will be of little comfort to people in Central Europe [including the Baltic countries] who wish to travel to America. Citizens of these countries will continue to undergo visa application procedures whose rules they do not understand and which they consider to be anachronistic, unjust and even humiliating,” Janusz Reiter, Washington Post, 8/29/07.

While the new omnibus visa bill H.R. 1 (*Implementing the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of 2007*) brings clear benefits to U.S. immediate and long-range national security interests and expands the Visa Waiver System, it establishes an almost impossible obstacle for Latvia, Lithuania and other Eastern European allies of the U.S. to join the Visa Waiver Program (VWP).

A mandatory provision in the bill, introduced by Senator Dianne Feinstein (D—CA), cosponsored by Senators Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) and Susan Collins (R-ME), stipulates that countries applying to the VWP must have a visa refusal rate below ten percent. A visa refusal rate refers to the percentage of visa applications denied, by the local U.S. consul, from the total number of visas submitted during the previous fiscal year. This means that at least 90 percent of those who apply for short-term non-immigrant visas must be deemed eligible by a U.S. consular officer to travel to the U.S.

Because of the refusal rate provisions, hundreds of thousands of people from allied countries will be denied the chance to visit the U.S. for business or for pleasure, to learn what a great and free country America is.

The visa refusal rate for Latvia in 2006 was 21.7 percent, for Lithuania it was 27.7 percent and for Estonia it was 7.1 percent. Early data from the U.S. Department of State indicates that this fiscal year Latvia’s refusal rate will be around 11.7 percent, which means that Latvia is not eligible to apply for membership in VWP, even though it might meet all the requirements of the program.

This is an insulting and degrading position for Latvia and Lithuania who since the first day of their independence have been strong and loyal allies of the U.S. The two are members of NATO and the European Union, have viable, open democratic governments and free market economies, and are the fastest growing economies in the world. They participate in the war against terror, and come from one of the most stable and pro-American regions on the globe. At the same time, countries that are not members of NATO, that loudly oppose the U.S. involvement in Iraq, and countries where terrorists have come from, are members of the VWP.

Writing about the problem of America’s public image in the spring issue of *European Affairs*, Helle Dale, a conservative columnist and a member of the Heritage Foundation, referring to VWP and the refusal rate,

wrote that it fuels “anti-U.S. antagonisms and a perception of the capricious discrimination by U.S. bureaucrats dampening the visits to the U.S. of people from countries with whom Washington would like to improve commercial and intellectual ties.”

Joining the VWP is an issue of priority for the Baltic governments in their relations with the U.S. **They need YOUR help to reach this goal.**

I urge you to contact your congresspersons and urge them to adopt S. 653 and H.R. 1543. The two bills amend the *Immigration and Nationality Act* with respect to the Visa Waiver Program to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to waive low visa refusal rate requirements for countries that meet security and counterterrorism cooperation requirements and have a sustained reduction in visa refusal rates. Senate bill S. 653 (*Secure Travel and Counterterrorism Act*) was introduced by Senator George Voinovich (R-OH) with cosponsors Senators Daniel Akaka (D-HI), Richard Lugar (R-IN), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Ted Stevens (R-AK), and H.R. 1543 (*Visa Waiver Modernization Act*) was introduced by Representatives Rahm Emanuel (D-IL) and John Shimkus (R-IL) with 13 cosponsors.

To sign on as cosponsors, Senators should contact Jennifer Hemingway at Senator Voinovich’s office, tel.: (202) 224-3353 and Representatives should contact Luis Jimenez at Representative Emanuel’s office, tel.: (202) 225-4061.

You may find the text and more information on the bills by going to: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

Visa Waiver Program

VWP enables citizens of participating countries to travel to the U.S. for tourism or business for 90 days or less without obtaining a U.S. visa. All that a visitor needs to enter the U.S. is a valid passport from the participating country. The participating country must meet certain security requirements set by the U.S, in addition to the ten percent refusal rate.

The program was established in 1986 to promote better relations with U.S. allies by eliminating barriers to travel for U.S. citizens, encourage economic and cultural exchange with other countries, and allow the Department of State to focus its visa screening activities on high risk areas.

Since its inception, the VWP has been a very successful tool in public diplomacy and has fostered better relations with the participating countries, according to Stephen A. Edson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services at the Department of State. Department of Commerce data shows that in the previous year over 15 million VWP travelers visited the U.S. for tourism or business trips. The Government Accountability Office estimates that VWP brings in somewhere between \$75 and \$100 billion annually.

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, there have been increasing concerns in the Administration and Congress over border security and visitors to the U.S. The program needed to be modernized appropriate to the current security situation. Expanding the VWP and improving homeland security go hand in hand.

As a result, in 2007 the Congress modified the existing VWP by adopting House Resolution 1 (*Implementation the 9/11 Commission Recommendation Act of 2007*). Its purpose was to “strengthen and advance the national security and economic interests of the U.S.” The legislation seeks to simultaneously enhance travel security policies while allowing countries to be considered for VWP.

The omnibus security law does not designate specific countries eligible for VWP. Rather, it establishes criteria concerning security and immigration patterns that must be met in advance to joining the VWP. The existing visa rejection rate was left in the bill except that it was made mandatory and was increased

from three percent to ten percent or less. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of State will determine which countries will qualify under for VWP.

The major prerequisites that a country has to comply with before it qualifies to join VWP are:

- (1) The rate of visa refusals for nationals of an aspiring country during the previous full fiscal year has to be ten percent or less of the total number of visas requested; except if the overstay rate (NOT leaving on or before the required date for the country) does not exceed the established maximum visa overstay rate for that country. The rate will be determined later the DHS.
- (2) The U.S. and the aspiring country must have a fully operational electronic travel authorization system (ETA) that would allow VWP travelers to register online in advance of their travel and submit to the system a machine readable biometric passport and other information, as required. Congress still has to appropriate the funds to implement the program. Once this is done, it will take DHS 8 to 12 months to get the program going.
- (3) The VWP country must enter into an agreement with U.S. security, law enforcement and immigration authorities to share information on persons intending to travel to U.S. who may present risks to the U.S.
- (4) The applicant government has to agree to immediately report to the U.S. government or to Interpol theft or loss of passports, both issued and blank passports.
- (5) The VWP country has to guarantee to accept the repatriation of its nationals ordered to be removed from the U.S.
- (6) The Secretary of DHS has to develop and establish a system that can verify the departure of no less than 97 percent of foreign nationals that leave the U.S. through U.S. airports. The system has to be in place and operational before the VWP starts. It should take DHS 6 to 8 months to implement the system.

Three additional security measures are voluntary, but will be taken into consideration when deciding who should be admitted to the program: (1) airport security including baggage handling; (2) air marshals program; and (3) common standards for national travel documents.

This is the status the Baltic American community would like to see: that the ten percent refusal rate is just another factor taken into consideration when deciding whether a country should be granted VWP membership.

Currently, 27 countries participate in the VWP: Andorra, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Eligibility for the VWP may be withdrawn at any time for violations of the program requirements.

During his visit to Estonia in November 2006 President George Bush announced his intention “to work with Congress and our international partners to modify our visa waiver program.” He identified 13 of the original 19 countries as potential candidates: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and South Korea. The rumor in the corridors of congress is that Greece and South Korea will be first to be admitted to the program, probably next year. Actually, there are six more countries that would like to join the VWP group.

The Administration has set up consular working groups with the 13 governments known as the Roadmap Program to assist the countries to implement the VWP requirements. Senator Voinovich is considering asking the Administration to increase funding for the program to expedite applications.

The Baltic countries have declared that they are ready to work with the U.S. to implement the Roadmap Program. According to public statements of returning U.S. inspection team members, the Baltic countries are making impressive progress in meeting the VWP requirements.

The VWP portion of the 9/11 law cannot be exercised till DHS has put in place the ETA system and the new exit system to verify the departure of 97 percent of foreign nationals exiting through airports. The new maximum overstay rate will not be established before the air exit system is in place. In the meantime, the old law of three percent refusal rate criterion and the authority to waive the refusal rate requirement for countries that meet the enhanced VWP security requirements remains in effect.

What They Say About the Refusal Rate

President George Bush in November of last year in Estonia told the Estonian people that his proposal to modernize the VWP seeks to use modern technology to improve the U.S ability to screen travelers. Twenty-first century threats require the U.S. to assess individuals, not merely countries, as they seek to travel to America, said the President. This implies the loosening of the refusal rate requirement.

Stephen A. Edson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. State Department: "...the legislation should allow for flexibility in the current visa refusal rate standard."

Nathan A. Sales, Deputy Assistant Secretary, DHS: "Equally important is extending the opportunity for VWP membership to key U.S. allies that are unlikely to be able to meet some of the current statutory criteria, such as attaining the non-immigrant visa refusal rate."

"Expanding the circle of countries that could be considered for membership in the program will create incentives for aspirants and members alike to enter into arrangements that are desirable from a security standpoint. That is why the Administration favors legislation that would offer complete flexibility on the visa refusal rate, not simply increase it from three percent to some marginally higher rate."

Representative John Shimkus (R-IL), Cochairman of the House Baltic Caucus: "Since their [Baltic countries] accession and their extraordinary achievements in passport and visa security, their inability to become members of VWP has become an increasing problem in relations between our countries. This is important legislation, our allies will be recognized for their ongoing commitment to the War on Terror and the strong friendship we have, instead of antiquated requirements [visa refusal rate] that do not reflect the initiatives that these countries have in place."

Senator George Voinovich (R-OH), Sponsor of S.4 [S. 4 was incorporated in H.R. 1] and S.653: "Expansion of the VWP is not only important to some of our closest allies, it is in the long-term strategic interest of the U.S. In addition to substantial benefits for U.S. foreign relations and security, expansion would advance U.S. economic competitiveness in the global economy by removing undue impediments to the free flow of people."

"The U.S. should want more—not fewer—countries in the program because they will be agreeing to abide by more stringent security standards for passport control and international cooperation."

Senator Dianne Feinstein, Sponsor of the refusal rate amendment: "I view the Visa Waiver program as the soft underbelly of immigration programs. Currently, the Visa Waiver Program allows visitors from 27

countries to enter the United States for up to 90 days without a visa. We already know that there are those who want to exploit this program in order to do Americans grievous harm. Convicted terrorist Zacarias Moussaoui and ‘shoe-bomber’ Richard Reid both boarded flights to the United States with passports issued by Visa Waiver Program countries.”[Editors note: This occurred before the new law was enacted that sets significantly more requirements for the **new** VWP countries.]

Dear Colleague Letter. Representative Rahm Emanuel and Senator George Voinovich sent a Dear Colleague letter (dated 6/28/07) to Senators Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) and Susan Collins (R-ME) and Representatives Bennie Thompson (D-MS) and Peter King (R-NY) that in part said: “For countries who are willing to comply with these requirements (S. 4 and HR 1543), we must provide a path forward for program membership. Visa waiver modernization should avoid exclusive reliance on arbitrary refusal rates in favor of a more comprehensive, security-focused approach which takes into account the totality of a country’s risk mitigation measures.

As Members with a wide range of expertise in homeland security and foreign relations, we believe the proposal outlined above offers a reasonable, comprehensive approach to visa waiver reform. This approach represents the opportunity to enhance our national security, boost the economy, and solidify relationships with key allies.”

Call to Action

Currently, there are two bills in Congress that would eliminate the problem of the refusal rate and would make the program more flexible—Senate S. 653, *Secure Travel and Counterterrorism Act* and House of Representative H.R. 1543, *Visa Waiver Modernization Act*. The Senate bill is assigned to the Judiciary Committee and probably will be referred to its subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security and Citizenship. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and the Ranking Member is Allan Specter (R-PA). The subcommittee’s Chairman is Ted Kennedy (D-MA) and the Ranking Member is Charles Grassley (R-IA), a member of the Baltic Caucus.

The House Bill is assigned to two committees: the Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security and International Law and the House Committee on Homeland Security’s Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism.

The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee are respectively John Conyers (D-MI) and Lamar Smith (R-TX). The Subcommittee’s Chairwoman is Zoe Lofgren (D-CA), a supporter of HR 1543, the Ranking Member is Elton Gallegly (R-CA).

The Chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security is Bennie G. Thompson (D-MS) and the Ranking Member Peter King (R-NY). The Subcommittee Chairperson is Loretta Sanchez (D-CA) and the Ranking Member is Mark Souder (R-IN).

The American Latvian Association and the Baltic American Freedom League strongly urge you to contact your senators and representative by fax and/or phone, to ask them to continue the adoption process of the two pending VWP bills. It is also extremely important that you contact the Committee and Subcommittee chairpersons and ranking members.

ATTENTION CALIFORNIANS! Senator Dianne Feinstein, as sponsor of the mandatory *refusal rate* amendment, is a **key player** in this process. Her amendment retains the visa rate qualification for VWP. It behooves every one of you to write and to call her to ask her to remove the mandatory ten percent refusal rate from the bill by supporting **S. 653**.

Every one of you who lives in a congressional district or a state where a congressperson sits on one of the relevant committees or subcommittees should most definitely write and call that congressperson.

Leaders of organizations, please send the letters in the name of your organization.

Letters sent by U.S. mail should be sent to local offices. Fax is the most effective and impressive way to tell your congressperson what you want, E-mails are the least effective.

The purpose for writing your letter should be stated in the first paragraph. Identify the bill S.653, *Secure Travel and Counterterrorism Act* or HR 1543, *Visa Waiver Modernization Act*. If you are a constituent be sure to say so. If possible, keep your letter to one page.

Be courteous, to the point, and include key information using two or three of the talking points listed below to support your position. Remember you are NOT writing or calling to win an argument or to impress the congressperson or staffer, but to get the person to actively support your cause, to get the person on your side.

In our case, note that the recently adopted visa waiver legislation, HR 1, was a step in the right direction. Nevertheless, there are some things that need to be improved, corrected or changed such as the mandatory ten percent visa refusal rate. One way to accomplish the change is by adopting S. 653 and HR 1543. The two bills give the Secretary of DHS the discretion to waive the requirement for a refusal rate of 10 percent or less, as long as the security and immigration standards of VWP are met. We can and we should do more for those that have stepped up to the plate and have fought and died alongside Americans in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Three or four days later call the congressperson's office to verify that they received your message.

The same rules apply when you talk to a staff person. Be sure to ask the receptionist to get you the person who handles the visa waiver legislation for the congressperson.

Addressing Correspondence

The Honorable (full name)
U.S. Senate (or House of Representatives)
Washington, DC 20510 (or 20515)

Dear Senator (last name) or Dear Representative or Congressman (last name)

Talking Points

- Latvia considers the adoption of HR 1 by Congress and signing of the bill by President George a step in the right direction. But it needs to be improved, made more flexible...
- HR 1 imposes considerably more security and political requirements for the new VWP members than for existing members. It will be years before the old members will be required to meet HR 1 requirements.
- Why are countries that loudly, indignantly and madly oppose the war in Iraq, and strongly condemn the U.S. in the program, while countries that support the U.S. and have troops in combat areas excluded from the program?

- Our allies helping the U.S. to fight terrorism should be rewarded for their cooperation. VWP legislation should solidify these relations and improve good will toward our allies. The mandatory visa rejection rate, however, does the opposite. It implies that all nationals of VWP non-participating countries pose a greater threat to the U.S. than the those of participating countries. Non-participants are second class allies. They are OK for serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, but not for visiting the U.S.
- Consular officers have a wide degree of latitude and discretion in denying and approving visa applications. It is a very subjective process. It is inherently very difficult if not impossible for a country to limit visa applications of its citizens without some type of former Soviet style travel controls. The Latvian government has asked its citizens not to engage in illegal activities abroad such as working without a work permit and to observe visa expiration dates.
- In discussing the VWP with congresspersons or congressional staffers, it is important to emphasize that the ten percent visa refusal rate is an artificial obstacle to full Baltic participation and integration in the VWP program. The ten percent refusal rate is a figure pulled out of thin air. It has no basis in fact or studies. The American Latvian community also has urged visitors from Latvia to observe the conditions of their visa.
- Latvia and the other Baltic countries are not asking for something for nothing. They have invested considerable political effort and funds to comply with the requirements for VWP. Latvia's actions in regards to VWP provides substantial security to U.S. national and border security.
- Latvia already provides visa free entry to U.S. nationals. Reciprocal visa free travel is one of the requirements of HR 1.
- The Baltic countries are loyal and dependable partners and allies of the United States. They have participated in a number of international operations such as Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan. On October 2 of this year, the Latvian government extended for another year the operations of Latvian military forces in Afghanistan.
- Latvia is ready to work closely and cooperate with the U.S. DHS and other government agencies to implement HR 1 requirements. Latvia is close to fulfilling these requirements. According to the U.S. State Department's latest information, during FY 2007 Latvia's visa refusal rate has fallen to about 12 percent down from 21.7 percent last fiscal year.
- Latvia has invested considerable effort in meeting all the requirements to join the Schengen border control [borderless travel zone] program on January 1, 2008. Latvia's border with Russia has been strengthened in accordance with the European Union's exterior border requirements and standards and border guard and police capabilities have been improved and increased. There exists a real possibility that Latvia may join the Schengen zone as early as December 17 of this year.
- This November 2007, Latvia will start the issuance of new biometric passports. The use of biometric passports for entry is one of the requirements for participation in VWP.
- The Latvian government anticipates that a VWP agreement soon will be signed with Canada.

- The U.S. and Latvia form a united community of values, interests and responsibilities. Both are committed to human rights, rule of law, freedom of religion and the press, and to market economies.
- The visa refusal rate is designed to filter out people who would be disproportionately inclined to overstay their visas to the U.S. for economic reasons. Visa rejections on those grounds are inherently subjective, based on underinformed and largely intuitive judgments of embassy and consulate personnel.
- The risk of a relatively small number of visitors overstaying their visas would be far outweighed by the palpable benefits of more tourism and business visitors, enhanced foreign relations, and redeploying of consular resources to countries where security concerns are more pressing. A recent Congressional Research Service report summarized, “by waiving the visa requirement for high-volume/low risk countries, consular workloads are significantly reduced, allowing for streamline operation, cost saving and concentration of resource on greater risk nations in the visa process.”
- Extending the VWP to Latvia would not compromise the ability of the U.S. government to protect American homeland from terrorists and others who would do U.S. harm. Latvia does not harbor restive populations associated even indirectly with terrorism aimed at the U.S.
- As a final safeguard, the U.S. can promptly terminate a nation’s participation in the program if they determine that it threatens U.S. economic or national security interests. This was done in the case of Argentina in 2002 and Uruguay in 2003 when economic downturns raised concerns that visitors from those countries would seek to stay illegally in the U.S. to escape the economic difficulties in their home countries.

The logical implication is that extending the program to Latvia and other deserving countries would promote more tourism and economic activity, nurture better relations with participating countries, and free up State Department personnel and facilities overseas for more critical uses.

I AM URGING YOU TO ACT NOW TO CONTACT THE KEY SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES INVOLVED IN VWP, AS WELL AS YOUR OWN CONGRESS PERSONS, TO ASK THEM TO CONTINUE THE VWP MODERNIZATION PROCESS AND TO SIGN ON AS COSPONSORS OF THE APPROPRIATE SENATE OR HOUSE BILL, S. 653 (SECURE TRAVEL AND COUNTERTERRORISM ACT) OR H.R. 1543 (VISA WAIVER MODERNIZATION ACT).

Thank you for your assistance.

PLEASE FORWARD THIS LETTERS TO OHTERS.

Valdis V. Pavlovskis
Director of Public Affairs

KEY PERSONS TO CONTACT

1. Chairpersons and Ranking Members of House and Senate Judiciary and Homeland Security Committees and appropriate Subcommittee.

2. Your own congresspersons.
3. Senator Dianne Feinstein. For Californians this is Task #1.

You will find the addresses of your congresspersons' local office by checking the Thomas Guide to Government, <http://thomas.loc.gov>. For up to date information on the VWP legislation check the ALA's website: www.alausa.org

Telephone and Fax Numbers

Contact Persons for Signing on as Cosponsors for H.R. 1543 and S. 653

House: Luis Jimenez, Rep. Rahm Emanuel's Office, Tel.: (202) 225-4061
Senate: Jennifer Hemingway, Sen. George Voinovich's Office, Tel.: (202) 224-3353

U.S. Capitol Switchboard: (202) 223-3121

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Cosponsors of H.R. 1543

Neil Abercrombie (D-HI)	Daniel Lipinski (D-IL)
Shelley Berkley (D-NV)	Donald Manzullo (R-IL)
Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)	Thaddeus G. McCotter (R-IL)
Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-FL)	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)
Marlo Diaz-Balart (R-FL)	John Shimkus (R-IL)
Phil English (R-PA)	Robert Wexler (D-FL)
Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE)	
Tim Holden (D-PA)	

Homeland Security Committee:

Chairman Bennie G. Thompson (D-MS), Tel: (202) 225-5876, Fax: (202) 225-5898
Ranking Member Peter King (R-NY), Tel: (202) 225-7896, Fax: (202) 226-2279
Majority Party Tel: (202) 226-2616, Fax: (202) 226-4499
Minority Party Tel: (202) 226-3399, Fax (202) 226-3399
<http://homeland.house.gov>

Subcommittee on Border, Maritime and Global Counterterrorism

Chairwoman Loretta Sanchez (D-CA), Tel: (202) 225-2965, Fax: (202) 225-5859
Ranking Member Mark Souder (R-IN), Tel: (202) 225-4436, Fax: (202) 225-3479,
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Jane Harman (D-CA)	Bobby Jindal (R-LA)
Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)	Dave Reichert (R-WA)
Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)	Michael McCaul (R-TX)
James R. Langevin (D-RI)	Gus Bilirakis (R-FL)
Henry Cuellar (D-TX)	
Al Green (D-TX)	

Judiciary Committee

Chairman John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI), Tel: (202) 225-5126, Fax: (202) 225-0072
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Majority Tel: (202) 225-3951, Fax: (202) 225-7680
Minority Tel: (202) 225-6906, Fax: (202) 225-7082
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Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security and Internat.Law

Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren (D-CA), Tel: (202) 225-3072, Fax: (202) 225-3336
Ranking Member: Peter King (R-NY), Tel: (202) 225-7896, Fax: (202) 226-2279
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Luis V.Gutierrez (D-IL)
Howard L. Berman (D-CA)
Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)
Maxine Waters (D-CA)
Marty Meehan (D-MA)
William Delahunt (D-MA)
Linda T Sanchez (D-CA)
Artur Davis (D-AL)
Keith M.Ellison (D-MN)

Elton Gallegly (R-CA)
Bob Goodlatte(R-VA)
Dan Lungren (R-CA)
Randy Forbes (R-VA)
Louie Gohmert (R-TX)

For Committee members go to Thomas Guide to Government: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>

U.S. SENATE

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee

Chairman Joseph Lieberman (I-CT), Tel: (202) 224-4041, Fax: (202) 224-9750
Ranking Member Susan M. Collins(R-ME), Tel: (202) 224-2523, Fax: (202) 224-2693
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Carl Levin (D-MI)
Daniel Akaka (D-HI)
Thomas R. Carper (D-DE)
Mark Pryor (D-AR)
Mary Landrieu (D-IL)
Claire C. McCaskill (D-MO)
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Ted Stevens (R-AK)
George Voinovich (R-OH)
Norm Coleman (R-MN)
Tom Coburn (R-OK)
Pete V. Domenici (R-NM)
John W. Warner (R-VA)
John Sununu (R-NH)

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Ranking Member Arlen Specter (R-PA), Tel: (202) 224-4254, Fax: (202) 228-1229

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Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security and Citizenship

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Ranking Member John Cornyn (R-TX), Tel: (202) 224-2934, Fax: (202) 228-2856

Committee's telephone or fax Numbers listed check Thomas Guide <http://thomas.loc.gov>

Joseph Biden (D-DE)

Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)

Charles F. Schumer (D-NY)

Charles Grassley (R-IA)

Jeff Sessions (R-AL)

Jon L. Kyl (R-AZ)

Richard Durbin (D-IL)

