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A group of people, including men, women, and children, are walking away from the camera on a dirt path. They are dressed in casual clothing like jackets, hoodies, and jeans. The background shows green trees and a cloudy sky.

Pay-to-Go

America-First Immigration Fix

Brian W. Kelly

Pay-to-Go

America-First Immigration Fix

No More Deportations from America!!!

When you read this book, you will find that the biggest problem with 60,000,000 interlopers in America is that your friendly representative in Congress does not respect your concerns for America. Americans must send home their representatives as they no longer represent the people.

How is it possible that 60 million illegal aliens are living today in America and Congress is not talking about it? Well, Congress invited them as sure as they are seated in the Capitol of the country every day doing nothing to help their constituents.

As difficult as it is for good, hard-working Americans to believe, our government has been working to keep us poor. Former President Obama's de-facto amnesties and a do-nothing Congress made it tough for Americans to find work while competing against foreign interlopers.

Congress has been lying and yet their efforts have produced a terrible truth—Americans have been left behind and nobody cares. Meanwhile, uninvited guests, working for peanuts, have reduced wages and taken the few jobs that exist today. After they get here, these poor souls languish in misery and a lifetime of poverty as even what they take from our welfare system is hardly enough.

The Pay-to-Go plan helps Americans first and that it is also designed to help illegal foreign nationals in have a better life in their home countries. They will no longer be chained to greedy businesses looking for slave-labor wages.

Those who sign up for the program will have a chance to go home and enjoy life with a huge stipend that actually pays for itself. There's lots more! You're going to like this America-first plan built by an American for Americans! Talk to your representative to make sure this plan passes in the Congress.

BY

Brian W. Kelly



Title: *Pay to Go*

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Dedication

Each & Every day when I would go to work in the front office, and sometimes even before I would arrive, my two co-workers on every other book project were there to greet me and work with me all day—other than for extremely necessary bio-breaks for all parties.

This book is dedicated to these two fine individuals Benny, the first little man, passed away on Thanksgiving last year after a fine stuffest but his spirit continues with me.

Buddy does his best to make up for Ben's absence.



Ben & Dad



Buddy, Ben & Mom

Acknowledgments:

I appreciate all the help that I have received in putting this book together as well as all the other 129 books from the past.

My acknowledgments were so large at one time that readers complained that they had to go through too many pages to get to page one.

And, so I put my acknowledgment list online, and it continues to grow. Believe it or not, it costs about a dollar less to print my books today than then. No kidding!

Thank you, my dear friends and supporters of many years. May God bless you all for your help.

You may check out www.letsGOPublish.com to read the latest version of my heartfelt acknowledgments updated for this book.

A new lover of literature, Wily Ky Eyely continues her supportive efforts.

Thank you all very much!

Brian

x 60 Million Illegal Aliens in America!!!

Preface:

In this book, we give arguments to believers that 60 million illegal aliens in our one-time All-American Country is a problem for the US to sustain. The arguments are both cultural / social and financial. Analysts have presented arguments that the yearly cost for supporting so many foreign nationals on our dime is between \$500 Billion and \$1.5 Trillion per year and it is growing each year as interlopers just love our eighty odd welfare programs.

This book, Pay-to- Go is the first book of two, which fully address the solution to 60 million interlopers residing in America. The second book, which will be released in several weeks is the companion book. Its title is *Legalizing Illegal Aliens Via Resident Visas*. Both of these books should be required reading for every House and Senate member as well as the President of the United States. Together, Pay-to-Go and The Resident Visa Plans are the only solutions that can work for Americans-first to end the shadows and the sanctuaries and save America about a \$Trillion per year. Both books are available on the Amazon and Barnes & Noble sites.

There are so many social programs even I could recite them after reviewing them multiple times. Nobody can figure out why we have so many programs. Of course, there is much redundancy and many programs could be eliminated or replaced without altering the needs addressed. But that is a topic for another day.

Nonetheless, the interloper of today lives in the shadows and he or she understands English and how to read the welfare regulations in the US. The interlopers with English skills become the consiglieri for all others wishing to learn how to game the US welfare system.

If illegal aliens came to America seeking a better life and then chose to work for it and never took the amounts needed to support their lives in America, some Americans would say that was OK. But, they learn early all about how to outfox a bunch of bureaucrats wearing signs that say, "Outfox me!" and they go ahead and outfox them.

These big mooches, whoever they are, need to be extricated from our country as soon as possible. We simply cannot afford them. We never could. We are \$20 Trillion in debt trying to help the world. We need to help ourselves first. The costs for interloper largesse is unsustainable as you will learn in this book.

This book announces a new program for America that Congress has not yet approved or considered. It is designed to help Americans and Interlopers. It is built for Americans-first. However, it is also built to help interlopers escape the yoke of US managers who have them working for slave wages. This program can change their lives for the good in ways they had never imagined.

I wrote this book to help Americans know what our President and Congress can do besides forcing our government to regain control of our borders, ensure our national security, keep our culture, enforce our laws, protect American jobs, make our language the language of the nation, and keep all Americans from being overwhelmed by illegal foreign nationals who offer few benefits and no allegiance to America.

In addition to showing why amnesty is not the right medicine, I take the time to explain in detail the best plan for America to again become a sovereign state with America-loving Americans in charge.

You are going to love this book as well as the Pay-to-Go plan itself. All interlopers have the opportunity for a great life in their home countries.

Illegal foreign nationals should be well pleased because the plan uses deportation as a very last resort and it immediately gets illegal foreign nationals out of the shadows as they await to return home. Few books are a must-read but *Pay-to-Go: America-First Immigration Fix* will quickly appear at the top of America's most read list. It also has a catchy subtitle:

No More Deportations from America!!!

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About the Author



Brian W. Kelly retired as an Assistant Professor in the Business Information Technology (BIT) program at Marywood University, where he also served as the IBM i and midrange systems technical advisor to the IT Faculty. Kelly has designed, developed, and taught many college and professional courses. He is also a contributing technical editor to a number of IT industry magazines, including "The Four Hundred" and "Four Hundred Guru" published by IT Jungle.

Kelly is a former IBM Senior Systems Engineer and he was a candidate for US Congress from Pennsylvania. He has an active information technology consultancy. He is the author of 129 other books, in many topical areas, as well as hundreds of articles. Kelly has been a frequent speaker at many US conferences. Invite him to your next conference on immigration solutions.

When Kelly ran for Congress as a Democrat against a 13-term Democrat in 2010, he took no campaign contributions, spent just enough to buy signs and T-shirts, and as a virtual unknown, he captured 17% of the vote. Kelly says: "Writing books is lots easier than running for public office!"

Chapter 1 Introduction to Pay-to-Go

A Land of Immigrants



The US for all of its existence, even before the War of Independence, would be characterized as a migrant receiving country. From colonial days until now our population went from a few thousand to 325 million and of course everybody here today was not born in America. We are truly a land of immigrants.

We currently take in a million to two million legal immigrants per year and from two-million to four million illegal immigrants aka foreign interlopers. The interlopers (uninvited “guests”) get here by either crossing our borders without authorization or over staying legal visas. The four million figure comes from Senator

John McCain, a well-known authority on immigration. The US is clearly the largest receiver of migrants in the world.

More and more Americans are finding it difficult to make ends meet in the new “COME ON DOWN” mentality fostered by government officials. The atmosphere today in America regarding the border interlopers, makes it seem like we have permanently positioned Bob Barker at the Border with a big megaphone: “Come On Down!”



We’ll take anybody today in the US or so it seems. Nobody is checking. On the legal side, we even have a Visa Lottery because visas are so hard to get. And it does not matter who you are if you can sneak over.

You are in! You do not have to speak English and in fact, you don’t have to speak at all. Say thanks to our corrupt Congress and our greedy businessmen for the lack of rules to protect American citizens.

If you resemble that remark, more than likely, you can thank past President Obama who continually intervened to assure nobody was left behind; nobody was really deported; and there

were no restrictions on foreign interlopers taking American jobs—even those that had been in the family for years.

And, yes while simply being employed on a sub-minimum wage scale, our uninvited guests have unwittingly helped millions of greedy businesses lower their normal and customary wage in the country so that it is tough for anybody doing physical labor to make ends meet today.

The US has never used a *pay-to-go* approach in our history but it is about time we gave it a try. Our treasury is being overwhelmed by demands from foreigners for more welfare. The cost of interlopers to our economy and our treasury is overwhelming. Pay-to Go (receiving return transportation costs and a stipend for returning home from a host country such as the US) can even the playing field again and save the US billions of dollars to boot.

Unlike America, other immigrant-receiving countries have for decades employed policies to encourage unauthorized immigrants to return to their home countries without the cost, legal barriers, and political obstacles of removals or forced returns—i.e. deportations. The US is a young country and we need to examine closely how others have dealt with excessive immigration and what can be termed *pay to stay* welfare benefits.

In other countries, nudging an interloper to go back home are a series of noncoercive, pay-to-go, voluntary, assisted voluntary, and non-forced returns. The countries generally offer paid travel and/or other financial incentives such as stipends to encourage unauthorized immigrants to cooperate with immigration officials and leave host countries to return home.

FYI, in this context, Unauthorized is a new politically correct term for *illegal*. US immigration law uses both the term *illegal* and the term *alien* in its official documentation. Undocumented is an unknown in US immigration law. i.

There are three key rationales for any government, including the US, when we finally see the light, to choose pay-to-go and other return mechanisms. It is cost effective; it does not require bilateral cooperation between states; and it offers a more humane alternative to forced return, which we in the US call *deportation*.

Despite these programs' strong theoretical appeal, a number have failed over their history. Large-scale pay-to-go programs as we would suggest for the US, are rare, and untested. The "sustainability" of returns (whether migrants successfully remain in their home countries) is not well accounted and thus the success is unclear. The sweeter the deal for the returning migrant, however, the more likely long-term success can be achieved.

Government policymakers, who craft such Pay-to-Go return programs must overcome powerful barriers to persuade immigrants to leave, especially those seemingly doing well, who have huge family support in the host country. Furthermore, Pay-to-Go returns are usually only attractive to potential participants when backed up with the threat of removal. Without the possibility or probability of deportation, the numbers do not come out as well; yet even still many do leave under such programs even with small stipends.

Despite inherent difficulties, the advantages of these programs are sufficient to make them an important part of the policy toolkit for countries such as the US to reduce illegal immigration. However, persistent experimentation and evaluation clearly is needed to overturn barriers to successful implementation and effective use of such return policies. Powerful technology systems and effective databases and biometrics are required today to help make the odds better for success.

Director Napolitano & FAIR analyses

In 2009 Janet Napolitano, DHS Director took a look at the immigration issue. In many ways like President Obama and Bob Barker, her perspective was “Come on Down.” She used the old cliché’ to present her rationale: "Everybody recognizes that our current system isn't working and that our immigration laws need to change." If she were honest, she would have said that “Everybody recognizes that I am not enforcing existing immigration laws and that is why the country is flooded with illegal aliens and since I do not plan to enforce anything, we can delay the people’s response by passing a few more token laws. That if I am in office, I will choose not to enforce.

FAIRUS.ORG offered this in response:

FAIR Analysis— It is not so much that our immigration laws need to change as enforcement of our immigration laws needs to change. It doesn't matter what laws are on the books if DHS will not enforce them. Napolitano's statement implies that because foreigners continue to ignore our immigration laws they need to be changed. That sidesteps the real issue of how can foreigners and US employers be made to respect and comply with the law.

The Administration's view appears to be that employers who want cheap labor and foreign workers who want jobs should be accommodated rather than defending the best interests of the American people. Illegal immigration will continue until there is widespread awareness that it will not be tolerated and neither illegal aliens nor their employers will be able to continue to flout the law. Besides, the change in the law that the Administration advocates is an amnesty for the current millions of illegal aliens and an increased level of legal immigration — both of which are rejected by the majority of Americans.

Director Napolitano followed up with this statement—“I'm referring to what I call the "three-legged stool" that includes a commitment to serious and effective enforcement, improved

legal flows for families and workers, and a firm but fair way to deal with those who are already here."

FAIR Analysis— All should agree that there should be "serious and effective enforcement." Clearly, if anyone who wanted to work in the United States were allowed to come legally, there would be less illegal immigration, but this would not be in the interests of U.S. workers and the general public. That is an issue that must be faced and cannot be glibly sidestepped. "Improved legal flows" means increased legal immigration.

With more than a million immigrants receiving 'green cards' each year since 2000, current immigration is swamping the nation's assimilation capacity and causing most of the rapid population increase that is jeopardizing the nation's environmental future.

"A firm but fair way to deal with those already here" is a code term for amnesty. It means allowing illegal aliens to stay permanently unless they have a criminal record. Requirements to pay some back taxes and to learn English are meaningless, because past practice demonstrates that these requirements will be forgotten or waived in the process of granting legal status.

So, of the three legs of the stool, only one leg — law enforcement — makes sense and has broad public support, and support for even that leg depends on what law is to be enforced and whether the enforcement is effective.

Of course, this was in 2009. In this book we introduce the Pay-to-Go notion which solves the problem 100% but just like the enforcement of other immigration laws. It must be executed done swiftly and effectively.

Director Napolitano continued—"Americans value our identity as both a nation of immigrants and a nation of laws."

FAIR Analysis—Respect for the law, and valuing our immigration history does not mean that the United States must

accept the never-ending millions who say they would like to come here, nor does it mean that employers, who would like to be hire millions of cheap foreign workers, must be accommodated. Legal immigration has soared from about a quarter million persons per year in the late 1960s to more than one million a year since 2000.

Our immigration history unfortunately includes periods of severe exploitation of foreign workers in sweatshops and in agriculture. Our laws that restrict legal immigration and outlaw illegal immigration are intended to prevent such abuse. Unfortunately, the lack of will by recent administrations to enforce those laws is reigniting the immigration abuses of the past.

60 million illegal aliens in America

It is not good to have 60 million illegal aliens living in the shadows of America. The Pay-to-Go program is designed to solve much of this problem. If implemented with another program about which I am currently writing, 100% of the problem can be solved and will be accepted by Americans and Interlopers alike

This book explores a very clever solution that has never been tried before. It helps solve the problem of having 60 million illegal foreign nationals living within the United States of America without any coerced deportation. This problem began over thirty-two years right after the 1986 Reagan Amnesty and it continues to today. It did not happen overnight. As we look at the solution to this major problem, we must continue to examine why having 60 million illegal interlopers residing in the United States is a problem that must be solved in the first place?

The Heritage Foundation tells us that the real problem presented by illegal immigration is security, not the supposed threat to the economy. There is no greater danger for sure

than from terrorism. Having 60 million unvetted immigrants in the US does not make many security experts does not provide comfort to the national security team. Add to that the fact that US officials do not even know where these foreigners live can give one a bit of agita.

There are many solutions to keeping interlopers out of our country and The Wall is a great idea as is stepped up enforcement, e-Verify, and of course keeping track of visa holders by losing a high tech effective database. Only the Democrats will tell Americans that 60 million illegal aliens in their country helps anybody. They are lying.

Illegal foreign nationals living in the shadows only help themselves. They wreak havoc on the US economy and our institutions and our treasury claiming as much as \$1 Trillion for their support. Besides the economic suffering Americans endure because of the misery they cause, there are also many cultural and social factors. This list of non-financial factors is not complete but it makes the point

- Urban sprawl
- Communicable diseases
- Sustaining the environment
- Quality of K-12 US education
- Jobs that could be held by millennials
- Job that could be held by all Americans
- Job that could be held by Black Americans
- Crime and Sanctuary Cities
- Health Care
- Incarceration

No country can survive a growing illegal population that sucks up almost 1/3 of the taxes in the country and provides enough cultural and social disruption to make life miserable for their citizen neighbors.

Chapter 2 Pay-to-Go Plans in Other Countries

Paying a migrant to return home can work

Time Magazine online tells a story of Nexar Sambrano, who seemed to be living the immigrant dream in Spain. He had come to Barcelona in 2005 after leaving a near-subsistence existence on a farm in Ecuador. Times were good. He found a good-paying delivery job with the local beer company. Unfortunately, things changed.

After 18 months Nexar was doing so well and had tucked enough savings aside that he was hoping to bring his children and his girlfriend over to join him. Out of nowhere, the recession hit and it affected everybody. Nexar lost his job. He was talented in the trades and was able to get by with odd jobs such a painting or doing masonry. However, it just was not enough.

Time quotes him as saying: "I was relying on my friends for food." So, when the Spanish government offered him money to go home, he took it.

When this Time piece was written it had been over two years since Spain had enacted its Voluntary Return Plan for immigrants, which grants legal residents who lose their jobs the right to receive their entire unemployment benefit in two lump sums — one upon departure, and the second after arriving in their country of origin. This is part of a trend in countries who had once been welcome hosts to migrants when things were good and they needed extra labor to get the work done.

Over the last several years, some 17,000 documented migrants from the U.S., Eastern Europe, and Africa have signed on to the plan, part of a successful effort, says the government, to reduce the pressure on the Spanish economy and spark development in other parts of the world.

Though successful, the 17,000 migrants who have left is short of the government's own predictions of 87,000 when the program was launched in 2008. Consequently, some immigrant organizations have labeled it a failure. And many of those who have been its supposed beneficiaries, like Sambrano, aren't sure what to think as he certainly was not set up well enough to succeed in his home country.

Spain's Secretary of State for Immigration Anna Terrón offered her comments:

"The reason behind the plan is simple... In this situation, it helps everyone if those who want to return to their country of origin are able to."

She was speaking about Spain's economic situation. The country's astonishing unemployment rate of over 20% skyrocketed to 30% among documented migrants.

Many of this set of migrants had arrived like Sambrano during the boom years and most had taken took jobs in Spain's thriving construction industry the very industry whose collapse has sent the economy plummeting.

There is a social cost of course and a financial cost when non-citizens are plentiful and they are taking the few jobs that might be available for citizens. Additionally, there is the cost of welfare services to assure that nobody goes hungry and that they have a place to live. And, so, Spain like other countries found the notion of Pay-to-Go to be very appealing.

This idea is so new, it has not even been tried in the US and in fact nobody is talking about it in the US. My prediction is that it will become very popular but it needs a jolt in the arm with some innovative thinking. When the goal of 87,000 was not reached and just 20% (17000) took their bundle of cash up-front, they would have gotten that money anyway through the unemployment system.

When countries begin adding stipends to the grubstake, there will come a number where the goals are met. For example, perhaps a \$5,000 or \$10,000 extra bonus would have been enough for Spain to accomplish its goal and no longer have to [ay the social and welfare cost of these “migrants” for life.

Too many people in a country is not good

The last thing that any country needs, especially as we have yet to fully climb out of The Great Recession is an excess of people. Among other things, they will be demanding to eat and to have a minimum of modest amenities. In the US of course, do-gooders want them all to have colored TV sets, iPads, and other goodies to make their stays comfortable. All of this is very costly to the host country.

Recently we have been seeing some innovative ways to lessen the economic distress that both native and immigrant populations have experienced. Here we are in 2017 and in the US and across the world, we are still feeling the effects of The Great Recession. President Trump has begun to turn things around in the US somewhat but he has little help in the Congress from either side of the aisle.

The length of the current recovery – 98 months as of April 2017 – is one of the longest of the 11 expansion periods since the end of World War II. In the US we typically have been seeing recessions every five years. Yet boom times across the globe are certainly not right around the corner

Besides the US, that is dealing with its own major over-population of illegal interlopers, there are at least three other countries that had relied on low-skilled immigrant workers during good times — Japan, Spain, and the Czech Republic. These three countries are not constrained by the US Chamber of Commerce and the Democrat Donor Class that wants as many illegal interlopers in the country as possible to affect the vote tallies and/or to minimize the wages paid to Americans. Consequently, working on behalf of their citizens, that have recently introduced voluntary return programs that are popularly known as "pay-to-go" programs, to help them reduce the number of unemployed immigrants.

Such programs began back in the Great Recession of 2008-2009. None are as generous as what the US can afford right now to solve its own problem. However, US officials are not willing yet to admit a problem. They generally provide unemployed legal migrants with stipends that cover the cost of a one-way plane ticket "home."

They also have special programs for illegal residents. Some programs also offer migrants a lump-sum stipend, when the fare home is not enough to get any takers. One of the problems is that those who participate must accept certain restrictions on their ability to reenter or live in the program-sponsoring country in a future life.

Pay-to-Go is a novel idea and well worth examination but like all gifts from God, it does present its own complicated tradeoffs for both the migrants and the host countries.

In deciding whether or not they should go or stay, those considering taking part in such programs must consider the costs and benefits of either staying in their host countries or returning to their countries of origin, aka their home countries. Jobs may even be scarcer if they go back home.

The countries considering offering such programs have to weigh how pay-to-go programs will affect the present-day job market against how they may leave their workforces unprepared in the near term for an abrupt economic revival.

It is worth noting that some countries have Pay-to-Go programs specifically for unauthorized migrants. The problem with 60 million interlopers in the US can certainly be solved with a robust and generous Pay-to-Go program.

Here are some examples that have worked with illegal populations. In the UK, the government chose to use the Pay-to-Go concept when it agreed to pay would-be asylum seekers in France to not enter the United Kingdom. Together with the French government, the British offered unauthorized migrants encamped in France's port city of Calais a paid flight home, a stipend, and resettlement assistance upon their return.

The camps at Calais have since been dismantled, but detained migrants are still eligible for "voluntary return" to their countries and a stipend. Pay-to-Go can be a very viable solution to both overpopulation as well as when the migrants are collecting massive amounts of welfare that is affecting the debt of the host country

Chapter 3 Pay-to-Go Programs in History

The US will not be the first Pay-to-Go!

World governments have used voluntary return programs with stipend incentives (Pay-to-Go), and without incentives, long before the recent economic downturn and long before interlopers crossed borders illegally to take advantage of the host country's major benefit packages. Pay-to-Go has served various policy goals beyond coping with economic issues, such as what we are examining in America -- combating illegal immigration, addressing the detention of rejected asylum seekers, migrant over-population reduction, and promoting development through return migration.

For example, France, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands experimented with Pay-to-Go programs from the mid-1970s until the mid-1980s due to a poor economic climate, and the infamous 1973-1974 big oil embargo, among other circumstances. These countries sought to provide incentives for both employed and unemployed guest workers to return to their countries of origin. The host countries could not afford to keep them when their own people were not working.

For your edification, the Oil Embargo of 1973–1974 occurred as a result of the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. The Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an embargo against the United States in retaliation for the U.S. decision to re-supply the Israeli military and to gain leverage in the post-war peace negotiations. The gas lines across the world were never so long as then.

The incentives offered by countries that instituted these programs included participation bonuses, payment of travel expenses, reimbursement of social security contributions, and even unemployment compensation. Although these programs were not one-size-fits-all, those put forth by the French and German governments in the 1970s and 1980s, respectively, were somewhat comparable to programs that we see today in Japan, Spain, and the Czech Republic.

The French voluntary return program debuted in 1977 when the government offered 10,000 French francs (what was then about US \$2,000) to any non-European Communities (EC) national willing to depart from the country for a specified period of time and renounce their claim to French social security. The French did it because it was less costly than paying social security. The program only targeted non-EC citizens, given the relative ease with which EC citizens could eventually return to France.

At the time, there was a sizeable population of migrants who were eligible to participate in the program at the time of its enactment. However, the unilateral nature of the program did not assure that that migrants returning back to home would find housing or work when they got home. They trusted the French would take care of them. Therefore, many of the migrants held back from participating in the program. All told about 94,000 migrants, including family members, did accept the offer between 1977 and 1981.

Sixty million illegal foreign interlopers in the US today in a busted economy would not make the situation easier but for sure there would be a lot of takers.

The French program largely focused on Africans instead of Spanish workers. Economist Georges Tapinos noted that the postwar French migration policy had some ethnic and religious negative overtones. The French decided to admit Catholics as probationary migrants and non-Catholics as temporary workers.

There was no rhyme or reason given that could explain why the French program targeted (non-Catholic) Africans to a greater extent than (Catholic) Spanish or Portuguese workers.

Certain German state governments took a stab at implementing Pay-to-Go programs from 1975 on, but it was not until 1983 that their federal government authorized the first two programs: (1) the immediate reimbursement of social security contributions and (2) return aid. Beneficiaries in both programs were prohibited from returning to Germany to work.

Between 1975 and 1984, the social security program approved 120,000 applicants, including 93,000 Turks, while the return-aid program approved 16,920 applicants, including 14,459 Turks. After the June 30, 1984, deadline for both programs, Germany discontinued using pay-to-go programs.

Though it has been tried and did not necessarily fail, the determination of success is not all in about whether these Pay-to-Go programs stimulated returns and the extent to which they subsidized those individuals who were already planning to return to their countries of origin. Why pay somebody to do what they already planned to do?

So, conclusions cannot be applied with much certainty to future efforts such as what we propose for the US. However, the stipends in the US program are large enough to expect some eyes to turn so it is probable this will be a big success.

Japan is another country that at times has needed more workers than the country's population could produce. Moreover, Japan has very limited space as a country and it is known to shun immigration.

Despite its position for years as the world's second largest economy, its level of permanent immigration has been much lower than those of other leading world economies such as the United States, Germany, France, and the UK. These countries

are well known for being large immigrant-receiving countries. The US of course is our area of concern and its predisposition for a “Come-On-Down” policy is major cause for concern for most Americans.

The 2008-2009 Great Recession prompted massive unemployment among the approximately 350,000 Nikkeijin (Latin American workers residing in Japan who at one time emigrated from Japan), residing in Japan. Between November 2008 and January 2009, 9,296 foreigners registered as employment seekers. This was an 11-fold increase from the same period a year earlier.

There have been a number of immigration surveys conducted in Japan. Approximately 40 percent of Latin American workers, most of them Nikkeijin, were unemployed by the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009, compared to the 5 percent unemployment rate among Brazilians and Peruvians in Japan in 2005.

The recession hit Nikkei (Nikkeijin) workers hardest, as many relied on contract-based employment and jobs that are sensitive to economic fluctuations.

With the economic hardships, massive return migration to Latin America has occurred, primarily due to large-scale layoffs of Nikkei workers and their inability to find new jobs before their unemployment insurance expires.

The point of all this discussion is that Japan uses incentive methods as necessary to move segments of the population to other countries to help its own citizens.

To qualify for a particular program for example, workers had to prove that they had entered and worked in Japan before April 1, 2009. The program offered \$3,000 to the applicant and \$2,000 to each dependent to cover airfare from Japan. The government

allowed immigrants to keep any unused amount. We might say the unused amount was the stipend.

The program helped Nikkei workers who wanted to leave Japan but could not otherwise, due to financial constraints, as well as those who could afford their own return ticket.

Nikkei workers and their family members in this program were prohibited from reentering Japan under the same visa or residence status for three years.

Spain and the Czech Republic, unlike Japan, partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for their programs. Since nobody trusts anybody completely, upon confirmation of departure, the remaining amount of the travel stipend is deposited in the individual's bank account in their home country. This is a similar notion to how funds are to be distributed in the proposed US Pay-to-Go system.

Chapter 4 Pay-to-Go Down Under

No coercion necessary

The informal notion of a voluntary return or voluntary repatriation is most simply explained as a migrant, after arriving in a host state willingly deciding (no coercion) that they would like to return home (aka country of origin). More formally, we can say that it is the return of a displaced person, a rejected asylum seeker, a refugee, a victim of trafficking, or a stranded migrant who is unable or unwilling to remain in the host country and who volunteers to return to their country of origin.

There are various programs in different countries to help such people leave and return to their home countries when it is appropriate or simply when they are ready to come back home. The programs are most often built with some level of assistance in the expenses of travel to get home and sometimes they also include a stipend and sometimes they include assistance in the home country for reintegration and resettlement.

When speaking about such helpful efforts on behalf of various types of migrants, those not affiliated or connected in any way with the programs, often lump all types of programs together and colloquially they refer to them simply as Pay-to-Go. Where more formal programs are established they most often given more charitable names such as Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR), or Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) or Stipend Assisted Return.

Programs such as these make it easier for migrants (non-citizens of a host country in which they are living), who do want to return home, to be able to make that trip even if they require

financial assistance to do so. As you can see from the AVRR program some countries add an extra R for Reintegration. Since things back home are seldom the same five or ten years after you leave home, this is a very good idea as it helps the returning migrant to become resettled in their home country.

In Australia, for example, their AVR program is used as a vehicle to help migrants. It is also used to thin out any overpopulation of migrants who, in times of recession, may very well hold positions that citizens desire. The program helps the return of migrants who have no ongoing legal avenue to stay. However, the program once in effect is generally available to any migrant who needs assistance to return home.

Through small policy changes, Australia had been able to learn from AVR programs in other countries who are suffering similar circumstances with an over population of foreign-born non-citizens. The learning has helped Australia achieve a greater number of returns, thereby reducing the drain on their treasury.

As much as the US is a major magnet for the world's migrants, it is also substantially easier and far less expensive to get to than Australia. Australia might in fact be even more crowded than the US if the migrant population could get there by walking, by motor car or motor coach, or by railroad.

Migrants coming from Great Britain to Australia for example, blend in nicely with the Aussies. They speak the English Language, the language of the world; Australian visas are accessible compared to the US; and there is less employer greed than in the US and so there is better pay.

Besides that; as a general rule, the weather is better. Generally, there are more than 240 days of sunshine a year in Australia. All of that makes Australia an appealing destination, especially for Britons looking for a new place to live and work. It would be desirable for anybody in the world if they could only get there.

So, it is not too difficult to see why Australia would be a great target for migrants, both legal and illegal (typically visa overstayers). Consequently, it is easy to understand why when there is a slowdown and the home folks are unemployed, Australia sometimes needs help from Pay-to-Go AVR programs to thin out the overpopulation.

Australia grants about 800,000 visas per year with 200,000 being permanent. Independent estimates of the number of visa overstayers who in the US would be illegal aliens is 100,000 per year. It is easy to see how the population numbers mount. In the US, over 10 million non-immigrant visas are granted for many reasons. Based on Senator John McCain's hard estimate of 4 million illegal aliens per year, my conservative estimate is that 60 million illegal aliens from all sources reside in the US today—including visa overstayers.

Though the bulk of Australia's illegal population comes from visa overstayers, they also have a problem with people arriving via boats. Think of how the US was originally populated when you think that boats cannot bring a lot of people to Australia. They sure can and the created such a problem that Australia took action to bring a halt to the border jumpers coming in over the seas. They call their program Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB).

OSB is a border protection operation led by the Australian Defence Force and headed by Major General Andrew Bottrell, aimed at stopping maritime arrivals of asylum seekers to Australia. The operation is the outcome of a 2013 federal election policy of the Coalition, which commenced on September 18, 2013 after the election of the Abbott Government. The operation has largely addressed the issue of people smuggling into Australia, by implementing a tough "zero tolerance" posture towards illegal boat arrivals in Australia, in conjunction with mandatory detention. The current Commander Operation Sovereign Borders, Air Vice Marshal Stephen Osborne, was appointed to the command on February 1, 2017.

If Australia were more convenient to the world, the numbers with the US would be reversed. In 2016, it was Melbourne, not Chicago or New York, that was ranked as the most livable city in the world. It was not a fluke. In fact, it was the fifth time in five years. Melbourne is not the only Australian City with distinction in the most livable category.

Adelaide, Sydney and Perth also made the worldwide top eight. Manchester, the UK's highest entrant, placed a lowly 46th while London failed to make the top 50 and no other British cities featured in the top 100. No US city made the top 10. Sydney was also named the most affordable city for young people to live in 2015. This, some attribute to the generous minimum wage

Because it is so attractive, having migrants choose to leave Australia to go home on their own is a tough challenge. Because of the distance from any other continent, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the majority of people in Australia illegally came legally and are now classified as visa overstayers. The same is true in America. These "overstayers" enter the country legally but remain after the expiration or revocation of their visa

Consequently, just like in the US, return migration is an emerging policy challenge for the Australian Government. Unlike the US, however, Australia is actually working on the challenge because they believe that without good return migration, Australia will be unable to maintain the integrity of its broader migration program.

The political buffoons in America's Congress are always nestled at some donor's hip and so they do not look after American citizens like the Australian government chooses to do for theirs. There is little discussion about a resolution to the major problem of 60 million interlopers residing in the US. It would be good for America to have politicians with respect for their own country as they have in Australia.

Those in the land Down Under have not become the US, at least not yet. The Australian system still lacks a number of the pressure points of the American system where political influence can be exerted almost anywhere and corruption is always expected. For example, the Aussies don't have unfettered political donations (not officially anyway) or congressional deadlocks.

The lobbyists do not yet write the legislation as a matter of routine; and the system of compulsory, preferential voting means the disenfranchised cannot get so fed up that they quit politics altogether, even if record informal votes show many Australians would choose not to vote if they were not compelled to do so by statute. Despite not yet being as bad as political life in America, Australians like Americans are quite fed up with dirty politics.

When the Aussies discuss their political challenges of illegal immigration, they see part of the problem as its breadth. In other words, return migration covers multiple areas in the Australian immigration program, including forced returns, voluntary returns, and migrants self-funding their own return home. Notwithstanding the success of Operation Sovereign Borders 'stopping the boats', the Australian immigration system is still facing the largest caseload of asylum seekers in its history. It has to with people from all around the world learning from the Internet that Australia is a more lucrative place than even America in which to live.

Just like in America, a large number of the migrant population are already required, under law, to leave Australia but simply do not want to go and simply do not go. And, just like in America, few citizens have the stomach to kick them out. T

This means that the Australian Government will need to enforce return arrangements for the majority of these people or back off completely. Without good forward-thinking, Australian

policymakers will be unable to develop a program capable of accommodating current and emerging return caseloads.

Broadcaster Neil Mitchell told a Q&A audience recently that refugees (about 6-10% of the immigrant population) were estimated to cost Australia a cool \$100 million a year in welfare payments and that they have a 97% unemployment rate. That is a major cost for welfare services. Note this is just refugees. Refugee and humanitarian visas have been steady at around 6-10% of Australia's overall permanent migration intake for the last decade. Most of Australia's migrants are not refugees.

There are close to a million permanent and temporary aliens who come to Australia each year. More and more are choosing not to abide by their visas and go home when they should. Thus, a program such as AVR and even Pay-to-Go actually would pay for itself when migrants voluntarily sign up for free travel and a stipend to go home. But, the allure of the stipend cannot be inconsequential to get somebody to voluntarily return.

Australia would like a balanced approach

A balanced approach to this topic acknowledges that it is difficult to achieve the right settings for a return migration program. Americans are envious of the Australian government that it finds illegal excessive migration as a problem. Unfortunately for American citizens, it is hard to find anybody in the Congress of the US that is not pro-illegal and pro-migrant. The Congress is against the citizens of the US even though they know that the excessive residency of illegal aliens in America has a negative effect on the majority of US citizens.

The notion of a 'return', regardless of whether it is voluntary or involuntary, is a predictably contentious and thorny issue with the potential to continually divide public opinion. Policy solutions on this topic are always subject to public opinion tests.

A different pressure therefore is applied when compared to the rights and wrongs of administrative and legal tests.

For example, Australia's decision to perform a forced return can pass legal or administrative tests but it can still fail miserably in the court of public opinion. Of course, the same goes for America as the people do not like paying for illegal aliens but most cannot stomach the idea of mass deportations.

Pay-to-Go Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programs can be a mixed blessing and in fact, in Australia, they have a mixed reputation. The US of course has never had a Pay-to-Go solution and both Democrats and Republican leaders do not appear to care that it would help the US situation. Politicians are OK forcing a continuation of life in the shadows rather than giving Americans and interlopers a break by instituting a Pay-to-Go policy.

In America, the people are fed up with the s-w-a-m-p and the dirty Congressmen who live there so kicking them out and putting out a nice Pay-to-Go offering may very well be possible.

For Australia, the program is seen as good for the country and good for migrants because it helps reduce big-time welfare costs and it helps migrants to return home. Moreover, it gives them something to live on when they get there.

AVR programs play an important role in return migration and the Aussie government believes the right policy settings are crucial to achieve the highest number of returns. In Australia, when a migrant has no ongoing legal avenue to stay, the Australian Government encourages this person to self-fund their departure.

Ironically, in America nobody is talking to illegal foreign interlopers because they lead invisible lives and cannot be located in the shadows. The Aussie government sponsors migrants for

the program when there is no ability to self-fund. That is what the AVR program is all about.

Australia wants to do the right thing whereas politicians in America are more interested in pleasing donors and pleasing party leaders for bringing in masses of voters. American leaders do not want to have any potential slave laborer or potential Democratic voter exit the country even if it helps the citizens and the interloper.

Giving consideration to similar programs around the world is a strategy that works for Australia whereas government in America is not doing such research because our politicians serve themselves and not the people.

Compared to other countries that have tried various forms of Pay-to-Go, Australia's return migration program is new and the good government of Australia wants to examine the significant opportunities to learn from other nations that have experienced similar challenges.

While Australia can manage some of these challenges with existing policies, others will require the development of more customized programs.

Unfortunately, the US has no interest in learning these nuances as the politicians would not want the AVR or any form of Pay-to-Go to appear to be compelling enough to implement. It is obvious they are against solving the problem or it would be solved by now.

Pay-to-Go AVR programs

All AVR programs are designed to assist migrants to return home. The kind of assistance to a migrant varies from case to

case depending on the national policy of a particular host country. The US would do well to follow Australia's lead.

Most AVR programs have common items of assistance, and these are administered via a chosen service provider, which can be the government. In the US, sometimes contractors are used for certain things but in immigration, administration is typically done by government employees in-house.

The assistance received by a migrant usually would involve payment for travel-essential items including door-to-door travel assistance to return home and payment for any necessary travel documents (e.g. passport/emergency passport).

Small cash allowances are occasionally available for those returnees who need money for incidental expenses, such as food and phone calls. But, in all cases, when the migrant is having life good in a host country, such as Australia, the mere opportunity to break even by going home often does not appeal to them and they simply will choose to become invisible.

When the host country is not such a good deal for the migrant, it is easy for the program to appear to be successful as migrants would be inclined to want to leave. How the program works in practice, on the surface, is fairly straightforward. Once a migrant has been introduced to a service provider, often a government agency or contractor, a determination is made about what kind of assistance is required to expedite departure.

It is important to note that not everybody who requests assistance from an Australian AVR program is eligible to receive it. Of course, if I were in charge of the program and somebody was costing my country tons of money a year, I think I would figure out how to grant that person a waiver if somehow, they did not pass muster.

Since Pay-to-Go, AVR programs are cost effective for the host country, it would not be prudent to continue to pay welfare for a

person willing to leave the country on their own. Just a two-cents item from me. Most of you I suspect feel the same.

Although often administered by a contract service provider, the host government (Australia in this case) still maintains control over who is able to participate and it may decide to exclude certain migrant groups from eligibility.

For example, if a country called K-Stan refused to accept returning migrants, the government of Australia might be forced to exclude that country from the program. However, a better solution might be to offer K-Stan a country stipend that would make it worth their while to accept returning migrants.

Australia's AVR program is just about 15 years old, having been around in one shape or form, since 2002. It was originally established to accommodate the requests of failed asylum seekers from Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan, the program offered different types of assistance to facilitate return, ranging from travel assistance to in-country housing assistance.

The present-day Aussie program is almost able to assure the return of all migrants, but particularly for those who hold a visa that does not allow permanent ongoing stay in Australia. This means the program can take care of requests for assistance from asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers, visa overstayers, and those without a valid visa.

It always helps to remember the purpose of the program is provide a successful result end for any one of these seekers or overstayers, which of course would be their return to their home country. This of course would change their long-term status from country parasite to ex-resident.

Australia received a large number of undocumented asylum seekers in 2012/13 and the majority of this group now are residing in the Australian community awaiting a visa decision. The sheer size of this group has made it challenging to manage,

and challenging to get them to accept a Pay-to-Go AVR plan that is not exceptionally generous.

Governments do not operate as businesses and so poor decisions are often made. What if the delta for acceptance by the migrants is just \$100 and it would save \$100,000 and nobody in government is asking the right questions? The cost of keeping them on welfare is substantially more. I would always recommend when there would be few takers to up the ante because there are a lot of dollars that would be spent otherwise.

How about making any stipend so big that a significant portion of the migrants / asylum refugees would accept it? Make it an offer they cannot refuse. Countries can buy their way out of their excessive migrant crises, help their own citizens, and send happy migrants to their home countries.

So, what if they get paid? In their home countries, the former host country will provide enough of a nest-egg that the returning migrant can not only survive but they can thrive. Why is that not a good idea when everybody wins? The US should implement a similar program.

Most people in this group want to stay in Australia, irrespective of whether a legal process permits them to stay. In other words, they have decided to go underground if they cannot live among the rest. In America, we call that place, the shadows.

Failed asylum seeker caseloads the world over contain people who cannot stay in a host country but do not want to go home. In the majority of cases, host governments are expecting AVR programs to facilitate departure for these people.

This is most visible in the Australian program where, in the absence of the political ability to carry out forced returns, a large expectation is placed on the AVR program to produce results without a lot of cash in the final hand out. Australia's

environment is simply too nice for anybody to leave without a nice stipend.

If the government ups the ante in Australia and the stipend is fat instead of lean, and the migrant can gain instead of losing, the Aussies would have tons of takers. So, would the US if we had real representatives in Congress who would implement such a program for the citizens and the 60 million interlopers in quiet asylum in the shadows. Instead, we have bozos in our Congress who plot against Americans in their spare time.

There are actually those in Australia who believe that if they put forth an AVR program, it should not be designed to produce or promote returns. They believe right now that paying big stipends and the AVR program are mutually exclusive. There are many purists who feel that paying to promote departures is different from paying for those who want to depart without any promotions via stipends. That is a fine line for sure.

However, because of this existing fine line, an AVR program from Australia, with no financial incentives would often, on its own, be unable to generate and sustain departures. Well, if returns are not the objective, then I ask Australia: “Why is that what appears to be the prize?” No program is needed but only if everybody is looking for a continuance of the failing status quo.

If it were not government, even a good, honest government such as Australia’s and not a bunch of Congressional miscreants representing donors and lobbyists as in America—corrupt big shots who have forgotten what representative government is all about, Pay-to-Go AVR programs would not have to be sold to the people. Their obvious benefits are as Mr. Redundant would declare, are obvious.

This is just one example of how perceptions of an AVR program can impact its effectiveness. If it seems that something one is not inclined to do is actually tough to do as government-placed

obstacles are in the way, why would anybody consider doing it without a major incentive?

It is not to say that all migrants who request access to return assistance should receive it but, for government, and for pure logic's sake, the counterargument does not make much sense. It seems counterproductive for migrants who are willing to depart, and are unable to afford an airfare, that they should be asked to pay for their own way home.

When government gets in the way of what otherwise would be successful and fair, it makes what is obvious into something that does become counterintuitive. The reality is that the objective of a Pay-to-Go program mixed with an AVR program is to have less migrants in the state than before the program was initiated. So, if the AVR programs have the potential to finalize departure in a very short time frame, sometimes the same or next day, why in a country in which that is the objective, would the offer to go, not simply be accepted?

Successfully incorporating AVR programs into broader migration management is part of the Australian policy challenge. Australia does a much better job than the US to first recognize the need to pay people to go to accomplish its residence and welfare objectives. Why should Australia's taxpayers have to pay for visa overstayers and the boat people, who happen to like the Aussie welfare system? It makes no sense to Joe and Mary Public, who are citizens from Down Under, and who would like their taxes to go down, not up!

Pay-to-Go objectives in Australia are not necessarily 100% formed but, for the most part, the objectives turn into policies that help the government and its public constituency. The same AVR programs that are doing fine in Australia for the most part also operate in a variety of other countries and they perform a variety of functions. Even in those other countries, it helps to know that the primary intention remains the same: assisting people to travel from a host country to a home country.

A common misconception of AVR programs across the globe, including Down Under is because such programs, in their crudest forms, pay migrants to go home. To be honest to us all, we all know that it is simply a matter of finding the right price to Go.

There are few explanations how anything other than a measurement system that counts the bodies returned to home countries can be effective in determining the success of any given AVR program. The objective, even when great countries like Australia do not want to admit it is to move the bodies from the host country to the home country in the least disruptive way. If it cost a few bucks to achieve that goal, so be it!

Perhaps this is a gross overestimation of the capability of such programs and perhaps it relies on simple logic that may be too simple. Should returns of any description be the objective? How can other descriptions apply when the AVR program is almost always seen as an attractive solution to the migrant who needs the promises built within the program?

From their own reporting, I have learned that the Australian Pay-to-Go AVR program covers voluntary returns from regional processing centers in the country (RPCs). Unfortunately, the migrants who might have liked this idea have been in decline since September 2014. Why? At that time, the government changed the way the program would work. Look no further, a problem solver would say the last change in policy that caused the last change in behavior is the problem.

Whenever anything is working and government makes a correction, it is highly likely the original effort will fail or be poised to fail. I was hoping this axiom would not apply to Australia but it certainly applies to the USA.

Most of us tuned in to this issue in the US figure that our inept Congress will stave off the opportunity of any success in the

immigration arena. Our crooked legislators know well how to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory. Yes, it is a shame! Australians should herald their government because from everything projected in the set of facts above, Australian officials are working for Australians.

Chapter 5 Australia Pay-to-Go: Threats to Success Create Challenges

Return policies, such as those implemented in Australia have their threats as well as challenges. The Aussies have noted two major threats that are of particular relevance to the Australian returns program: ‘Pay-to-Go’ policy, and what constitutes ‘voluntary’ in the context of a voluntary return.

Most Americans and most Australians do not need a lecture on the meaning of voluntary and involuntary. Americans know the difference.

There has not been a massive emergence of ‘pay-to-go’ policies recently but they are surely out there. If they were all over the place, it would have been substantially easier for me to get research done on this topic without burning out the available search engines.

It is either too easy for a normal person to conceive of a Pay-to-Go suggestion or the elite ruling establishment has found Pay-to-Go to be inappropriate in a country that by choice welcomes immigrants in all cases and does not want them to leave under any circumstances—even those circumstances that make it hard for Americans to eat well and to keep their jobs.

Some who are not really engaged in the game have suggested that when large cash amounts are offered in exchange for an agreement to depart, or as many call it, self-deport, it complicates the individual parts of an AVR program, *namely assistance to voluntarily return*.

Lots of head heavy thinkers cannot see anything but what their group think-advocates tell them is appropriate thought. Their

supposition is that if there is a stipend incentive then the decision to GO is not voluntary; somehow it is coerced by cash. Isn't that bull-hooy?

I wonder why there is no mention of advocates in the official parts of Australia for the people who want to leave, go back home, and take their "winnings" and make a better life in the home country? Maybe there are but I do not live in Australia and I have read of none. I am taken back that any country with a Pay-to-Go / AVR program would not help any migrant go back home rather than bear the expense of their continuing residency.

In the US, I could understand the Congress slamming the door on this debate. The cost of illegal alien residency and benefits for the most part in the US is born by the government through the taxation system, which many think is invisible. Yet it is the taxpayers who fund the government. Since the donors to assure reelection are not asked to pay for illegal workers, thanks to their hip pocket politicians, there is no pain when the money men in America tell Congress not to mess with the cheap labor from which they benefit. That's why Donald Trump has a great interest in taking all the stink from the swamp.

There is nothing, even in Australia, that says that people cannot be paid to go home; However, for official reasons, they are not permitted to be part of a program that professes to facilitate voluntary return. I suspect the awarding of a cash payment to go home defies the perceptions of some in government that payment undoes the voluntary part of the program. Regardless, it makes no sense because the same person can voluntarily choose to stay and become invisible.

The analysts make some suggestions as to why there are fundamental problems associated with paying some migrants to leave a host country. Some of the notions are valid but all the solutions are simple and cost-effective. For example, those deemed as refugees may face trauma in returning to an undesirable location such as their former home country.

However, a country with a treasury that will be larger if the interloper leaves ought to be willing to find a third country that would be willing to share in the pecuniary benefits and for the proper remuneration would promise care and shelter to the migrant opting to leave under a program. I am convinced that any obstacle for a self-deport can be overcome if the host country is willing. A large cash payment can do wonders to soften the trip and gain a successful return for the program.

Some would argue that large cash payments do not contribute meaningfully to the global migration environment. I do not understand this at all. Is this to say that there is some global rule maker that should have final say on what is good for a host country?

Just because the ‘pay-to-go’ style program is usually designed for easy-to-depart caseloads that are either travel-ready, or willing to acquire a travel document, does not mean that others cannot learn of the program and become willing to participate because the program is right for them also.

Suggesting that Pay-to-Go should not “legitimize or manufacture a decision to return,” is a bogus argument especially when a migrant becomes convinced, regardless of how convinced, that going home or to a different country is in their best interests. As much as I like Australia, I would hope their officials do not offer this balderdash to American officials if my country asks for assistance when it decides to make a go out of Pay-to-Go.

On the plus side for Australia, the US, or any country that chooses an AVR Pay-to-Go program, should know that such programs are quite easy for host governments to administer. Of course, it helps to have the potential returning population willing to engage with the program.

Any money paid to returnees can be administered quickly and securely. Everybody wants a little bonanza in life. If countries

can provide a lift-up cash stipend for migrants that they really do not want in the country anymore, their probabilities for acceptance are far greater than if they offer a skimpy solution to a person happy to live invisibly without even being visible from the shadows of their own country.

There is an opportunity for such return policies to play a larger role in Australia's migration management plan and for the US if prompted to follow Australia's lead.

Gaining AVR knowledge from other countries

When it comes to building or strengthening a robust migrant return policy, countries such as Australia and even the US—if we can get politicians to consider helping America again—can look to AVR programs in other parts of the world to get some great ideas for making theirs successful. There are many already-identified solutions currently operational in many countries including the United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium, and Norway. We will look at some of these below:

In 2012, the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) tried out the notion and put forth an AVR program to see if it could effectively complement an existing Canadian policy regarding forced return work. The aim was to increase departures for failed asylum seekers who could no longer reside in Canada.

This particular program was deemed to have been unsuccessful and Canada discontinued this particular version of AVR in late 2015. The CBSA, however, still facilitates voluntary return but not as part of an official AVR program. All departures, whether voluntary or involuntary, are considered to be removals and are facilitated under law.

Although Canada's experience with an AVR program was short, there is one feature of its program that lives on and would be

relevant to the USA and also Australia. CBSA wanted to accommodate a defined group of migrants in its pilot AVR program, namely a group with no ongoing legal right to stay in Canada.

There are a ton of what are known as illegal aliens in America and migrants in Australia. They are mostly in the same circumstances, and some of the features of the failed Canadian program can be applied positively.

The point is that Pay-to-Go and AVR are very good ways to protect the financial resources of the host country while helping the migrant on his or her journey to a better life. It may take a lot of discussion to fine tune the perfect program and one size will never fit all. However, each country that gives it a try, including the US, would have the opportunity to make it better.

The Norwegian AVR program, for example, favors pay-to-go principles v strict AVR. In April 2016, for example, the Norwegian Government offered a bonus payment of 10,000 kroner (approximately \$1600) on top of its standard voluntary return allowance of 20, 000 kroner (approximately \$3200) to encourage certain migrant groups to return home.

The pay-to-go payments from the Norwegian Government have been targeted at failed asylum seekers and those migrants, residing in Norway, who are not entitled to asylum. The Norwegians also use pay-to-go payments to encourage departure for migrants who have a legal obligation to leave Norway, but had previously refused to leave voluntarily, but were unable to be forcibly returned.

For those subject to forced return (aka deportation), the program offered other incentives. They included time-limited access to greater amounts of assistance, designed to produce quick agreement to depart. Norway obviously has no problem incenting those who they would like to go, to go.

Australian officials have found two key lessons for the Australian AVR program from Norway: the importance of accurately identifying the characteristics of migrant groups and designing returns policy to best accommodate those groups.

Australians still believe that using pay-to-go principles broadly will not work, simply because there will always be migrants who are unable to be forcibly returned. I disagree with this premise as I have noted several times in this book. My position is that if the stipend is not high enough to prompt a request to migrate home, simply make the incentive stipend higher and more worth the migrant's while. The welfare cost ends 100% when the migrant is back home. The notion that it would affect the integrity of an administrative policy negatively is pure bureaucratic hooey.

Chapter 6 How to improve the Australian AVR program

There is an opportunity for the Australian Government to achieve a greater number of returns, by forgetting about the various subgroups for program eligibility. Certain groups may need a bigger helping hand but this should not affect their eligibility to depart with assistance from the host country.

Drawing on the experiences of other countries, there are a number of ways to strengthen the Australian AVR program. Some of these are included in the below list:

- ✓ Increasing competition and cooperation between service providers
- ✓ Prioritizing the relationship between voluntary and involuntary return activity
- ✓ Policy settings should work cooperatively with operational procedures
- ✓ Take voluntary decision-making away from those migrants who are legally required to leave Australia.
- ✓ First in the area of endeavor should be the objective that a removed migrant, no matter how achieved, is a success for the government.

Conclusions from the Australia program

While it is important to understand what the Australian AVR program at present is capable of achieving, changes can be made to strengthen the existing program to make it even more effective. In particular, not being so picky as to who is eligible will bring in more returns without a doubt. Making it easier for migrants to gain access to the program will surely result in more returns.

The government of Australia would like the objectives for the AVR program to link the government intent to the policies of the program and then link policy to program design and function. My concern with this is that this can lead to an increase in bureaucracy and a less successful program. My suggestion again is to minimize the size of the rulebook so that it is more easily understood by potential returnees and the Australian population. Such understanding will lead to more signups and a more successful program.

Facilitating return is not as easy as paying people to go home but it does require the cooperation of multiple, complementary policies to produce the best results. Forget about trying to trick poor migrants into leaving with no cash or other benefits as they already have learned that these notions are available from other host countries for similar activities. They expect them from Australia and if implemented, they would expect them from the US. This is the age of technology and everybody who wants to know something about anything can have that knowledge in an instant.

Paying people an ample amount to return home is the best way to assure success. The program will be well discussed in the host country's migrant community and that will bring return candidates from their invisible status to among migrants ready to make the big trip home with bells on.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The following information from the IOM website describes this organization with a noble purpose.

Established in 1951, the IOM, located in Geneva Switzerland, is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of

migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

The IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. Each country has groups offering counsel and defending their country's programs, IOM is a consortium of many countries.

The IOM Constitution gives explicit recognition to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement of persons. This group advocates for the migrants and expects the host countries to comply.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, and addressing forced migration.

Cross-cutting activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. They may not have all of the solutions but they do have a lot of opinions as to how solutions can be reached.

The IOM advocates for an enhanced version of *Assisted Voluntary Return AVR*, known as *Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration*

(AVRR). For the IOM, this is an indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management aiming at orderly and humane return and reintegration of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries and who wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin.

We have discussed the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) as implemented in Australia for most of this chapter so far. The AVR is an international migration service designed by IOM on behalf of governments to help eligible migrants make informed and voluntary choices about returning to their country of origin. Individuals who may be eligible for IOM AVR assistance include:

- ✓ Those living in Australia on a bridging visa or other non-substantive visa
- ✓ Those living in Australia without a visa or your visa has expired;
- ✓ Asylum seekers in Australia
- ✓ Asylum seekers at a Regional Processing Center in Manus, Papua New Guinea, or Nauru.

If you are a migrant and considered to be eligible by the Department of Immigration and Border Management (DIBP), the IOM can assist you in developing an individualized return option, which is jointly planned, safe and dignified without a cost to you. Since the commencement of the program, it has assisted many clients to return home in a safe and dignified manner.

Like any program, the purpose of which is to help resettle migrants from a host country into their home country or a willing third country, the successful implementation of AVRR programs requires the cooperation and participation of a broad range of actors. These actors include the migrants of course, civil society, and the governments in both host and transit countries and countries of origin. The partnerships created by IOM and a diverse range of national and international stakeholders are

essential to the effective implementation of AVRR – from the return preparation to the reintegration stage.

Among other services, utilizing IOM's worldwide network, the IOM has been providing reintegration assistance to Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) voluntarily returning to their country of origin from Australia. These are the folks who come by boat to Australia with no visas and no paperwork and find Australia a pleasant experience and they decide to stay.

IOM strives to provide individualized voluntary return and reintegration plans to persons that contribute to sustainable integration into their community. Maintaining close links with other IOM project services in the country of return supports the transition from the host country that would like an exit plan to the country of origin, which may or may not accept an individual migrant.

This is a big deal

In 2014, Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs globally required the direct involvement of 70 International Organization for Migration (IOM) offices in host countries and 170 countries of origin to assist 43,786 migrants to voluntarily return and reintegrate. This represents a slight decrease in comparison to 2013, where IOM assisted 46,233 migrants to return to their countries of origin in a humane and dignified manner.

While reintegration support generally follows a validated standardized approach, flexibility remains an important aspect of the assistance provided. Generally, reintegration assistance includes the following:

- ✓ Reception assistance in country of origin.
- ✓ Reintegration planning that may include small cash assistance and in-kind support to pursue small business

income generation, vocational training, schooling or other such support to facilitate integration.

- ✓ Follow-up monitoring and support.

This package can be utilized for, inter alia, small business planning and vocational development combined with limited financial assistance.

IOM's AVRRE Programs Over the Years

- 1.5 million migrants assisted since 1979
- 512,000 migrants assisted over the last ten years
- 98,403 migrants assisted in 2016

Beneficiaries

For migrants who need to return home but lack the means to do so, IOM's AVRRE programs are often the only solution to their immediate plight.

Beneficiaries of IOM's assistance over the years have included:

- ✓ Individuals whose application for asylum was rejected or withdrawn
- ✓ Stranded migrants
- ✓ Victims of trafficking, and
- ✓ Other vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied migrant children, or those with health-related needs.

IOM asserts that reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers.

Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity. To achieve this objective, the IOM suggests that it is necessary to approach migrant reintegration in a comprehensive manner, considering the factors that can affect reintegration and addressing them in ways that respond to the needs of the individual returnees as well as the communities to which they return. The end objective is that the return is mutually beneficial for the return country and the migrant who is resettled at home.

IOM's Unique Approach

IOM is mandated by its Constitution to ensure orderly migration, *inter alia*, through voluntary return and reintegration assistance. In particular, IOM emphasizes that voluntariness remains a precondition for all its AVRR activities.

Chapter 7 Should the US Send all 60 Million Back Home?

Maybe!!!

Maybe we should send them back if that is what they want. We cannot afford to keep them. Maybe we should try to convince them to take a cash deal and return home with some money in their pockets?

We, by electing our corrupt politicians, lured interlopers into America by giving them the idea that the streets were paved with gold and that even after they took their share of that gold, the streets would grow more gold for the taking. They are culpable for sure but our politicians deceived them by not building a wall and by not enforcing our border protections.

Because of the role of corrupt American politicians in their coming here, there was an implicit promise that illegal interlopers could stay and we Americans would make sure they were OK. Because of America's role in bringing them here, I would say that we owe them at least a free trip home with at least a little pocket money. But, we can afford a lot more and it would serve us well if we paid it.

Yes, you heard me right. We need to pay for their return 100% and give them real pocket money. As noted in Ankarlo's book, just one full-boat fake-id, stolen SS# welfare recipient can actually cost taxpayers in 2017 about \$30,000 per year. Therefore, giving interlopers a large sum to go home is a very business-prudent proposition.

The US Pay-to-Go program, which I propose, is built specifically for those interlopers who want to leave the US with a few bucks in their pockets. We can afford to package a nice stipend of at least \$20,000 for each illegal welfare interloper willing to return home. Just as in other countries, this type of stipend is called pay to go and it is becoming very popular, especially for refugees in Europe and Australia, who, right now, are being paid to go.

Under the US Pay-to-Go program, the former interloper would immediately receive the ½ the payout from a bank in their home country as soon as they get back home and they would receive the other half one year later. Of course, all of this is if they like the idea of returning home.

There are a number of constraints of course but not many. One constraint is that unless they pay back the stipend with interest and they get in line and go through the normal citizenship process in their home country, they cannot return to the US.

If they want to stay in America, they do not qualify for this program. Without a resident program, the specifics of which I am detailing in my next book, they would stay in the shadows. A resident program would be a zero-cost program that can be implemented for interlopers who cannot be convinced to return home.

\$130,000 Savings in just Five Years

The US savings on the Pay-to-Go program is easy to calculate. A \$150,000 cost over five years (@ \$30,000 per yr. is very substantial if the interloper decides to stay in America in the shadows. A \$20,000 stipend would be substantially less than the five-year cost to support the interloper and the US would have to pay it just once, and the expense ends.

So, it makes sense to pay for the costs of departure and to give those illegal foreign nationals who choose to leave on their own accord not only a free ride home but a wad of cash too.

The \$20,000 stipend in my humble opinion is key to making the offer fair and proper, desirable, and cost-effective.

It would help the former interloper to reestablish themselves in their home country with a nice nest-egg. This can be their starting point for prosperity in their country of origin. It is win-win. If they do not wish to leave, so it stands. Nothing changes.

Americans win and illegal residents also win when they decide to go back home to live. In the unlikely event that officials determine that \$20,000 is not enough for an attractive incentive, we can up the amount to what is necessary, knowing that if an interloper on a free lunch welfare program stays twenty-years, the cost for Americans would be as high as \$600,000.00 in constant dollars.

There is a lot of stipend room between \$20,000 and \$600,000. Considering that it would cost the US payments of \$1.8 million per person for a 60-year lifetime resident, even a \$100,000 stipend, is still very affordable compared to the alternative cost.

With a \$100 stipend, the US saves \$1.7 million in a lifetime. The program pays off for America and for interlopers.

But, sir, there are 60 million interlopers, not 11 million.

The more traditional FAIR estimate shown in this chapter says it will cost about \$120 billion per year to support 12.5 million illegal interlopers. We know that costs keep going up. Let's say that instead of 12.5 million, there are 60 million illegal interlopers in residence today in the shadows.

At \$120 Billion per year for 12.5 million people, the out-of-pocket cost would be well over \$500 billion per year for 60 million. Let's round it to \$500 Billion. This amount would bust the US treasury budget as it already does, and it would add \$500 Billion each year to the national debt. This is not trivial. It is a problem crying for a solution.

There is a separate \$500 Billion cost for Americans to bear that we have not identified yet. This \$500 billion will continue if the problem is not fixed soon. We all know this is happening but the National Academy of Sciences study cited below puts it in real terms.

Here we calculate the impact of illegal interlopers lowering the hourly wage in many industries and also by them taking American jobs for slave wages. It is another \$500 Billion not borne by the government or the treasury but a share of it is borne by each individual American wage earner who gets substantially less wages per year.

The National Academy of Sciences found that, on average, immigration causes the wages of competing American workers to go down by 5.2 percent. Immigration therefore redistributes approximately \$500 billion in wages from American workers to employers of low-wage immigrants.

Businesses collectively save the \$500 billion in wages but it collectively costs American workers \$500 billion. So, it helps businesses but not regular Americans who simply can no longer afford liberal plans to pay the full freight for illegal interlopers.

Things are slowly changing with President Trump and Jeff Sessions in charge. For example, in the last week of September 2017, Asplundh, a tree-trimming company that is one of the largest privately held corporations in the nation has been ordered to pay \$95 million in penalties for employing people in the United States illegally.

Asplundh Tree Experts, based in Willow Grove, Pa., was ordered Thursday September 28, to pay the huge fine by a federal judge sitting in Philadelphia, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office for Eastern Pennsylvania. In addition to having to forfeit \$80 million, Asplundh will pay a \$15 million civil penalty for not complying with immigration law.

Stop all immigration until we know better

Much better minds than our Keystone-Cops Congress have looked at really solving the problem when there were not 60 million illegal aliens here with which to deal. They had a solution for the times but a corrupt Congress chose to sit on its hands.

In 1969, the Rockefeller Commission wrote that a zero increase in population would serve America best. Yes, the Think Tank suggested halt all immigration and give real American Citizens a break. We would have none of today's problems if we did not have morons running the country back then and now.

After paying for the study, all Congresses and all president's since have ignored the result. From the Rockefeller Commission in 1969 to the Jordan Commission in 1996, federal commissions wishing to serve as honest brokers have long recommended that immigration be reduced to at least 500,000 per year from its current 4 million. That still may not be low enough.

Heritage Foundation studies have documented the tremendous costs of immigrants, both legal and illegal, to American taxpayers. The illegal alien free lunch is not free for Americans today and it never has been free. Either through inflation or through their wallets. American citizens pay for the mistakes of our Congress.

When we consider the non-livable wage paid to interlopers by American greedy companies, we can't blame them for figuring

out how to get a lot more from than their paltry wages by gaming the US welfare system. But we do not expect our Congress to turn a blind eye, knowing this is happening.

Only a fool would try to argue against the notion today that households with illegal immigrants presently consume far more in benefits than they can ever pay in taxes. It is simply not politically correct to talk about the costs borne by Americans to support people who are being paid starvation wages by their employers.

The American taxpayer cannot afford the continuing flood of immigrants into the country –legal and illegal as they all settle very quickly into a too-cozy relationship with the welfare department. However, our lawmakers and their reelection donors simply do not care.

Just when you thought you had heard the most ridiculous reason for paying off illegal aliens to go home, Democrats found another program to add to the bounty of those illegal aliens living in America.

Since nobody will believe this without proof, I went to FactCheck.org and found this question right at the top of their list on this subject. It needs no further explanation. The answer is simply a fact. Here it is:

Q Does the IRS pay billions in tax refunds to workers who are in the U.S. illegally?

A: Yes. The Treasury Department's Inspector General determined that \$4.2 billion was paid in 2010, up from less than \$1 billion in 2005. Leading Democrats continue to resist any legislation that would stop future payments. At that rate of growth, we might expect the number in 2017 to be about \$20 billion.

Ironically, the IRS is not supposed to be a welfare agency. Yet tons of dollars are paid as income tax return credits to illegal aliens who earn as little as a dollar and yet claim the credit.

When we think about the Pay-to-Go plan offering \$20,000 per illegal alien to return home, when the cost to America per year is just about \$30,000 per illegal interloper per year, the risk is all born by Americans. The year in which an interloper goes home under this program immediately saves the country \$10,000 and \$30,000 each year thereafter.

If there were not so much American emotion involved, and if the goals of the Democrats to have an unbeatable electorate were not so real, one of the financial consultants from a Big Accounting Firm (there are a lot less than eight today) would advise the President to up the stipend to \$100,000 per person or more to make sure all those residing illegally in our country would sign and go home. Let the big business barons hire Americans for livable wages to make up for their loss. Too bad if Big Business's profits are down a bit to pay a decent wage.

Think about it. The US can write itself a loan to pay the former interloper a stipend that is worth about three years of benefits that they would take from the US treasury without the stipend. Why not \$100,000 instead of \$20,000. It is a good deal for the interloper and for America whether the stipend is \$20,000 or \$30,000. There is only one reason: Democrats do not want them to go as that is their Party Leaders' future political base.

Nonetheless, the country can well afford it and after year three, anywhere from \$500 billion to \$1 Trillion per annum would be available in the US Treasury. This could theoretically be used to reduce the deficit and the national debt, and buy the Christian Choir a case of ice cream and more.

Even without the extremely generous \$100,000 stipend plan, the \$20,000 plan is very generous and should result in many families in interloper status taking the offer.

The anticipated success of such a program is almost certain and the amount of funds available for other purposes would be staggering. One of the concerns of an interloper in returning home is that their old home might not be safe and there may be little chance of employment. The US can help here also.

Build safe cities in Mexico et al

I would suggest a US investment in brand new safe cities in Mexico and other countries and the building of settlements in law and order communities in these countries would help these people and these countries a lot more than their citizens becoming Democrats. It would also be lots better than the value of the labor they provide helping make America's greedy entrepreneurs even more wealthy.

When the correct Pay-to-Go plan is implemented here in America by a reluctant Congress, all of the US costs for supporting illegal interlopers are gone after one year or perhaps three years depending on the size of the stipend offered. Those who return to the home country cost nothing after the recoup period (one to three years). Unless there is another political agenda in play, this plan helps Americans more than any other I have ever seen proposed. The Australians would be proud of US.

Can the program be even better?

Yes, certainly!

There is actually more savings to be had if we choose to take the Pay-to-Go program one step further. If for example, the stipend was set well, the Pay-to-Go Stipend Return program could save the US another ton of funds.

If the President and Congress decided that it could also be used to attract green card holders on welfare, and anchor babies on welfare, think about the savings that would accrue in the US and think of all the almost rich entrepreneurs that America would be helping return to their home countries—with cash in hand.

When the former interlopers return to their home countries with their families, there would no longer be a cost for welfare for US taxpayers. Think of what the US could do with another half trillion or as much as a full trillion dollars per year to spend in America? Check out these calculations for those other than normal illegal interlopers:

There are 15 million legal immigrants (green card holders) currently in the country. Half of them are on welfare. $7.5 \text{ million} \times \$30,000 = \$225 \text{ Billion per year.}$

There are 6 million birthright citizens (former anchor babies) born to illegal aliens currently in the country. They are almost all on welfare $6 \text{ million} \times \$30,000 = \$180 \text{ Billion per year}$

The US can thus save an additional \$405 Billion per year by adding the above two categories to the illegal interlopers able to use the Pay-to Go program. This would make a total of three categories for which the program could be expanded. The three categories would be as follows:

- 1. Current interlopers**
- 2. Legal green card holders on welfare**
- 3. Anchor babies at any age, including children supervised by a legal or illegal parent.**

The recommended minimum stipend payment to go for each of the three categories would be as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Current Interlopers | \$20,000 |
| 2. Legal Green Card Holders on Welfare | \$30,000 |
| 3. Anchor Babies or Adults | \$50,000 |

The current cost per year to the American taxpayers in terms of wages denied and direct payments from the treasury to interlopers is approaching \$1.5 trillion. We simply cannot afford this. By implementing a very generous Pay-to-Go program, more than half of those who qualify would sign up thereby saving the US citizens about \$700 Billion per year. We as a country cannot afford to say no to this plan.

Get on the phone today and call your Congress person and your Senator. Tell them you've got a solution to their biggest problem!

Chapter 8 The US Is a Country Built by Tough People

New Countries Gain Population by Immigration

Just think about it for a while. Whether you are of American decent or not, the early Americans, including American Indians, who came even before the Colonists were people with a great amount of mettle. There was so much in their strong bodies that it could be found with even a small mettle magnet.

Having uprooted families to flee famine and religious persecution in the old world, soon-to-be Americans traveled a great distance to establish a home in a new world—a world with more unknowns than answered questions.

It was a bunch of gritty, determined folk who left whatever comforts of their home countries to try out a land where going back was not too easy. Think of the blood lines of these tough *soon-to-be Americans*. Think about why America with such a lineage is such a tough country.

Risk takers were easy to find among the founders and the early colonists. One must credit this tenacity of will as the major attribute causing the greatness achieved by Americans in this country. Unlike what your friendly anti-American Democrat would tell you, it had nothing to do with America stealing property from other countries across the world. That notion is totally inaccurate. Americans have always worked hard for every breadcrumb. Americans have the finest bloodstock in the world

and the success of America and Americans is not something of which to be ashamed. It is a true badge of honor.

Eventually American Colonies learned about other American Colonies and soon colonists from many different countries found themselves learning about others from countries, which they had only heard about. Then they met each other in the rough and tumble of America.

The human race goes on and young men and young women from different colonies, who grew up in tough times, became tough themselves. Their blood lines were already tough. And their kids were born tough. Americans are all built tough just like Ford trucks. Ford, as you know was the only car company that did not need to take Obama's bailout money.

All of a sudden in colonial days, or so it must have seemed, opposite sex strangers, both tough as nails, from different countries in a strange land, met and fell in love. They brought with them their special toughness and once married, their children and their children's children were tough and they never gave up on life.

They made it in the new world despite the odds and despite those among them who, for whatever reasons, were unable to make it.

Eventually they fought for the independence of America. As well schooled in military as the British were, they could not match the inner toughness of a real American. Original American toughness is why Prince Charles is not the King of America today. He may be tough enough for a Royal, but not for an 18th century colonist with an edge.

There were no namby-pambies who survived without a lot of help from gritty Americans who had learned to love America and the opportunity for commerce and of course love.

Now, all of a sudden, because something bad happened to our representatives in the 200+ years since the founding, somehow the officials in our Republic mostly over the last sixty years permitted 60,000,000 illegal immigrants to sneak in and begin to live among us, unassimilated, and with little concern for the melting pot.

The founders threw out the British if for no other reason than the Intolerable Acts, with the worst Act being the Quartering Act. You may recall that this British Act forced a husband and wife to give up their bedroom to a British Soldier because King George needed quarters for his troops which he said were protecting Americans. Most Americans would have preferred George build a fort for his men.

Interlopers from foreign countries today are about as welcome in America as the British trying to sneak in the middle of the bed for sleep between a husband and his wife in colonial days. I mean no disrespect when I say we do not know the illegal interlopers by their contributions but facts are facts. We do not know them by their contributions as for the most part, they are takers from America.

Most illegal interlopers of today learn their lessons of how to take from America and Americans quite well and that is how they survive—like the British, taking from Americans. Americans need feel no guilt that we do not appreciate their takings nor do we want to support their engaging's, whatever they may be.

The American colonists and then the patriots would begrudge giving anybody from another country an inch to which they were not entitled. American politicians who were not of the founder's tough ilk, grew up part tough and part namby-pamby. Since tough Americans secured their OK-ness, so they could survive, these half namby-pambies did not have to fight for it.

Many greedy politicians have no idea how the US got its independence nor do they care. They are takers and that is why

they are willing to give 60 million interlopers an American birthright as long as they do not sleep between them and their wives.

The smoothest talkers in the world are the politicians. These semi-tough, yet, but namby-pamby suck-up politicians care more about speaking well than doing well and now we find ourselves well past the year 2000 and the politicians have created their own credo. They no longer care about their constituents. To hell with the represented as this is the heyday of the corrupt representative.

Yet, they still need tough Americans to elect them and they campaign tough but they have something in them that stops them from always being as good as they can be. How else can I explain how they let 60 million illegal interlopers into America without a drop of concern for how it might affect regular / normal Americans. Shame on them if shame is something they can understand

I am not going to bore you about how the 60 million got here. Nonetheless, they are surely here. And somehow, over time, these politicians changed laws so that the lineage of the founders (mostly white Anglo-Saxon men) were no longer permitted in the same numbers to immigrate to the land of their relatives. Today almost all immigrants, legal and illegal come from south of the border. That is OK but in



Newly arrived immigrants disembark from the passenger steamer Thomas C. Millard upon their arrival at Ellis Island in New York in the early 20th century. Think about how tough they were. Look at their meager belongings. That's all they got to take with them.

American namby-pamby politicians said that family reunification did not matter for whites because enough whites were already in America. And of course, their lack of a fight to the false charges of white privilege and white supremacy of America's normal people demonstrates their liberal progressive anti-American nature. We would do well to fire them all on sight.

And, so today, white America, some say is in trouble of disappearing. It seems like the white race, rather than taking it on the chin ought to demand a corrective action in the quotas so that a mix of people more like the citizens can begin to occur and correct the false ratios of past namby-pamby political legislation.

Years ago, I might have said OK, as long as all Americans are American, it should be no problem. I really do not care about color unless somebody else does. Then, I care. Now, I wonder as soon it seems, there will be no white America, because the

namby-pambies have decided white is bad. I haven't / I am just saying. Let me show you what I mean

Here is an example. The Irish more than others perhaps still come to America illegally. It costs them a lot more when they come than those that can walk across the border for sure. I do not have statistics on the rate but there are numerous articles written about illegal Irish who live in proximity to the long-time citizen ancestors and cannot get a green card no matter what. What about family reunification? I am calling out the unfairness of a system that today excludes white Europeans despite their preponderance in the US population.

From 1820 to 1860, the exact number of Irish that arrived in America is 1,956,557. Seventy-five percent of them came after the Great Irish Famine (aka The Great Hunger, Irish: An Gorta Mór) of 1845–1852, struck. Of the total Irish immigrants to the U.S. from the 1820's through the 1850's, many died crossing the ocean due to disease and dismal conditions of what became known as coffin ships. Irish and others who made these harrowing journeys across the ocean add a lot of mettle to the American blood line.

Today, it is widely reported that there are 50,000 illegal Irish in the US. Irish enter legally today at a rate of about 16000 per decade (1300 in the year 2000). Back in the 1840's at the peak of the famine, the immigration rate was rate was 1 million Irish for the decade. So, if family reunification has been the guiding notion for green cards since 1965, how did Europeans fall so far behind? With one million in decade 1840 to 16000 in decade 2000, what happened to the Irish?

There are lots of Irish (about 11% of the population) in America. There are lots of Germans also (14%) in America. In 1910, there were more people in New York City of Irish ancestry than Dublin's whole population, and even today, many of these cities still retain a substantial Irish American community.

The largest flow of German immigration to America occurred between 1820 and World War I, during which time nearly six million Germans immigrated to the United States. From 1840 to 1880, came the largest group of immigrants.

In 2000, just 7500 Germans emigrated legally to the US. There were 1300 Irish, and there were 180,000 Mexicans—all legally. Something folks is not right. There are still more German and more Irish people living in the US than Mexicans. I have no problem with people from any country but to say it is family reunification when Irish and Germans with more citizens than Mexico in the US and the people in these two countries are also clamoring for green cards seems a bit disingenuous to me.

What happened to the US government to permit such a drastic change. Is the next step for people of white European descent to be banned from emigration to the United States? What gives here folks? It sure looks like some remediation is needed. What do you think?

Sixty-million interlopers is way too many

One thing that I know for sure, the US cannot absorb 60 million people who ignored our laws and most of whom today collect from our kind system of social welfare. Instead of blending in and melting in, many seem more concerned with bringing in the next batch of non-white cousins and uncles and aunts while the progeny of the original settlers of this country are suffering from the newly discovered diseases of white privilege and white supremacy, which were not known or diagnosed at the founding.

I probably said too much here already as many do not see as I do. But I made my case. The only time I care about race or color or religion is when somebody else puts theirs in front of mine or my family's. I worry about this country now for that reason.

The great speakers who proselytize to the least knowledgeable Americans teach a credo far different from that of the founders. But, they have the corrupt media behind them and so few normal people, whose biggest mistake is trusting government, and who would otherwise be good Americans, cannot gain the opportunity to hear the truth. The media and the far left make them feel stupid about having good thoughts about their own country. I never thought it would be like this. What's it all about?

Anti-Americanism is at the root

It seems that anything that is anti-white or anti-American, the corrupt mainstream press is 100% behind. They salivate when they get a story that fits their agenda and they do not deliver the truth. They deliver news often fake, that fits their propaganda agenda. You simply cannot believe what they say.

For example, they immediately took to back the flag and anthem bashing of Colin Kaepernick and of course they are behind Americans giving their jobs to 60 million illegal interlopers. Not everybody thinks like them thank God. In an early tweet on the NFL issue, actor James Woods pointed out the NFL's hypocrisy and disrespect in a Twitter post.

On Aug. 27, 2016, Woods tweeted: "Kaepernick doesn't stand for the national anthem, Rams players can walk onto the field with their hands up for the 'hands up, don't shoot,' and other players can wear t-shirts saying I can't breathe. But the Dallas Cowboys can't put a sticker on their helmets for the 5 police officers who were killed. Way to go NFL...."

This year, the press continued to cheer on the NFL players against the citizen fans of America but when the dollars stopped coming in to the NFL coffers, Roger Goodell changed his tune and now "suggests" players stand to honor America. Mike Ditka got right at the heart of the protest which seemingly has

something to do with man's inhumanity to man. Ditka does not buy it nor do I. The corrupt, biased media slammed Ditka for this comment.

Ditka isn't a fan of the protests and doesn't see a reason for them either: "There has been no oppression in the last 100 years that I know of," Ditka said. "Now maybe I'm not watching it as carefully as other people. I think the opportunity is there for everybody — race, religion, creed, color, nationality. If you want to work, if you want to try, if you want to put effort in, you can accomplish anything."

You won't hear this in the media but Mike Ditka has a point. Who are the oppressors? Why not call them out by name? My family is and always has been against the notion of slavery and we were never part of it when it was occurring. It is over. A lot of good people, mostly Republicans made slavery go away. There are goofs everywhere trying to oppress people. For example, how about the businessmen who hire the 60 million illegal foreign nationals for slave wages, creating destitutions for them while putting black and white American citizens out of work. How about that type of oppression? Why is the media OK with that?

Right now, Congress is the problem

And so, while regular, normal Americans are the majority—black, white, red, or yellow, it is time that we recognize that half namby-pambies mixed with half tough Americans have become the Congress and the Senate of our Country. Yes, it has delivered nothing good so far. Therefore, we no longer can sit back and let them make our decisions for us. Their selfish inclinations will take us down.

In this vein, it certainly is time to give the 60 million interlopers their Pay-to-Go tickets so they will Go back to their home countries on our dime and free us from the yoke of their

sustenance. We Americans can apologize and we should for the namby-pamby politicians who hurt the adventurous Latinos and Asians who braved tough times to get here. But, we do not have to let anybody, who forces their way into our house stay and gain. Sayonara and best wishes!

Unlike the Australian version, the Pay-to-Go American Version which would be built to incentivize returns to home countries will work, but we do need our President Donald Trump to help us as we battle today's buffoons in Congress. Though elected from the counties of America, the Congress, both the Democrat-sucking Republicans and the Democrats themselves have no qualms about not being pro-citizen. They are all anti-American citizens; but we Americans have the photos. We know who they are and they won't be filling their comfortable chairs in Washington too much longer.

Democrats in Congress are visibly anti-American and the Republicans have joined them in togetherness aka unity of Democrat purpose. The Party no longer matters. Expel them all. Our disgusting Congress has not served America well. They think their approval ratings are aberrations, but they are exactment as they deserve. They are bad.

By the way, I wrote a book about five years ago called Kill the Republican Party. It is still a great idea and now with Republicans actually working with Democrats against the duly elected president, there is no better time. How about the American Party or the John Doe Party? It would pick up all dissident Republicans and Democrats and finally be a party of, for, and by the people.

We cannot let this Congress survive our watch. We must work hard to replace them soon with tough, non-namby-pambies. How about a few patriots?

Getting wholly tough Americans into office to help America will help US win our independence again. This time, ironically, it is from the 60 million who think they already own US and the US.

Chapter 9 Should We Pay Illegal Aliens in America to Go Home?

Isn't that what this whole book is about?

What a shame that after 225 years, of election upon reelection, we still cannot trust our Congress with big tasks? I do not have to go far out on a limb to suggest that if we knew how to immediately stop the drain on our government treasuries towards 60 million interlopers with one bold and very fair move, our fair haired egotistical representatives would balk if they believed it might help *we the people* just a little too much.

In a Republic, which by definition is a representative democracy with a Constitution that prohibits politicians from becoming Kings, we have politicians who have in essence declared themselves Kings. Even if they live in small fiefdoms, they demand being the honorable so and so from such and such, even if within the inners of their hearts, they possess no such honor.

Though we would naturally believe this set of scoundrels would be forced to adopt the measures necessary to achieve gains for the people, their slippery selves seemingly cannot find a break that they think the people are worth. So, they keep collecting gains for themselves as there perhaps is nobody worthier than they, themselves.

The Congress has such disdain for normal people that they cannot even stomach to vote to stop this national treasury drain, which comes right out of US taxpayer's pockets. The drain occurs each and every day to support a population huge segment of illegal interlopers.

Nobody wishes any of the 535 members of the Congress any ill will or any illnesses and nobody would take pleasure in learning of some illness befalling any member of Congress. Yet, some of the things they do does not make sense for a group supposedly representing normal Americans.

In mid-October 2017 on Drudge, it was revealed in a stunning report published by STAT News' Erin Mershon, that pharmacist Mike Kim, who runs the Congressional Pharmacy "next door" to Congress, revealed that he prescribes members of Congress with Alzheimer's medications as well as medications for other illnesses that the Congress would not appreciate the general public learning about.

We Americans must depend on our Congress to get the Pay-to-Go legislation passed to give us a fighting chance in taking back our country. If Congress does not do the job, we cannot reelect them.

The term interloper, whether legal or illegal means *uninvited guest*. Why is it that our beloved politicians reject the needs of the people (citizens) at every opportunity? Only at election-time do the great politicians of our time choose to feign humility for the cause of the next election.

Other than their needs. They are not in the least influenced by the needs or suggestions of their constituencies. They have a Marie Antoinette outlook on those whom they represent "Let them Eat Cake – if they can get it!"

Based on what it costs to support illegal foreign nationals as presented so far in this book, we have proven that we can certainly afford to deport millions of people who reside in the US illegally. However, with the Pay-to-Go program, we have the option to make it voluntary and help the returnees significantly in their home countries.

Only liars paid by our Congress would deem to suggest otherwise. But, we can also permit those so marked as in a Pay-to-Go Program that life in their country of origin can be made much better than the squalor of their shadow quarters. The shadows of course are what the most successful American businessmen have bequeathed to them.

Legal or illegal, very few people in the world have the stomach to deport anybody who wants to continue enjoying the beneficence and munificence of their host countries in any way. The Pay-to-Go program provides a positive way for illegal interlopers to return home with dignity.

We cannot allow illegal aliens, as a result of their illegal entry and their theft of identity, to become citizens so that one day, they can elect one of their own to undermine our country! We cannot permit that for sure.

This would violate the basic premise of following the rule of law, which is a key standard of citizenship. This book offers a solution to solve this big problem. It is good for America and it is good for illegal foreign nationals residing in America.

Few Americans have respect for the US Congress, in the House or the Senate today. We can bet interlopers have zero respect for Congress or any institution of the US government. Congress, as a group of buffoons has delivered to America a destiny that without a Donald Trump, who recognizes them all by their limp, would be pleased to take America to perdition.

I predict therefore that the biggest obstacle in solving the problem of 60 million interlopers residing illegally in America will be the both chambers of the hapless anti-Trump, anti-American US Congress. They have no interest in pleasing American citizens as they think we are all no-minds and they can talk us into anything. It may have once been true but no more! We are on to them and they will pay at the ballot box next time around.

I am not naïve enough to suggest that the current Congress' predilection for more voters and lower wages for all Americans could be overcome by the fact that this plan to deal with resident interlopers is the best yet conceived. So, we will be left with no choice but to replace this Congress in order to do the right thing for America.

We cannot let our corrupt Congress get in the way of our solving the US problem of 60 million residents. This will probably be more difficult than stopping the treasury loss, but at least we all know what we must do. Seeing our crooked Congress packing would be a pleasure to all of our senses.

Chapter 10 Why Illegal Residency in US Must End

Resident illegal aliens not good for America

There are basically just two huge categories of reasons why illegal foreign nationals living in America is not a good idea. The categories are financial and cultural/social. First of all, on the financial side, the US cannot afford all of the illegal interlopers who tap into the welfare system to stretch their paychecks. They cost the US as much as \$1 Trillion per year. America is currently \$20 Trillion in debt and we cannot afford this additional massive expense.

Secondly, on the cultural and social side, they tap into social services such as welfare and healthcare and they add to the crime rate and the overcrowding of cities and they do not abide by our most basic laws such as maintaining your own identity.

The partial list of non-financial factors is not complete but it sure makes the point

- Urban sprawl
- Communicable diseases
- Sustaining the environment
- Quality of K-12 US education
- Jobs that could be held by millennials
- Job that could be held by all Americans
- Job that could be held by Black Americans
- Crime and Sanctuary Cities
- Health Care
- Incarceration

No country can survive a growing illegal population that sucks up almost 1/3 of the taxes in the country and provides enough cultural and social disruption to make life miserable for their citizen neighbors.

A foreign national is a person who is not a citizen of the host country (US in our case) in which he or she is residing or temporarily sojourning. For example, a foreign national in Canada is someone who is neither a Canadian citizen nor a permanent resident of Canada. However, in the European Union, a foreign national is a third country national, i.e. someone who is not a citizen of any of the member states of the European Union.

According to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, a foreign national is defined simply as "an individual who is a citizen of any country other than the United States." A further definition is "a person who was born outside the jurisdiction of the United States, is a citizen of a foreign country, and has not become a naturalized U.S. citizen under U.S. law. This includes legal permanent residents (also known as permanent resident aliens).

The term "foreign national" came into usage from political correctness when the previously used term "foreigner" was deemed by liberals to have developed negative connotations.

What about the terms illegal alien and undocumented immigrant?

“Undocumented immigrant” is a term created by the politically correct Left and pushed hard by activists such as La Raza. Their objective is to obscure the illegal actions of such aliens in America such as residing here, and to excuse the conduct of those who have violated our immigration laws. The term illegal

alien is very specific and used in immigration law. It is a foreign citizen who is not native to the United States.

The far left gets very upset when their politically correct terminology is not used and so that is why we try not to use it in this book. Recently liberal Rutgers University fired a columnist simply because they used the term “illegal alien,” properly in the proper context. It simply was not politically correct enough for Rutgers.

The University claimed that the editor-in-chief of the student newspaper, changed the term “illegal” to “undocumented” for “stylistic purposes.” Despite the style, the change was wrong and inappropriate in the context. Yet, Rutgers dug in and refused to use accurate legal terminology, which most would assume would be the goal of all news organizations.

This issue of “illegal alien” as proper terminology has been in the courts and Federal district court Judge Andrew Hanen issued a preliminary injunction on Feb. 16, 2015, against President Barack Obama’s immigration amnesty plan. The case went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the injunction. The justices split which gave the lower court precedence and it killed the former president’s plan dead for the rest of his term.

Judge Hanen offered that “The Court uses the phrases ‘illegal immigrant’ and ‘illegal alien’ interchangeably He continued ...” The Court also understands that there is a certain segment of the population that finds the phrase ‘illegal alien’ offensive. The Court uses this term because it is the term used by the Supreme Court in its latest pronouncement pertaining to this area of the law.” See *Arizona v. United States*, 132 S. Ct. 2492 (2012).

According to the fired writer at Rutgers, “... the student newspaper is “a collection of self-flagellating, bureaucratic leftists that only include the three (now two) conservatives that they do

as a way to fill the minimum requirements to be considered ‘open-minded.’”

In this book, I do not use the term undocumented immigrant because it does not tell the right story as most illegal aliens are documented with fake identification as they could not survive in America without some ID. Interloper is one of my favorite terms to describe the many illegal aliens who jumped the border or overstayed their visas and now live unlawfully in American. The word can be defined as “one who intrudes in a place, situation, or activity or simply as an uninvited person or uninvited guest.”

Financial Impact summation of Illegal residents

In his convention speech in 2016, Donald Trump offered his overall perspective on how US citizens have been hurt financially by illegal immigration

“Decades of record immigration have produced lower wages and higher unemployment for our citizens, especially for African-American and Latino workers,” he told the cheering crowd. But he was telling only half the story.

Michael McDonald, PhD, Assistant Professor in Finance at Fairfield University, in a Nov. 16, 2015 wrote an excellent article, "10 Ways Illegal Immigration Affects You Financially," and is available on the GO Banking Rates website.

The bullets below come directly from his work and they serve as a summation for the financial impact on Americans of having illegal interlopers residing in the neighborhood shadows of the US. There is much more detail on this subject in this chapter and the following chapter.

Here are the major financial bullets from Dr. McDonald’s work:

- "The economic impact of illegal immigration in the U.S. is costly and impacts the financial security of the county's legal residents. This impact plays out in a number of ways.
- "Illegal Immigration Reduces Wages... Those unregulated workers are often underpaid, which keeps wages lower in a particular occupation and region...
- "Illegal aliens can put a financial burden on local and federal law enforcement...
- "Immigrants on average tend to have larger families than those in the U.S. This difference can strain the resources of local school districts...
- "The arrival of illegal immigrants both in the U.S. and in other countries creates a problem that is often under the radar: a black market for goods and services. Black markets are not regulated or taxed by the federal or state government, which means that the goods and services traded there do not contribute to the tax base...
- "They also can drive up car insurance rates. That's because some states make it hard for undocumented workers to get driver's licenses. One study found that drivers in those states pay a higher amount for car insurance because they are surrounded by more uninsured motorists...
- "Illegal immigrants come from another country, so financial problems can arise when there are excess amounts of emigration. Such a trend can destabilize foreign countries and reduce the ability of U.S. firms to export goods to those nations...

All of those items noted above are important in evaluating the financial impact but the major cost is welfare from cash payments, medical assistance, welfare programs, and even tax credits.

The cost for Americans to rectify identity theft issues is another point that is becoming a major challenge for Americans.

Cultural/Social Impact of Illegal Aliens in Residence

Illegal aliens break the law when they enter the country or overstay their visas. When they enter an illegal status in America, this should not be seen as an American problem but their trappings and activities, especially crime, are an American problem.

Illegal aliens who choose to stay in America after giving it a run are taking their chances. They are in illegal status. I have always been against comprehensive immigration reform because it never addresses the social or the financial cost. It is simply an attempt by supposed do-gooders to legalize cheap labor and guarantee more Democratic voters.

The advocates of “comprehensive immigration reform” use a presumption that is a fallacy. They act like it is our obligation as Americans not only to address but to cure the illegal status of people who choose to violate our laws by entering our country illegally or overstaying their legal permission to remain here. It is not a problem we caused. Most simply want everything to be forgiven, the interloper blessed with citizenship, and then we can move on. I don’t think so.

If you are an illegal alien in this country, that is your choice and therefore it is your problem, not mine. I owe you nothing. The same goes for those called “Dreamers,” which was an Obama ruse to bring more illegal people (their parents and relatives) into the US.

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, DACA, was instituted as an unconstitutional act. President Obama

brought the amnesty provision to the people as an Executive order like as if he had the power in 2012. He did not have the authority to override US Law. He did it unlawfully using unilateral action because he could not get his way in Congress.

When Obama was faced with the truth, in 2010, he was apparently not aware that he was going to eventually do this unconstitutional act just two years later. The former president himself tried to get off the hook by saying he was not permitted under law to go it alone on immigration policy.

You may recall in 2010 when he said: “I am president, I am not king,” and that, as he said in 2011, “with respect to the notion that I can just suspend deportations through executive order, that’s just not the case.”

Chapter 11 Undeniably & Probably Successful

Great solutions solve big problems

In terms of problems, the one undeniable aspect of the Pay-to-Go plan is that it would relieve the US taxpayer of a huge, unsustainable annual cost burden. The huge, unsustainable debt burden is definitely a problem all Americans should be concerned about.

At a gross level, a major problem which Americans must face is that the raw cost of services at all government levels to support illegal aliens is at a minimum is from \$150 billion to \$500 billion per year and if all things are considered, the numbers reach as high as \$1.5 trillion. All Americans need to pay attention for the cost of doing nothing in this case can be as high as \$1.5 Trillion per year?

Thinking about the cost it helps to remember that the American taxpayer pays more than just their share of the cost. It affects their income also. The costs are huge but liberal progressives will never admit that as it would interfere with their goal of an unbeatable majority made up of illegal interlopers. If they are honest with their members, their dream will not be fulfilled as all Americans will object to putting Americans last.

It helps to remind the reader as we are going over costs that The National Academy of Sciences found that, on average, immigration causes the wages of competing American workers to go down by 5.2 percent. Immigration redistributes approximately \$500 billion in wages from American workers to

the employers of low-wage immigrants. It helps businesses for sure but not regular Americans who simply can no longer afford liberal plans to pay the full freight for illegal interlopers.

The perspective on how many illegal immigrants in residence the US can afford we reach back to the Rockefeller Commission in 1969 and to the Jordan Commission in 1996, as well as other federal commissions who tried to serve as honest brokers. These have long recommended that immigration be reduced to at most 500,000 per year. That may not be low enough but neither Commission spent a lot of time on the problem as the solution brought into clear focus what the problem actually is.

Heritage Foundation studies have documented the tremendous costs of immigrants to American taxpayers. You can bet that the illegal alien free lunch is not free for Americans. With the proper solution, Americans will be glad to buy lunch again but not for foreign interlopers.

Only a fool would try to argue against the notion today that households with illegal immigrants presently consume far more in benefits than they can ever pay in taxes. However, it is simply not politically-correct, to talk about the costs borne by Americans to support people who are being paid starvation wages by their employers.

The American taxpayer cannot afford the continuing flood of immigrants into the country –legal and illegal as they all settle in to a cozy relationship with the welfare department. However, our lawmakers and their reelection donors simply do not care what it costs Americans.

Just when you thought you had heard the most ridiculous reason for paying off illegal aliens with a Pay-to-Go plan, it is amazing that at every opportunity for gain, there are politically expedient interlopers ready to sign up to take more from America. Even in this pro-interloper environment, Democrats found another program to add to their bounty.

Since nobody will believe this without proof, I went to FactCheck.org and found this question right at the top of the list on this subject. It needs no further explanation. The answer is simply a fact. Here it is:

Q Does the IRS pay billions in tax refunds to workers who are in the U.S. illegally?

A: Yes. The Treasury Department's Inspector General determined that \$4.2 billion was paid in 2010, up from less than \$1 billion in 2005. Leading Democrats are resisting a bill that would stop future payments. At that rate of growth, we might expect the number in 2017 to be about \$20 billion. Ironically, the IRS is not supposed to be a welfare agency.

When we think about the Pay-to-Go plan offering \$20,000 per illegal alien one-time, when the cost to America per year is just about \$30,000, the risk is all borne by Americans. The year in which an interloper goes home under this program saves the country \$10,000 and it saves \$30,000 each year thereafter.

If there were not so much American emotion involved, and if the goals of the Democrats to have an unbeatable electorate were not so real, one of the financial consultants from a Big Accounting Firm (there are a lot less than eight today) would advise the President to up the stipend to \$100,000 per person or more to make sure they all signed up and returned home.

Think about it. The US can write itself a loan to pay the former interloper a stipend worth about three years of benefits that they would take from the US treasury without the stipend. Why not \$100,000? There is only one reason: Democrats do not want them to go as that is their Party Leaders' future political base.

Nonetheless, the country can well afford it and after year three years, anywhere from \$500 billion to \$1 Trillion would be

unused in the US Treasury. This could theoretically be used to reduce the deficit and the national debt.

Even without the extremely generous \$100,000 stipend plan. The \$20,000 plan is very generous and should result in many families taking the offer. Why not propose a US investment in brand new safe cities in Mexico and other countries and the building of settlements in law and order communities in these countries? This would help these people and these countries a lot more than their citizens becoming Democrats in America. It would also be lots better than the value of the labor they provide helping make America's greedy, selfish, entrepreneurs become even more wealthy.

When the right Pay-to-Go plan is implemented, all of the US costs for supporting illegal interlopers are gone after either one or three years depending on the size of the stipend. Those who return to the home country cost nothing after the recoup period (one to three years). Unless there is another political agenda in play, this plan helps Americans the most.

If Americans are OK with 60 million legalized visa holders who would agree to forego all benefits in order to gain the Resident Visa, which is another notion I have been kicking around (explained in my next book), they would be permitting illegal interlopers to come out of the shadows. This plan also costs taxpayers nothing and thus it is a viable option.

The impact on regular Americans in this scenario will be a minimum of a plus \$600 billion.

The objective of any program is to deal with 60 million illegal interlopers residing in our country. Since it is improbable, regardless of how high we set the stipend that all interlopers will choose to go back to their home countries with a major financial incentive for lots of reasons, at some point, we need to consider other options such as the Resident Visa, which is briefly introduced above.

If the stipend is a little higher, the Pay-to-Go Stipend Return program could save the US another ton of funds if it were also used to attract green card holders on welfare, and anchor babies on welfare. When they return to their home countries there is no longer a cost for their welfare. Think of what the US could do with another half trillion or as much as a full trillion dollars per year to spend on America?

The three categories for which the program could be expanded to include would be the following:

1. Current interlopers
2. Legal green card holders on welfare
3. Anchor babies at any age, including children supervised by a legal or illegal parent.

The recommended stipend for each of the three categories would be as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Current Interlopers | \$20,000 |
| 2. Legal Green Card Holders on Welfare | \$30,000 |
| 3. Anchor Babies or Adults | \$50,000 |

Anybody opting for a stipend in any of the above categories would be prohibited without special petition from ever returning to the United States for any reason. Any debt accrued that is accounted for in the Accountability system would need to be collected prior to any request for readmission to be examined.

Other uses for this program to make a point

System designers like to create systems that are universal for their purpose, not so specific that a second cousin would not qualify somehow. Thus, no new system should be designed with just one objective in mind when there are many clearly similar objectives known at the time of design. For example, I see five distinct sets

of people data and a catch-all that should be part of the same system design. They are as follows:

1. 60 million illegal interlopers who are in country today
2. Illegal visa over stayers
3. Legal visa holders
4. Green card holders and other legal residents
5. Anchor babies even if over 21 yrs. of age
6. Other foreigners in the US

I placed other at the bottom of the list as a catch-all. There may be some off the wall cases of foreigners such as diplomats etc. would fit instead of using a separate system.

Chapter 12 The US Taxpayer Pays the Freight for Illegal Interlopers

Who pays? You do!

The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) is a major ally and supporter of US citizens in our fight against our own US Congress. Their objective and our objective is to keep them from giving away our US birthright to non-citizens living in the US illegally.

In September 2017, two FAIR authors, Matt O'Brien and Spencer Raley put out a well-written, informative piece on the burden brought to America by the 60 million illegal aliens in residence today in the United States.

Their work is titled "*The Fiscal Burden of Illegal Immigration on United States Taxpayers.*" You can download and review their entire report at the following link:

<https://fairus.org/issue/publications-resources/fiscal-burden-illegal-immigration-united-states-taxpayers>

Their work is a major fact source for the financial notions in this book. With regard to any *Pay-to-Go* plan in any country, it is clear that a quid pro quo is in effect. For a certain sum of money, known as a stipend in most cases, which most often includes travel costs and incidentals for the journey, a legal migrant or an illegal interloper agrees to take the money and return home.

Most return in a far better financial position than when they first came to the host country. In our case, of course, the host country is the United States.

Since the term illegal interloper best describes the scenario at the time a country is willing to pay people to leave the host country, we will often use that term in this book to mean unauthorized or illegal aliens and we will use the term migrant or legal alien or other words to mean those who are or once were legal residents in the host country. The term interloper by itself always means uninvited guest.

In the US, we can correctly posit that all illegal aliens are uninvited guests. Other countries may continue to call them migrants even if they now would love the option to pay them to go as in Pay-to-Go!

Can the US afford to pay interlopers or legal aliens such as green card holders or citizens who gained their citizenship through the 14th amendment their full travel expenses and a very healthy stipend to help them get started when they return to their home country? The answer is a resounding yes and the same answer would apply for most other countries that have generous unemployment or welfare systems in place into which migrants or interlopers can tap.

Congress and the Courts in the US have really messed with the American people in providing foreigners benefits that often exceed those that are available for American citizens. The Center for Immigration Studies, for example, has a report out showing that the typical interloper family rakes in 40% more in benefits than an American family of like means. Said differently, households headed by legal immigrants have higher use rates of social welfare services than native households overall.

Considering that no illegal immigrant can exist in the US without having committed some level of ID-theft, though the US government chooses not to prosecute illegal aliens for fake IDs with their information and somebody else's social security number, it is safe to say that illegal aliens have figured out how to tap into the same sources of welfare benefits at the same level

as legal immigrants / green card holders. There is never a crime declared and thus there is never punishment exacted.

Every single day, America faces a continually growing population of illegal aliens. If we had added to this, the federal government's seemingly intentional ineffective efforts to secure our borders, this fact alone presents significant national security and public safety threats to the United States. Unfortunately, nobody seems to be taking the score.

Illegal aliens also have a severely negative impact on the nation's taxpayers at the local, state, and national levels. Illegal immigration itself costs Americans billions and billions of dollars each year. Some studies show that the overall cost is close to \$2 billion per day. It would come as no surprise to most that illegal aliens are net consumers of taxpayer-funded services and the limited taxes paid by some segments of the illegal alien population are, in no way, significant enough to offset the growing financial burdens imposed on U.S. taxpayers by massive numbers of uninvited guests, aka interlopers.

The FAIR study examined the fiscal impact of illegal aliens as reflected in both federal and state budgets, and the results are not surprising. It costs Americans a ton of money to support the needs and wants of interlopers.

What is the number of illegal immigrants in the US?

My estimate is that 60 million illegal foreign nationals reside in the US today. I will show you where I got this number after we examine what FAIR has to say about their estimate, which is 12.5 million.

“Estimating the fiscal burden of illegal immigration on the U.S. taxpayer depends on the size and characteristics of the illegal

alien population. FAIR defines 'illegal alien' as anyone who entered the United States without authorization and anyone who unlawfully remains once his/her authorization has expired.

Unfortunately, the U.S. government has no central database containing information on the citizenship status of everyone lawfully present in the United States. The overall problem of estimating the illegal alien population is further complicated by the fact that the majority of available sources on immigration status rely on self-reported data. Given that illegal aliens have a motive to lie about their immigration status, in order to avoid discovery, the accuracy of these statistics is dubious, at best. All of the foregoing issues make it very difficult to assess the current illegal alien population of the United States.

Most estimates for the number of illegal interlopers in the country as used by the Press and the Democratic Party, both of whom have a vested interest in presenting the lowest number possible, has been at 11 million for at least the last ten years. However, FAIR now estimates that there are approximately 12.5 million illegal alien residents.

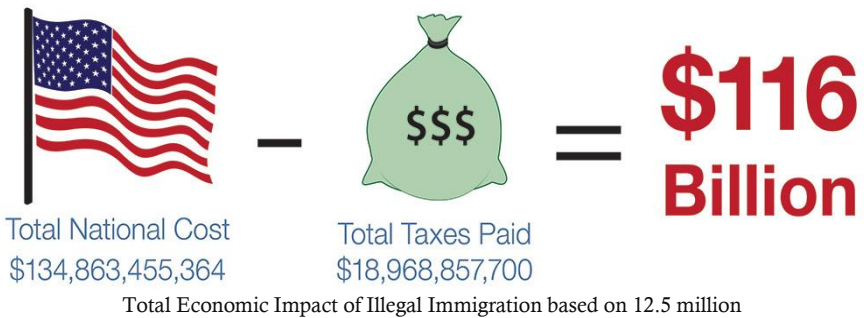
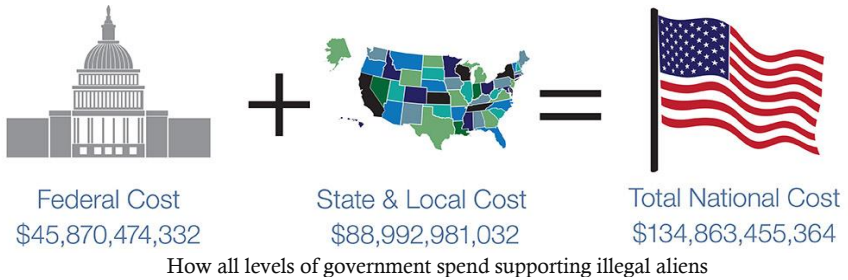
This number uses FAIR's previous estimates but adjusts for suspected changes in levels of unlawful migration, based on information available from the Department of Homeland Security, data available from other federal and state government agencies, and other research studies completed by reliable think tanks, universities, and other research organizations.

The Cost of illegal aliens in the United States

According to FAIR, at the federal, state, and local levels, taxpayers shell out approximately \$134.9 billion to cover the costs incurred by the presence of more than 12.5 million illegal aliens, and about 4.2 million citizen children of illegal aliens. That amounts to a tax burden of approximately \$8,075 per illegal

alien family member and a total of \$115,894,597,664. The total cost of illegal immigration [based on 12.5 million interlopers not 60 million] to U.S. taxpayers is both staggering and crippling. I

FAIR's estimates are quite conservative but still staggering. The following figures are from FAIR's report



Based on a 12.5 million illegal alien population and 4.2 million anchor children, the Federal government spends a net amount of

\$45.8 billion on illegal aliens and their U.S.-born children. That amounts to roughly \$2,746 per illegal alien, per year. Other studies put this amount at a rounded \$3000 per illegal alien per year.

From the FAIR Report:

“FAIR maintains that every concerned American citizen should be asking our government why, in a time of increasing costs and shrinking resources, is it spending such large amounts of money on individuals who have no right, nor authorization, to be in the United States?

“This is an especially important question in view of the fact that the illegal alien beneficiaries of American taxpayer largess offset very little of the enormous costs of their presence by the payment of taxes. Meanwhile, average Americans pay approximately 30% of their income in taxes.

Breakdown of the federal expenses

- Federal Education - \$1.6 Billion
- Federal Medical Costs - \$17.1 Billion
- Federal Justice Expenditures - \$13.1 Billion
- Federal Welfare Programs - \$5.8 Billion
- Total Federal Expenditures - \$45.8 Billion

“FAIR believes that most studies grossly overestimate both the taxes actually collected from illegal aliens and, more importantly, the amount of taxes actually paid by illegal aliens (i.e., the amount of money collected from illegal aliens and actually kept by the federal government). This belief is based on a number of factors: Since the 1990’s, the United States has focused on apprehending and removing criminal aliens.

The majority of illegal aliens seeking employment in the United States have lived in an environment where they have little fear of deportation, even if discovered. This has created an environment where most illegal aliens are both able and willing to file tax returns. Because the vast majority of illegal aliens hold low-paying jobs, those who are subject to wage deductions actually wind up receiving a complete refund of all taxes paid, plus net payments made on the basis of tax credits.

“As a result, illegal aliens actually profit from filing a tax return and, therefore, have a strong interest in doing so.

What about State and local benefits?

States and local government entities also bear a major burden for costs associated with the following areas:

- Public education
- City and county infrastructure
- Local courts and jails.

Despite being barred from legally collecting many federal benefits, it is well known that illegal aliens survive because they use fake IDs and in fact more often than not, they use identity theft on their fake identification to connect to valid social security numbers. So, illegal aliens do participate in the great federal welfare bonanza. Getting a good fake ID and a stolen SS# is like winning the lottery.

Unlike the token laws that are to keep illegal aliens from collecting federal benefits, there are no such laws at the state and local level. State laws for example, permit illegal aliens to access many state-funded social welfare programs. Unfortunately, there is so little data collected on the immigration status of individuals collecting benefits, it is next to impossible to determine the rate at which illegal aliens use welfare programs. However, we certainly can approximate this based on the average income of

illegal alien households. Thus, it appears that they use such programs at a rate higher than lawfully present aliens or citizens.

The combined total of state and local government general expenditures on illegal aliens is \$18,571,428,571 billion. The types of services to which illegal aliens generally do not contribute, supported directly by the payment of city and state taxes and related fees are as follows

- General governance
- Fire departments
- Garbage collection
- Street cleaning and maintenance

Other major expenses directly attributable to illegal aliens

- State Educational Expenditures - \$44.4 Billion
- State Medical Expenditures - \$12.1 Billion
- State Administration of Justice Expenditures - \$10.8 Billion
- State Welfare Expenditures - \$2.9 Billion
- State and Local Expenditures - \$88 Billion

Illegal aliens are not typical taxpayers and so it does not serve us well to delve into the specifics as they are inconsequential --. \$3.5 Billion

The state & local economic impact of illegal aliens

- Net State Impact - \$85 Billion
- Combined Federal State Cost Tables

- Federal and State Fiscal Outlays - \$134 Billion
- Federal and State Tax Contributions - \$18 Billion
- Net Cost of Illegal Immigration - \$115 Billion

Illegal alien population—128 million?

What if the illegal foreign national population were 128 million and not 12.5 million and not 60 million as I estimate. Well, using 128 million interlopers as the base, logic suggests that the expenses would be ten times as reported and the net cost would be over one \$trillion per year. Remember, I suggested that the FAIR numbers were very conservative. Of course, that means their forecast is lower than what the numbers really are. Where does the 128 million come from?

Senator John McCain is known for his estimate that the rate of illegal migration is about 4 million per year. Illegal aliens (interlopers) have chosen to cross the southern border or they have chosen to simply overstay their visas in order to gain residence within the US.

Amnesty advocate John McCain, who is a recognized national authority on the subject of illegal immigration, in a letter dated February 2004, wrote that apprehension figures demonstrated that "almost four million people crossed the US border illegally in 2002." He was not including visa overstayers who seem to get lost in the US woodwork and are never heard from again.

McCain estimated that over 10,000 cross every day. Adding it up, that comes to 128 million from 1986, the year of the Reagan amnesty to the end of 2017. If we cut that in half and round it down a bit, we're looking at my long-term estimate of 60 million interlopers in residence today. I know that nobody can prove John McCain wrong on his estimate. I have the facts. They'd have a much more difficult time proving that the 60 million estimate is off compared to McCain's 128 million.

How about President Trump's estimate? He like me got sick of hearing 11 million every year from the press while the whole country understood that two to four million were coming illegally across the border unabated. Trump questioned the 11 million figure early in his presidential bid in 2015, and then he floated between 30 million and 34 million as a better estimate.

Here are the President's words: "Honestly we've been hearing that number for years. It's always 11 million. Our government has no idea. It could be 3 million. It could be 30 million," Trump said. "They have no idea what the number is. Frankly our government has no idea what they're doing on many, many fronts, folks."

The number is 60 million and even that is a low-ball estimate.

From 1986 when the Reagan amnesty was put forth, the flow of immigrants across the border was documented as 3 million per year. Admittedly John McCain's 4 million is higher than most annual estimates. Nobody at the time bothered counting visa overstayers as the US by design still does not keep track of them. From 1986 through 2017, 32 years have passed.

We know in the eight Obama years, the numbers all cycled up as there was no down side for interlopers to come across. There was no enforcement. So, if we use 3 million per year instead of John McCain's 4 million, this gives us 96 million. Again, my estimate of 60 million is conservative and far below what we know were the border crossings numbers for many years, and again we are not including the visa overstayers.

Former Republican powerbroker Tom Delay like most of us, saw tons of illegal aliens in the cities and he knew that from year to year, there were lots more" "I mean, right here in Houston, Texas," DeLay said, "you can go three blocks from here and you have apartment complexes after apartment complexes packed full of illegal immigrants." He shortly added: "Most of these illegals are drawing welfare benefits, they're sending their kids to

school, they're using the public services...the impact is monumental."

Can US afford \$30,000 / year per illegal alien?

Darrell Ankarlo in his groundbreaking work on the cost of porous borders wrote in his book titled, *Illegals: The Unacceptable Cost of America's Failure to Control Its Borders*.

- Each illegal immigrant receives approximately \$30,000 in benefits per year from local, state, and federal sources like 60 means-tested welfare programs, education, police and fire, and Medicare.

Yes, that is \$30,000 per year per person. Who pays that? The answer regrettably is that you and I pay it mostly through our taxes/

Now, we—neither you nor I—can afford such a high toll!

Chapter 13 Accountability for Interlopers

Should not all loans require payback?

When a good friend asks for some money to help her through a crisis, if you are like me, you give her what she needs to the extent you can afford it. After all, you too may be in the same situation in the future. When you do this, do you simply withdraw from your account and add it to theirs? Is that the last time you expect to ever see the amount of the help even if the friend becomes the next Donald Trump? Have you no claim to what you have given? Or, do you and your friend know there is a debt due?

Other than for family matters, which are often unaccountable, most friends help friends as much as possible financially but the amounts given are expressed or implied loans, and both parties know a payback is expected if things get better. There are no huge gifts from one to another. Yes, eventually loans may be forgiven but by the choice of the lender not the borrower.

There is an old saying that is reflected in the song, *Robinson Crusoe*, sung by Al Jolson. When he described his pal, Friday, to show that he was a good man, in the song, Crusoe noted that "He did not borrow or lend." You remember in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, 1602, Polonius said: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be..." Borrowing and lending are tricky deals among friends. In the big financial institutions, you know as a borrower, you pay every last penny plus interest.

How is it that the government sends huge amounts of dollars and in-kind contributions to citizens for their welfare – cash payments, rent subsidies, medical payments, etc. Would you believe that the government doesn't keep track of any of this? There is no database anywhere yet, the government has given away \$trillions of unaccountable benefits. To whom. How much? When? Why? It is safe to say that nobody knows!

The new programs such as Pay-to-Go can be implemented without accountability to get their benefits quicker but I would recommend an amendment immediately to the bill to add the funding to build an accountability system that will pay for itself over time.

Why institute accountability? So, the US is no longer played as a sucker and a chump.

Do Americans feel taken?

Americans are not dummies. We just have been lulled over a number of years of good government that such good government would continue. It has not continued. In fact, today's style of government is unacceptable for honest Americans. Who in the US can be pleased with this system of government given to us today by corrupt, arrogant, and greedy politicians?

When a resident visa program is implemented there are no freebies. There are no freebies in the Pay-to-Go program as the amounts will be placed on account and called for if the former interloper ever comes back looking for citizenship. When implemented, a Resident Visa Holder pays for everything. Let's honestly ask ourselves: "If not them, then whom?"

Place yourself in the role of a visa holder, recently freed from the shadow of deportation. If you are a Resident Visa Holder, having once broken into the USA, and now, having broken away from your days as an interloper, should you not be pleased?

If you are not pleased, should you expect that somebody who you have never met will step up and say they will pay all your expenses because you would like to live in America, expense free? Sorry, unless you find such a person, it would be best to appreciate your new freedom. Your expenses are on you, however—nobody else.

Government will not pay for you. It may be tough to reconcile but the new plan says that any financial burden incurred by you will not be paid by US taxpayers—even if we once paid for those with fake ID's in the past, when many more people were in the shadows.

Sunshine with no shadows

Celebrate the Sun. The Resident Visa Plan which will be described in my next book, is a sunshine plan. Enjoy your tan. There are no shadows. Everything is in the open. Just do not ask American taxpayers to pay anything for your sustenance.

Charitable organizations such as the Salvation Army, Catholic Social Services, Jewish Charities of America, National Association of Free and Charitable Clinics. Shriners and St. Jude's Hospital to name a few, as well as many others are ready to help Americans or guests who need help with all types of issues. Government will not make payments to Resident Visa Holders under the SR/RV. Period!

The accountability database, ACCT, will contain an Electronic Accountability Record (EAR), similar to an Electronic Health Record (EHR), or an Electronic Medical Record (EMR). This is a unique idea for a government that likes to give one person's dollars to another without ever keeping track of how much was given to whom. Today, regardless of the service, there is never a request for a payback of taxpayer dollars. Why is this? This will change.

Payback is a b—tch

Politicians like to gain favor by spending Mary's dollars to give five different Joe's a break. They buy votes with all of our dollars. They rarely have sympathy for those they help. They hold them accountable for no payback—just a lifelong silent commitment to keep the villain politicians in office for having provided the favors. Even Mary and Joe who benefit, think the system is corrupt.

This corrupt system kills us domestically as it is the norm in our welfare system and it is killing us on the immigration front. It not only costs taxpayers as much as \$500 billion per year, it serves as a huge magnet for the world to ignore our borders, and simply "come on down!"

Once the incentive for freebies is gone, only the productive members of any other society will try to come to America. The quality of our new citizens and our guests will increase. If they do not like America, their applications for residence or Resident Visa status will be rejected because we do not like people who do not like our country.

Taxpayers want a nice fair deal for interlopers that does not involve the taxpayer having to pay a dime. That is the purpose of this book. Accounting for every dollar expended in the support of an illegal interloper means that one day these sums may be collected.

When? Who knows at this point... but what happens today if somebody who consumed \$2 million worth of US social services wins the Powerball? Today, they keep it all. Tomorrow, they get out their new check book.

Chapter 14 Fees & Fines for Resident Visa Holders & Employers

Interlopers & employers are declared GUILTY!

Interlopers could not have lasted more than a week or two in the US without getting jobs someplace. The risk that employers took in hiring them under the minimum wage, especially in the 1980's and 1990's was huge. Therefore, a rational thinking being must conclude that the rewards of hiring employees in illegal status, at times when punishment was an option, were significant. Employers made a killing having illegal employees working for them for peanuts. It was worth the risk. Now, they must pay.

And, so in this chapter, we make suggestions about the types of crimes that require punishment of a sort (fines) for both interlopers, who have gotten to enjoy America's freedoms and protections and many other benefits; and for employers who made a killing off their backs. It is now time to pay the piper.

For purposes of this chapter, we will discuss placing fees and fines in an online accountability record for all 60 million. We expect many of these interlopers to sign up for the Pay-to-Go program and they will not have to pay fines or fees unless they return with special permission.

In the event that a resident visa program is implemented, which is described in detail in my next book—already outlined and

expected to be released by the end of 2017, the accountability record will be used to post the fees and fines. In this way, we can discuss all interlopers at once – regardless of which program they eventually choose.

I suggest that Americans feel no guilt or shame about getting something back into the treasury for all the years we have been whooped by interlopers and employers, with the willing hand of our elected Congressmen and Senators, who assured that Americans would lose at every turn.

Fees and fines help pay for implementation

All of the numbers in the following charts are estimates based on facts. They are designed to be reasonable. America should be able to collect most of these fees and fines with no problem over time. There will be some startup burps but this is all feasible. Only the person who says they can't is right 100% of the time.

When fines cannot be paid immediately, USCIS agents will have the option to permit the debt to be carried in the interloper's EAR in the ACCT (debt database). A similar record must be set up for companies who once hired an illegal alien worker. The Resident Visa Holder EAR record is created at when the interloper gets a passport. It is completed during the aspirant interviews. From then on, it can be updated with appropriate charges, fines, and fees.

The following fines are proposed to be assessed upon interlopers for crimes and misdemeanors against the American people. There is no amnesty.

<u>Type of Fine</u>	<u>Amount of Fine</u>
• Interloper one-time fine	\$2,000
• Fake ID fine	\$500
• Medical services fine	\$200
• Demography not updated	\$200
• Failure to get passport	\$5000 + deportation
• Failure to apply for SR/RV	\$1000 + deportation
• Failure to renew	\$1000 + deportation

The Resident Visa Holder or deportee pays (posted to EAR) all processing fees for any special considerations. American taxpayers pay nothing.

Employer fines

Without complicit employers in this major perpetration brought on the American people, there would be no such interloper problem in America needed today. The greed of businesses for increased profits brought big and small companies alike to the point where they felt it worth the risk to their business to hire interlopers in illegal status for slave wages rather than hire Americans for a proper wage. Companies have made millions in excessive profits due to their callous disregard for American laws and the effect of their actions on their fellow citizens.

Therefore, in terms of paying back the United States, the companies of America that have employed foreign nationals in illegal status need to pay their fair share back to America for the years and years and years of profits they gained on the backs of Americans and the poor souls they employed.

Americans have either lost good paying jobs or have been forced to take substantially lower paying jobs as companies fattened

their bottom lines. I am a tried and true capitalist but this perpetration on foreign nationals and on Americans did not have to be. It was pure greed.

It was the answer that US based companies had to those of their peers at the country clubs, who could offshore work. It is almost impossible to offshore services or production jobs that require immediate employee intervention or access to perishable material. The Turkish phrase captures what they did: " If the mountain won't come to you, you must go to the mountain."

Just as we would permit the Resident Visa Holders, if this program is implemented, to put some of their debt into an EAR for tracking, the Pay-to-Go program will provide a similar means of tracking for the debt owed by the companies who have gained for far too many years as Americans and foreign interlopers suffered from their greed.

And so, a substantial employer fine is recommended to be imposed if as little as one and as many as a company-full of interloper employees / contractors have ever been used by the organization since the Reagan amnesty of 1986. The fine would be added first to the Employer Electronic Accountability Record, another form of the EAR that we can refer to as the EEAR in the ACCT database. Then, it would be collected as soon as the company can pay.

The fine amount per company is to be determined at the company interview/audit. In addition to the fine, companies will pay for the time expended in the audit. Additional levies / penalties will be executed if the employers choose not to tell the whole truth.

Please note, this fine will not punish innocent companies. Any company that hired as few as one interloper is guilty so most businesses in the US today are guilty, plain and simple unless they can prove otherwise.

Companies may appeal the guilty verdict by proving beyond speculation that their policy and their results were 100% in compliance with the plan—in other words, not one interloper was employed by the company for any length of time from 1986 on.

Companies that are guilty will all be punished at the same rate per currently active employee in any immigration status. They will be fined proportionately to their current employee base. If zero employees have been in an illegal status from 1986 through 2017, then the employer will not be fined at all.

However, if one or more employees were in interloper status, the fine amount itself is based on the number of employees working for the company as of 2017, not the year of the infraction(s).

To repeat, the rule for whether a company is fined or not is simple: "If one employee in the company or in any of the bought-out or derivative companies in the organization, was in an illegal status over the thirty-year+ period, the company is fined."

What are the employer fine amounts?

- Fine -- \$2000 per current active employee
- Six Months to Pay Fine
- Late Payment (10% per month)
- No Payment / no reason – 4X Fine payable immediately
- Company may request a good-faith payment plan

Fair employer fines raise substantial revenue

Category ranges and estimated potential revenue totals to pay back Americans for this travesty are shown in the Employer Fines / Fees summary after a few more charts. First let's summarize the fees and fines again and then show the employer

fees and fines. The overriding goal is that this plan should cost the taxpayers zero dollars. Corporations have been paying zero while the taxpayers have been carrying the load for far too long.

My personal feeling is that if any adjustments are to be made to the employer fine schedule, it would be to raise the per employee fine to \$5,000, \$10,000, or perhaps even \$20,000. Think of all the dollars over 32 years that an un-American company could have squeezed out of employees working for slave wages.

Americans with some background in corporate finance as well as adept investors know that U.S. companies have more than \$2 trillion overseas. This is per an analysis that paints a bleak picture of whether that money will ever make its way to the US.

The study also suggests that there would be limited economic impact even if it does. I tend to think it would make a big difference. President Trump is expected to bring this revenue back to America to be declared and taxed appropriately.

I can see some good plans being built to bring some of that capital back to help pay the debt that will be owed by corporations for having once hired illegal foreign nationals. There is lots of money overseas. If it were brought back to pay fines and fees, I would suspect a mutually beneficial deal could be worked out.

Fees: Employers who have used 1 interloper within 30 years

All employers in this status must pay estimated first year's fees

- Company registration (mostly online) \$1000
- Reg. Interview per location 1 time \$5000
- Verification hardware per loc. / year \$1000
- Online Connection per location / year \$1000
- Annual renewal incl. 1st year per loc. \$1000
- IRS Interview One Time \$5000
- Total first-time fees per location **\$14000**

Employers who choose to go all American pay \$0.00
in fees in future years

\$14,000 is the proper employer amount per location as noted
above. The full employer analysis is shown in subsequent pages.

Sample US revenue chart from employer fees and fines

The summary charts demonstrate potential total US government
total revenue (fines, fees, taxes). It presupposes that at some
point, every employer has hired at least one interloper. The
government is not about to determine how many interlopers over
a thirty-year period were hired. One interloper hired indicates
guilt.

Thus, one hired interloper means a business pays the fine at their
level of potential involvement, which is based on # of potential
interloper employees (i.e. their current employee count). They
may pay all hearing costs to prove they never hired an interloper
and they will be exonerated from payment if found not guilty

Estimated employer fines & fees.

Let's see how much this would cost businesses that have enjoyed
unfettered access to workers in an illegal status for as many as
thirty years. That is another way of saying that they made untold
millions of dollars by choosing not to hire Americans for
American work. Do not feel sorry for their huge fines because
they made far greater amounts during this period.

There are an estimated 6 million employers in the US

Employer Fees Summary – all employers (US Revenue)

Employers in US—approximately 5,809,833

Initial Fees (\$14000) X 5809833 = \$81,337,662,000

Annual Fees (\$2000) X 5809833 = \$11,619,666,000

- \$81,337,662,000 one-time fees
- \$11,619,666,000 annual fees
 - If company chooses to continue to use already employed Resident Visa Holders.

This is a big deal and a big fine

The following charts summarizes potential total revenue from employer fines. If an employer never hired an interloper, there is no fine. Moreover, none of the fees listed above for 1st time apply. To give us an idea of the fines, we have assumed in the calculations that within a thirty-year window, all employers hired interlopers. If a business hired interlopers and it is now out of business, the prior owners owe the fine unless its obligations have been assumed by the new business owner if the business still exists in any form.

- Total fines = \$320 Billion from all employers combined
- Employers have received benefits well beyond \$2,000 per illegal immigrant.
- If one illegal immigrant is declared, the full fine is in effect.
- Add to this about 92 \$Billion in fees from above

Total first year employer fees and fines =
\$413,057,328,000.00

Yes, the total is 413 + \$Billion

The detail behind this amount is in the spreadsheet chart.

The purpose of this chart is to show the estimated fine cost for employers in various categories of # of employees. Congress will decide if these numbers are the ones they will use but these are more than fair. Think of all the pain their actions caused Americans and the poor living conditions they forced on vulnerable foreign interlopers.

This chart, which is accurate enough to use at the profits gained by employee exploitation were far greater than the fine per company. I would recommend that we use these figures to assess the fines. The sooner the better. If Congress thinks that employers deserve to pay back employees even more as this chart shows numbers at a substantially lower rate than actual, then I would be OK if the Congress raised these fines.

Estimated employer fines & fees (shown at substantially lower rate)

Category	Appx Mean#	# of US	# of US	Fine perEmp.	Fees --
Range	Employees	Employers	Employees	\$2000.00	Reg
	in Category	in Category	in Category		IRS
	Range	Range	Range		Tools, etc
				Fine per category	
1 to 10	3	4,600,000	13,800,000	\$27,600,000,000	
11 to 100	30	1,100,000	33,000,000	\$66,000,000,000	
101 to 500	200	90,000	18,000,000	\$36,000,000,000	
501 to 5000	1,250	18,000	22,500,000	\$45,000,000,000	
5001 to 100000	37,000	1,800	66,600,000	\$133,200,000,000	
100,001 to 250,000	125,000	18	2,250,000	\$4,500,000,000	
250,001 to 2,000,000	260,000	15	3,900,000	\$7,800,000,000	
Totals			160,050,000	\$320,100,000,000	
Total US Labor Force	160,000,000				
Total # US Businesses				5,809,833	\$14,000
Total Reg & IRS Fee				\$81,337,662,000.00	
Annual Business Fees				\$11,619,666,000.00	
Total Fees 1st year				\$92,957,328,000.00	
Total Fees/Fines YR 1				\$413,057,328,000.00	

Please gaze at the chart.

You can figure this chart out as the captions are clear. It is unbelievable that so many corporations made so many millions by stiffing illegal immigrants upon arrival to America. Shame on them. It is OK to fine them to get back a small fortune of their gains and their lack of reporting violations against Americans.

Chapter Summary

The Pay-to-Go and the plan outlined in my new book called the Resident Visa Plan takes interlopers out of the shadows and makes Americans the kings and queens of their own country. The plans define terms under which the US may choose to make resident visa holders from illegal interlopers after they identify themselves and pay their fines. Along with the Pay-to-Go program, it will make the US a sovereign country again. Visa holders never vote; never take benefits; never become citizens; and they never get hired for a job before an American citizen.

Deportations will be minimized but will occur as an enforcement mechanism and as a way to get rid of criminals. The system will be designed so that it can readily accommodate visa holders and over-stayers as well as permanent residents. With proper design and programming, only one database will need to be searched by agents to find a foreigner in any status.

Look at the numbers. This plan makes big financial sense for America and it puts Americans on top again where we belong.

Thank you for your attention.

Chapter 15 Summary and Conclusions

Before this book, I wrote six other books about illegal immigration and of course, as an author, I thought they were done pretty well—very informative, and well worth a read. The truth is they are not bad and can teach a lot about this long-lasting problem we are having with uninvited guests dropping in or staying longer than their reservation.

Each book before this one was a progression and a fine tuning of the prior book. This book is different. It is a further exploration of one major part of a two-part solution that I proposed in my last book titled 60 Million Illegal Aliens in America!!! Since writing that book, I have done more research on the idea of paying illegal immigrants to return home and I learned a lot about how other countries deal with an overpopulation of migrants in their countries.

After exploring the notion of *Pay-to-Go* return to country of origin programs as implemented in a number of different countries, I have created this book as a solution for the United States with many of the same attributes as exist in other nations Pay-to-Go and Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programs. I am sure by now that you agree that Pay-to-Go is a great idea for the US and it can save the country a ton of money and make life better for American taxpayers.

As you surely have learned from reading this book, sometimes I get the idea that our Congress and of course our prior president did not want any solution that disrupted the opportunity for more Democratic voters or more employees willing to work for sub-minimum wages.

Now that I have created a number of salient solutions for 60 million illegal interlopers in America, the things I read lead me

to believe that perhaps not all Americans think that 60 million illegal foreign nationals were creating major issues in the US. That is why a big part of this book helped identify the areas – both financial and cultural/social. It convinced me again that the Pay-to-Go and the Resident Visa, which we will summarize shortly are the best solutions to a real problem that is creating major havoc in our country.

I introduced two solution programs because I inductively believed that so many foreigner nationals who do not belong here, is a problem for the country. To make sure, I asked myself, “Do we really need up to 60 million interlopers in residence in America? It is so obvious and I quickly learned that most Americans think that even 11 million illegal aliens are way too much.

The 60 million as you read in this book is actually a low-ball estimate partly based on Senator John McCain’s personal estimate of over 128 million interlopers in residence in the US. His estimate is 4 million border jumpers per year since 1986. What now?” Even this revelation would not work for skeptics.

There are many problems with illegal immigration in the United States today. Let’s talk review them again to remind us how this solution fits the problem like a glove. The biggest problem is the fact that the cost of welfare, cash payments, and medical assistance is bankrupting the country at the federal level. And, there are a number of state and local issues that are also ripping at the wallets of US citizens. In no uncertain terms, the US government of we the people cannot afford the huge cost that illegal interlopers place on our system when most of them collect some form of welfare paid by US taxpayers.

Every citizen feels at least a \$1500 burden from the generous plans that help illegal residents survive in America’s shadows, if Americans saw the \$1500 leave their wallets, they would call the cash to come back. They would keep their own money rather than give it up for taxes to pay for somebody else’s largesse.

Americans are well aware that wages have been screaming downward while expenses have been going way up. It has been estimated and we have proven in this book that the wage depression caused by illegal aliens taking low-paying jobs and high-paying jobs is on the neighborhood of \$500 Billion dollars. Each year.

Instead of going to Americans, because wages have been reduced by as much as 50% in major industries, the bonanza of \$500,000,000,000—yes, that many zeroes, has gone into the pockets of businessmen who hire illegal aliens rather than Americans. Why pay more when even the government does not seem to care.

The new Pay-to-Go program solves this problem for Americans but let's keep talking about the problems.

For decades, some immigrant-receiving countries have experimented with policies designed to encourage unauthorized immigrants to leave without the cost, legal barriers and political obstacles that result from removals or forced returns. These initiatives—known as pay-to-go, noncoercive, voluntary, assisted voluntary or non-forced returns—offer paid travel and/or a financial incentive to persuade target populations to cooperate with immigration authorities.

Your author examined the programs' long history of success and failure in many countries, such as Australia, at a ground level. Many have concluded that such initiatives could be an important part of a targeted policy tool kit to reduce illegal immigration with proper experimentation and evaluation.

Foreign states with oppressive migrant populations are increasingly paying refugees to repatriate, hoping to decrease the number of refugees residing within their borders. Drawing on in-depth interviews from East Africa and data from Israeli Labor Statistics, we checked out some payment schemes but unlike

those countries, I have already concluded that such payment schemes are morally permissible as they offer the returning migrant a future life with a grub-steak.

What is not permissible IMHO, is the US practice of luring interlopers into the country when the country is already overpopulated with unskilled workers and then doing nothing when the new illegal employees, working for slave wages are languishing in poverty and living ten in a room.

In examining the solution as practiced, I looked at two types of cases. In the first type of case, the government would pay refugees to repatriate to high-risk countries, never coercing them into returning. Such payments are clearly moral and permissible as long as the refugees or interloper's choice is voluntary and if the return country permits them to return to the host country in the event of a big emergency. This gives an idea as to how complicated the entire notion is.

Yet, for the US, a receiver of migrants, though we are addressing those who have not been formally invited and are not legal, aka interlopers, there may be issues in their returning harm-free to their home countries. In these cases, there would be few Americans who would not want to pitch in a few extra bucks to help them gain a safe haven in their home countries. Politicians created this problem for Americans but Americans are ready and willing to solve it the best way we can.

In my next book, you will find that of America is willing, the Resident Visa Plan takes interlopers out of the shadows and makes Americans the kings and queens of their own country. It defines terms under which we will accept guests and it makes the US a sovereign country again. Temporary residents never vote; never take benefits; never become citizens; and never get hired for a job before an American citizen.

Deportations will be minimized but will occur as an enforcement mechanism. The SR/RV system will be designed so that it can

readily accommodate visa holders and over-stayers as well as permanent residents. With proper design and programming, only one database will need to be searched by agents to find a foreigner in any status.

Look at the numbers. This plan makes big financial sense for America and it puts Americans on top again where we belong.

The Pay-to-Go solution directly addresses the issues that having 60 million illegal foreign nationals in residence have brought upon America. This could have been solved by enforcing immigration law over the years. Now, it can still be solved by deportation but nobody has the stomach to do that.

Though it is done in other countries, it doesn't feel right. The Pay-to-Go program accomplishes the same thing without the heartache. Nobody has come forward to suggest that 100% deportations are really a good idea for the country at this point. Coerced deportations in most countries for return purposes has not been popular across the world. Voluntary self-returns or Pay-to-Go programs have been met with good reviews.

Regardless of what one can stomach, deportation is fair in America, of course, as these folks are not like the migrants in Europe and Australia who were brought in to handle the boom times. Today's illegal interlopers have jumped our borders or overstayed their visas and in both cases, they have broken our laws.

Despite this, our slimy politicians are culpable as they made it too easy for foreigners to break our laws. Amnesty is not a solution as Americans have already paid a big price for the largesse of politicians wanting low wages and those wanting the future votes of today's interlopers.

Ideally, the solution would be to go poof, and every foreign interloper would be transported back to where and when they crossed the border years and years ago. Where is a used Star-

Trek Transporter when we need one? This time, however, they would not be re-admitted if they tried to re-cross. The fact is that the problem never should have reached the level of severity that it is today.

Nobody can perform miracles and tricorders and high-tech transporters are not invented even yet so when we have the closest ingenious thought to a miracle as a solution, perhaps, we should examine it and embrace it, and if it passes the smell test, we should rain our phone calls about it upon the desks of our duly elected. I hope you find the Pay-to-Go option worthy of your phone calls.

After defining the problem in my early books, I developed a methodology that would make Americans pleased and would remove all interlopers from the shadows—and into the light of the American day or back home with some cash in their pockets if they chose.

Americans in any system that I had defined in my immigration books always had priority and for their right to participate and get out of the shadows, interlopers would agree to pay their own way while in our country. Such a plan would work. Only the bad guys would be deported if they did not qualify for any program because they were criminals or had other defects that would create problems for Americans.

In my hip pocket at this time, as I have intimated a number of times in this book, I have an outline for another book which provides a solution for the 40 to 80 % of the interlopers who would reject Pay-to-Go, and would opt to stay underground if there were no other solution and there was no forceful US system of deportation.

I have defined that solution in the next book for those who refuse to pack their bags, take the money, and go, but you'll have to wait for my next book for the full specifics of that solution. You can get a glimpse of the alternate solution in the book I recently

wrote titled 60 Million Illegal Aliens in America!!! But, for now, the purpose of this summation chapter is to close out some thoughts on the problems with Pay-to-Go as the solution du jour. And, we are just about closed out!

You all know that the US Senate pretended that it had a solution in 2013 for a problem they chose not to define. It was labeled as the *Gang of Eight* solution. It failed on many accounts but especially because its reunification provisions were estimated to cost Americans well over \$6 trillion. Even Donald Trump does not have that much money. I think.

The bottom line is that the Senate plan was a terrible deal for the country. Americans cannot afford today's policies and would never be able to afford taking on more debt from the residency requirements of illegal interlopers.

Actually, the bottom line is that the Senate did not care that the Gang of Eight plan was a terrible deal for the country. That's why even Republican Senators this time around, will be replaced in primary elections. In Pennsylvania, long-time Democratic Senator Robert P. Casey Jr. will be replaced, by Congressman Lou Barletta, a three term Republican Congressman, running for the US Senate a man who is of the people. If Casey were a Republican, with this anti-Trump Republican Congress, Barletta would still be a shoe-in to win the Republican Primary.

In 2013, Americans rejected the Gang of Eight Amnesty Bill. So, here I am again, in my 130th book writing again about the problem of 60 million interlopers making it tough for Americans. This time, however, it is far more simplified and easier to implement as I am proposing just one simple solution.

You won't believe how easy the problem of 60 million interlopers is to solve if we can get our legislators to take action or if President Trump finds he can take Executive Action.

I wrote this book to help Americans know what our President and Congress can do to help force our government to regain control of our borders, ensure our national security, keep our culture, enforce our laws, protect American jobs, make our language the language of the nation, and keep all Americans from being overwhelmed by illegal foreign nationals who offer few benefits and no allegiance to America.

Additionally, it is necessary for illegal foreign nationals to also be very pleased with a solution to their being stranded in our country living in poverty in our shadows. They should be happy with this plan which uses deportation as a very last resort and it immediately gets illegal foreign nationals out of the shadows and onto an all-expenses-paid trip back to their home country with a big wad of sheckles left for pocket change purchases and funding for a great start in their home country.

LET'S GO PUBLISH! Books by Brian Kelly

(Sold at Amazon.com, and Kindle.).

The Bill of Rights By Founder James Madison Refresh *your knowledge of the specific rights granted to all*

Defeating America's Career Politicians Corrupt career politicians are killing America

Winning Back America: The play by play recommendation to steal the country from bad politicians

Great Players in Army Football Great Army Football played by great players..

Great Coaches in Army Football Army's coaches are all great.

Great Moments in Army Football Army Football at its best.

Great Moments in Florida Gators Football Gators Football from the start. This is the book.

Great Moments in Clemson Football CU Football at its best. This is the book.

Great Moments in Florida Gators Football Gators Football from the start. This is the book. **The**

Constitution Companion. A Guide to Reading and Comprehending the Constitution

The Constitution by Hamilton, Jefferson, & Madison – Big type and in English

PATERNO: The Dark Days After Win # 409. Sky began to fall within days of win # 409.

JoePa 409 Victories: Say No More! Winningest Division I-A football coach ever

American College Football: The Beginning From before day one football was played.

Great Coaches in Alabama Football Challenging the coaches of every other program!

Great Coaches in Penn State Football the Best Coaches in PSU's football program

Great Players in Penn State Football The best players in PSU's football program

Great Players in Notre Dame Football The best players in ND's football program

Great Coaches in Notre Dame Football The best coaches in any football program

President Donald J. Trump, Master Builder: Solving the Student Debt Crisis!

President Donald J. Trump, Master Builder: It's Time for Seniors to Get a Break!

President Donald J. Trump, Master Builder: Healthcare & Welfare Accountability

President Donald J. Trump, Master Builder: "Make America Great Again"

President Donald J. Trump, Master Builder: The Annual Guest Plan

Great Players in Alabama Football from Quarterbacks to offensive Linemen Greats!

Great Moments in Alabama Football AU Football from the start. This is the book.

Great Moments in Penn State Football PSU Football, start--games, coaches, players,

Great Moments in Notre Dame Football ND Football, start, games, coaches, players

Four Dollars & Sixty-Two Cents—A Christmas Story That Will Warm Your Heart!

My Red Hat Keeps Me on The Ground. Darraggh's Red Hat is magical

Seniors, Social Security & the Minimum Wage. Things seniors need to know.

How to Write Your First Book and Publish It with CreateSpace

The US Immigration Fix--It's all in here. Finally, an answer.

I had a Dream IBM Could be #1 Again . The title is self-explanatory

WineDiets.Com Presents The Wine Diet Learn how to lose weight while having fun.

Wilkes-Barre, PA; Return to Glory Wilkes-Barre City's return to glory

Geoffrey Parsons' Epoch... The Land of Fair Play Better than the original.

The Bill of Rights 4 Dummies! This is the best book to learn about your rights.

Sol Bloom's Epoch ...Story of the Constitution The best book to learn the Constitution

America 4 Dummies! All Americans should read to learn about this great country.

The Electoral College 4 Dummies! How does it really work?

The All-Everything Machine Story about IBM's finest computer server.

Brian has written 128 books. Others can be found at amazon.com/author/brianwkelly

