### 2AC — No Link to Base DA (High-Skilled Immigration)

#### Trump’s September Public Charge policy codifies Merit-Based/High-Skilled preferences -- Disproves the link and proves it non-unique

**Luhby and Kopan 9/25/18** (Tami and Tal, “How Trump's new definition of 'public charge' will affect immigrants”, https://www.cnn.com/2018/09/25/politics/immigration-public-benefits/index.html)

 (CNN)The Trump administration is seeking to give itself broad latitude to reject immigrants from the US if they have too little income and education, which could effectively impose a merit-based immigration system without an act of Congress. The change is put forth in a proposed regulation, which would dramatically reshape how the government defines an immigrant likely to be dependent on the government. President Donald Trump has long touted what he calls a merit-based system of immigration, backing a legislative proposal that would have heavily favored English-speaking, highly educated and high-earning immigrants over lower-skilled and lower-income applicants. Quietly announced Saturday night, the proposed regulation could give the administration the authority to reshape the population of US immigrants in that direction without legislation. The rule would mean many green card and visa applicants could be turned down if they have low incomes or little education because they'd be deemed more likely to need government assistance -- such as Medicaid or food stamps -- in the future. The proposal applies to those looking to come to the US and those already here looking to extend their stay. And even if immigrants decide not to use public benefits they may be eligible for, the government could, under the proposed rule, still decide they are likely to do so "at any time in the future" and thus reject them from the US. The administration says the proposed revamp of the so-called public charge rule is designed to ensure immigrants can support themselves financially. "This proposed rule will implement a law passed by Congress intended to promote immigrant self-sufficiency and protect finite resources by ensuring that they are not likely to become burdens on American taxpayers," Department of Homeland Security Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen said Saturday. But immigration advocates say it goes far beyond what Congress intended and will discriminate against those from poorer countries, keep families apart and prompt legal residents to forgo needed public aid, which could also impact their US citizen children. They also say it will penalize even hard-working immigrants who only need a small bit of temporary assistance from the government. "(The proposed rule) would radically reshape our legal immigration system, putting the wealthy at the front of the line, ahead of hardworking families who have waited years to reunite," a coalition of more than 1,100 community advocacy groups wrote in a statement this week. "No longer would the US be a beacon for the world's dreamers and strivers. Instead, America's doors would be open only to the highest bidder."

####  State of the Union proves Trump publicly links himself to high skilled immigration

**Vazquez 18** – Reporter @ Washington Examiner, Young Voices Advocate, (Adriana, <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/trump-called-for-high-skilled-immigration-in-the-state-of-the-union-but-theyre-not-the-only-ones-we-need>, written 1/31/18, accessed 7/6/18)

Left-wing media meltdown over Justice Anthony Kennedy's retirement is absolutely delicious Watch Full Screen to Skip Ads DACA has opened the door for a conversation about what kind of immigrants we want in the United States. In the State of the Union, Trump stated, “It is time to begin moving towards a merit-based immigration system––one that admits people who are skilled, who want to work, who will contribute to our society.” The idea behind merit-based immigration is to prioritize high-skilled workers (those with degrees or capital) over low-skilled workers. The argument for merit-based immigration is that those who are highly-skilled will come to the United States, create jobs and wealth, and won’t become dependent on government assistance. And since they’re interested in more professional tracks, the logic follows that high-skilled immigrants won’t vie for the same jobs as low-skilled American workers. This might sound like a nice ideal to many Americans who think that immigrants are stealing their jobs. But what does merit-based immigration really look like? Advocates for merit-based immigration are quick to point to Canada and Australia as case studies to emulate. However, Tamar Jacoby, the president of ImmigrationWorks USA, a nonprofit that advocates for immigration reform, said “The fact is that even the countries that started with a system like that, invented the system like that, Canada and Australia, have over the past 20-25 years moved away from a strictly diploma-based and skill-based system.” Evaluating an immigrant’s merits and boiling them down into a points-based system isn’t exactly a science. In fact, it can be hard to even define what qualifies as merit. Will this be based on education levels, amount of capital, promises to start businesses and hire American workers? How will federal bureaucrats check to make sure high-skilled immigrants follow through on their stated plans? And what kind of national prejudices and preferences will ultimately play into which immigrants get priority? Are immigrants from Norway inherently more skilled than those from other countries? After Trump referred to Haiti, El Salvador, and African countries as “shithole” countries, White House spokesman Raj Shah said, “Like other nations that have merit-based immigration, President Trump is fighting for permanent solutions that make our country stronger by welcoming those who can contribute to our society, grow our economy and assimilate into our great nation.” The rhetoric around merit-based immigration fuels the false idea that high-skilled workers will contribute to the economy in ways that low-skilled workers cannot. A 2016 study by New American Economy, a coalition of business leaders and mayors who support immigration reform, found that immigrants were twice as likely to start their own business than native-born citizens. About 40 percent of Fortune 500 companies were started by immigrants or children of immigrants. People often cite companies like Google, Tesla, and eBay as proof that we need immigrants. And while it’s true that these businesses would likely not exist as we know them without immigration to the United States, this argument still plays into the rhetoric that high-skilled workers contribute more than low-skilled workers. It completely ignores all the other small businesses that immigrants start. Think flower shops, cleaning companies, nail salons, and yes, even taco trucks. All of these small businesses create jobs, wealth, and contribute to the economy.

#### Tweets proves he publicly supports the plan

**Trump, 18** – President of the United States of America (Donald. 2-6-2018. @realDonaldTrump. <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/960907362109452288?lang=en>)



We need a 21st century MERIT-BASED immigration system**. Chain migration and the visa lottery are outdated programs that hurt our economic and national security.**

Chain Migration (chain- mi- gra- tion) n. 1. The process by which foreign nationals permanently resettle within the U.S. and subsequently to bring over their foreign relatives, and so on, until entire extended families are resettled within the country. – *Chain Migration is a process that can continue without limit.*