TIME TO ACT ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES

Make a phone call

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Speak out on social media

#IStandWithRefugees
#RefugeesWelcome
#COWelcomesRefugees

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Our Quick Facts

1) 65.3 Million forcibly displaced people in the world (forced displacement, not a choice)
2) The average stay in a refugee camp is 17 years
3) Refugees already undergo extreme vetting (see the back sheet)
4) Only 1% of the global refugee population qualify to pass step one of the vetting process
5) ZERO cases of terrorism have been committed by refugees on U.S. soil

Donate
- gift cards
- 5 lb. bags of jasmine rice
- hygiene kits
- monetary contributions to refugee programs

for details, visit
www.refugeevolunteer.denver.org/donations

Learn about our Muslim and Refugee Communities

http://lirs.org/myneighborismuslim/
https://www.refugeevolunteer.denver.org/refugee-demographic-info
SECURITY SCREENING OF REFUGEES ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES

Refugees seeking resettlement in the United States must pass through a series of rigorous checkpoints aimed at ensuring they will not pose a security risk to the United States.

1. AN INDIVIDUAL REGISTERS AS A REFUGEE WITH THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR). The UNHCR collects identifying documents, biographic information, and biometric data as an initial scan for Syria, and in most cases, interviews the applicant to determine if they qualify as a refugee under international law.

2. A REFUGEE WHO MEETS ONE OF THE CRITERIA FOR RESETTLEMENT IS REFERRED TO THE U.S. UNHCR. A non-governmental organization will refer the refugee for resettlement to the U.S. Under legislation passed by Congress, local organizations that have worked for the U.S. government, a U.S. contractor, or U.S.-based media organization or NGO, and their family members, as well as Iraqis with family members in the U.S., can apply directly to the Department of State for resettlement by UNHCR.

3. RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT CENTERS INTERVIEW THE REFUGEE. Contracted by the Department of State, these centers collect a refugee’s personal data and background information for the security clearance process and the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services’ initial interview.


5. CERTAIN REFUGEES UNDERGO AN ADDITIONAL SECURITY REVIEW CALLED THE SECURITY ADVISORY OPINION. This review requires a positive clearance from a non-governmental organization and a recommendation by UNHCR.

6. THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERROISM CENTER CONDUCTS AN INTER-AGENCY CHECK ON THE APPLICANT WITHIN A DESIGNATED AGE RANGE. This is a “renewal” process. USCIS will notify the foreign applicant’s information and identify the applicant’s identity unless otherwise indicated.

7. IF THERE IS DOUBT ABOUT WHETHER AN APPLICANT POSSESSES A SECURITY THREAT, HE OR SHE WILL NOT BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

8. USCIS CONDUCTS AN IN-PERSON INTERVIEW WITH THE REFUGEE ABROAD AT THEIR LOCATION. A highly trained USCIS officer conducts a detailed, face-to-face interview with the applicant as well as accompanying family members. The officer collects the applicant’s fingerprints and other biometric data as well as data based on previous immigration encounters in the U.S. and abroad.

9. USER COORDINATES 3 BIOMETRIC CHECKS:
   - FBI SCREENING: The applicant’s fingerprints are run through the FBI’s Next Generation Identification System.
   - DOD SCREENING: The applicant’s fingerprints are screened against the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Automated Biometric Identification System, which includes watch-list information as well as the National Counterterrorism Center’s automated index.
   - TRAVEL SCREENING: The U.S. Department of Defense screens fingerprints of refugees within a certain age range against its Automated Biometric Identification System. ABB contains a variety of data, including fingerprint records from Iraq.

10. THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION OR A PHYSICIAN DESIGNATED BY THE U.S. EMBASSY CONDUCTS APPLICANT MEDICAL SCREENINGS. This screening means that the applicant does not have any communicable diseases that could pose a public health threat, and, as such, prohibit his or her admission to the U.S.

11. REFUGEES ARE MATCHED WITH A SPONSOR AGENT. Agencies like the U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigration match refugees with a local partner agency or office that assists them upon arrival in the U.S.

12. REFUGEES ARE OFFERED CULTURAL ORIENTATION WHILE WAITING FOR FINAL PROCESSING. This orientation prepares them for their journey to and initial resettlement in the U.S.

13. REFUGEES ARE ADMITTED TO THE U.S. UPON ARRIVAL AT A U.S. AIRPORT. A Customs and Border Protection officer reviews the refugee’s documentation and conducts additional security checks against its national targeting center; the Transportation Security Administration’s Secure Flight program. CSI ensures that the refugee is the same person who was screened and approved for admission to the United States.