

Title	Comment
Unrelated Comment Submitted by jean ppublie	15 years past history would be more accurate to understand a foreigner coming here. 5 years is definitely too short a period of time. are questions about past criminal and civil isolations included?this agency has been allowing millions of criminals to enter this country, making all citizens unsafe and in deadly danger. also the follow up by this dept is non existent. the immigrants don't leave when they say they will and you have no way of making sure they do leave when they say they will leave. the whole agency is swiss cheese with lots of holes for foreigners who do what they want all over the USA, incueding murder, crimes, etc. killing Americans on the highway, etc.
Comment Submitted by Immigrant Legal Resource Center	Please see attached from the Immigrant Legal Resource Center. https://downloads.regulations.gov/USCIS-2025-0006-0024/attachment_2.pdf , https://downloads.regulations.gov/USCIS-2025-0006-0024/attachment_1.pdf
Comment Submitted by Anonymous	<p>I am a naturalized U.S. citizen who went through the immigration process, including the N-400 application for my naturalization. I know how much personal information people already have to give when they apply for citizenship or other benefits. I respect the work USCIS does to protect the country, but I also hope the process stays fair and clear for everyone who follows the rules.</p> <p>I can see why USCIS wants to collect more details like Social Security numbers and past job information. These details can help confirm a person’s identity and prevent fraud. At the same time, I worry that adding more questions could make the process longer or more stressful, especially for people who do not remember every job or address from the past five years. That kind of missing detail should not delay a case or create doubt about someone’s honesty.</p> <p>I also think privacy is very important. People trust USCIS with sensitive information, and that trust should be protected at all times. I hope the agency uses this new information only when necessary and keeps it safe from any misuse. This is because I care about both safety and fairness, and I hope the new questions will not create extra hardship for honest applicants.</p>

See attached file(s)

While I support the implementation of the \$1,000 immigration parole fee as a form of bonding to ensure accountability for parolees entering the United States—particularly given the discretionary nature of parole under INA Â§ 212(d)(5)(A) and the need to mitigate risks of absconding or overburdening public resources—I must highlight a glaring inconsistency in DHS's enforcement priorities. This fee aims to protect American interests by attaching financial responsibility to temporary admissions, yet DHS, USCIS, and USDOL's temporary labor certification processes are enabling widespread employment visa fraud within the CW-1 program here in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). This fraud has resulted in an unemployment rate of 50-60% among American citizens and indigenous workers, displacing qualified locals in favor of imported foreign labor and running counter to President Trump's "America First" executive and congressional mandates. American workers in the CNMI are demanding immediate action: USDOL, DHS, and USCIS must hold the CNMI Department of Labor accountable for refusing to enforce its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) mandates, which require prioritizing U.S. workers and verifying labor shortages before approving CW-1 visas. Furthermore, a thorough investigation into USDOL's Temporary Labor Certification section is urgently needed, as its lax or nonexistent review and verification processes allow foreign companies—primarily Filipino, Chinese, or Korean-owned—to exploit the system. Examples abound: These businesses inflate job requirements (e.g., demanding unnecessary advanced degrees or years of experience for entry-level roles) and simply claim no American applicants meet them, paving the way for CW-1 approvals. This turns the program into a "backdoor" green card pathway or a means to import and train otherwise unqualified foreign workers, perpetuating a cycle of displacement and economic dependency.

These scams and schemes not only undermine the intent of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-229) but also exacerbate the CNMI's economic "sinkhole,"

While I strongly support USCIS's proposed generic clearance for collecting additional biographic and employment identifiers on immigration forms—as it directly advances the vetting mandates of E.O. 14176 and enhances national security by enabling more thorough identity verification and risk assessments—I must emphasize a critical inconsistency in DHS and USCIS enforcement that undermines these very goals. This expanded data collection, including SSNs and five-year employment histories, will undoubtedly strengthen screenings for benefits like asylum (Form I-589) or adjustment of status (Form I-485), helping to detect fraud and prevent threats. However, similar rigor is alarmingly absent in programs like the CW-1 visa in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), where rampant employment visa fraud has displaced American workers and created economic vulnerabilities that pose indirect security risks.

As detailed in reports such as "The CNMI Visa Crisis: Protecting American Workers and National Security" and "The CNMI Sinkhole: A Theoretical Examination of Lost Revenue and the American Taxpayer's Burden," over 70% of the CNMI workforce consists of foreign nationals under CW-1 visas (GAO, 2023), leading to an 8.2% unemployment rate among U.S. citizens—far exceeding the national average of 3.7% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024). Foreign employers, often Filipino, Chinese, or Korean-owned, exploit lax USDOL temporary labor certification processes by inflating job requirements (e.g., demanding excessive experience for basic roles) and falsely claiming no qualified American applicants, turning CW-1 into a "backdoor" pathway for unqualified foreign workers and even quasi-permanent residency. This violates 20 CFR 655.10's mandate to prioritize U.S. workers and the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-229); the CNMI demand that USCIS, DHS, and USDOL

Unrelated Comment Submitted
by CNMIGA.ORG

See attached file(s)

While I strongly support USCIS's proposed generic clearance for collecting additional biographic and employment identifiers on immigration forms—as it advances E.O. 14176's vetting mandates and bolsters national security through enhanced identity verification and risk assessments—I highlight a glaring enforcement inconsistency. This data expansion, including SSNs and five-year employment histories, will strengthen screenings for benefits like asylum (Form I-589) or adjustment of status (Form I-485), detecting fraud and threats. Yet, such rigor is missing in the CW-1 visa program in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), where rampant fraud displaces American workers and enables demographic repopulation, posing indirect security risks.

Over 70% of the CNMI workforce is foreign under CW-1 visas, per GAO reports, contributing to a 14.1% unemployment rate among U.S. citizens—far above the national 4.3%. Foreign employers exploit lax USDOL certifications by inflating requirements and claiming no qualified locals, violating 20 CFR 655.10 and the 2008 Consolidated Natural Resources Act, fostering wage theft, overstays, and federal fund misuse (\$550 million since 2008, including \$20 million FEMA aid post-Typhoon Yutu).

This fraud drives repopulation by overstayed CW-1 workers and their "anchor babies"—U.S.-citizen children anchoring families. With a ~50,000 population, CNMI sees shifts where indigenous Chamorro (23.9%) and Carolinian (4.6%) communities are dwarfed, facing cultural erosion amid historical Chinese birth tourism spikes in Saipan. CW-1 caps reduced permits to ~5,000 in 2024 but overstay legacies strain resources.

Where is protection for indigenous workers? The 1976 Covenant (Pub. L. 94-241) aimed to safeguard their rights, yet fraud leaves them marginalized with high unemployment in key sectors. Why do DHS, USCIS, and USDOL allow this? Despite the 2018 \$50 fraud fee and denials like Viray Enterprises (2025), enforcement is under-resourced, contrasting mainland efforts. GAO flags CNMI vulnerabilities.

CNMI Americans demand enforcement of the local DOL's MOU for verifying shortages, ending lax reviews that aid fraud and contradict "America First" policies. Apply equivalent vetting to CW-1 to prevent displacement and secure territories. Failure risks a security "sinkhole" near THE PHILIPPINES & China, betraying citizens. Urge CW-1 reforms in this clearance's rollout for pro-American consistency.

Unrelated Comment Submitted
by ZAJI ZAJRADHARA

Unrelated Comment Submitted
by PANOPTICON GROUP WW

See attached file(s) DHS, USCIS, and USDOL's temporary labor certification processes are enabling widespread employment visa fraud within the CW-1 program here in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). This fraud has resulted in an unemployment rate of 50-60% among American citizens and indigenous workers, displacing qualified locals in favor of imported foreign labor and running counter to President Trump's "America First" executive and congressional mandates. American workers in the CNMI are demanding immediate action: USDOL, DHS, and USCIS must hold the CNMI Department of Labor accountable for refusing to enforce its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) mandates, which require prioritizing U.S. workers and verifying labor shortages before approving CW-1 visas. Furthermore, a thorough investigation into USDOL's Temporary Labor Certification section is urgently needed, as its lax or nonexistent review and verification processes allow foreign companies?primarily Filipino, Chinese, or Korean-owned?to exploit the system. Examples abound: These businesses inflate job requirements (e.g., demanding unnecessary advanced degrees or years of experience for entry-level roles) and simply claim no American applicants meet them, paving the way for CW-1 approvals. This turns the program into a "backdoor" green card pathway or a means to import and train otherwise unqualified foreign workers, perpetuating a cycle of displacement and economic dependency. These scams and schemes not only undermine the intent of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-229) but also exacerbate the CNMI's economic "sinkhole." While I strongly support USCIS's proposed generic clearance for collecting additional biographic and employment identifiers on immigration forms?as it directly advances the vetting mandates of E.O. 14161 and enhances national security by enabling more thorough identity verification and risk assessments?I must emphasize a critical inconsistency in DHS and USCIS enforcement that undermines these very goals. This expanded data collection, including SSNs and five-year employment histories, will undoubtedly strengthen screenings for benefits like asylum (Form I-589) or adjustment of status (Form I-485), helping to detect fraud and prevent threats. However, similar rigor is alarmingly absent in programs like the CW-1 visa in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), where rampant employment visa fraud has displaced American workers and created economic vulnerabilities that pose indirect security risks. As detailed in reports such as "The CNMI Visa Crisis: Protecting American Workers and National Security" and "The CNMI Sinkhole: A Theoretical Examination of Lost Revenue and the American Taxpayer's Burden," over 70% of the CNMI workforce consists of foreign nationals under CW-1 visas (GAO, 2023), leading to an 8.2% unemployment rate among U.S. citizens?far exceeding the national average of 3.7% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024). Foreign employers, often Filipino, Chinese, or Korean-owned, exploit lax USDOL temporary labor certification processes by inflating job requirements (e.g., demanding excessive experience for basic roles) and falsely claiming no qualified American applicants, turning CW-1 into a "backdoor" pathway for unqualified foreign workers and even quasi-permanent residency. This violates 20 CFR 655.10's mandate to prioritize U.S. workers and the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-229), the CNMI demand that USCIS, DHS, and USDOL investigate and enforce the CNMI Department of Labor's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) obligations, which require verifying genuine labor shortages before CW-1 approvals. The current "lax or nonexistent" review processes aid and abet this fraud, impoverishing locals and contradicting President Trump's "America First" policies. If USCIS can mandate enhanced vetting here, it must apply equivalent standards to CW-1 to prevent displacement and secure U.S. territories. Failure to act risks turning the CNMI into a national security "sinkhole," amplifying threats from its proximity to The Philippines and China (2,000 miles) and betraying American citizens striving to work in their homeland. I urge USCIS to incorporate CW-1 reforms in this clearance's implementation for consistent, pro-American enforcement.
