

## **Committee on Internal Affairs**

**Chairman: Amnon Cohen**

### **Bill: Addressing the Problem of Illegal Refugee Immigrants**

#### **Preamble:**

Over the past decade thousands of African immigrants have illegally entered Israel through the border with Egypt. They tend to gather in cities such as Tel Aviv and Eilat. These immigrants pose a significant threat to the Israeli culture and way of life. However, the Israeli government cannot easily deport these immigrants, as many of them have been granted international refugee status. This makes it illegal for us to deport them to their country of origin. We have been charged in handling this problem carefully and efficiently.

#### **Section One:**

Defining refugee immigrants:

Let all persons who arrive in Israel without the knowledge and consent of the Israeli government, while fleeing their native country due to war, poverty, or oppression which prevent the Israeli government from deporting said persons back to their country of origin hereby be referred to as: Illegal Refugee Immigrants (IRIs)

#### **Section Two:**

Policy regarding detention centers for IRIs:

Three detention centers are to be created in the state of Israel for the sole purpose of housing IRIs. There will be one in northern Israel, central Israel, and southern Israel. These facilities will be used only to house:

- A) IRIs who have actively engaged in crime and pose a threat to the safety of Israel and her citizens
- B) IRIs who after being granted legal status return to committing crimes and pose a threat to our country.

These facilities are not to be used as transitional stations nor as centers for IRIs who have not committed crimes or pose a threat to Israel.

All persons incarcerated in these centers are guaranteed all civil rights granted by the Israeli government. These rights are not to be withheld under any circumstances.

### **Section Three:**

Policy regarding national service in order to attain legal status as an Israeli citizen:

Anyone considered an IRI (according to the definition in Section One) within Israeli borders may participate in of the following to attain legal status:

- A) Military service in the Israeli Defense Forces.
- B) Non-Military National Service.

Regarding Military service:

- A) Eligibility for military service is to be determined by military health professionals.
- B) Duration of service is to last a minimum of four years, with one year dedicated to intensive Ulpan study.
- C) If a family of refugees arrived together, eligible members may serve as proxies for ineligible members of the family. Duration of service as proxy is to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- D) IRIs will not be placed in intelligence units or units that deal in classified information.
- E) IRIs serving as proxies may only be placed in specialized combat units if there is someone else who can be responsible for the ineligible IRI.
- F) There will be no segregated units consisting of only IRIs.

Regarding Non-Military National Service:

- A) IRIs deemed ineligible for military service will participate in a form of non-military national service. This can be anything ranging from engaging in police work to assisting newer IRIs
- B) Duration of service is to last a minimum of four years, with one year dedicated to intensive Ulpan study.
- C) If a family of refugees arrived together, eligible members may serve as proxies for ineligible members of the family. Duration of service as proxy is to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Regarding families consisting of children with:

- A) Only one functional adult figure
- B) Two functional adult figures and no other members over the age of 18:

IRIs under the age of 18 are not required to serve the country.

In a family with only two adults, each adult will serve (either in military or non-military service) at a separate time than the other adult.

Regarding a child without adult figures will be placed in a boarding school. This school is not to be designed just to house IRIs this is a school for everybody.

While a member of a family is serving Israel, his or her family shall receive:

- A) Health care benefits.
- B) A salary from their enlisted partner.
- C) Guaranteed housing as described in **Section 4** below.
- D) An education as described in **Section 4** below.

**Section Four:**

Regarding housing and permits for IRIs:

IRIs either serving or having a proxy serve on their behalf will be granted:

- A) Permits which do not give legal status but give IRIs limited permission to work within our borders.
- B) These permits are designed to prevent IRIs from stealing Israelis jobs.
- C) Housing is to be arranged not at a detention center, but in a facility within an Israeli city.
- D) This housing will double as a community center for IRIs after legalization.
- E) This housing will provide Hebrew study, Israeli culture education and education in acquiring and holding a job. It will serve to educate and acculturate IRIs.

**Section Five:** This bill shall go into effect 96 days after passage.