



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0906

July 9, 2026

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin
Secretary
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
2707 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave, SE
Washington, D.C. 20528

Joseph B. Edlow
Director
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
5900 Capital Gateway Dr.,
Camp Springs, Maryland 20746

Rodney S. Scott
Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20229

The Honorable Marco Rubio
Secretary
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

Keith Sonderling
Acting Secretary
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20210

Secretary Mullin, Director Edlow, Commissioner Scott, Secretary Rubio, and Acting Secretary Sonderling,

As you all tirelessly work to fulfill President Trump's mandate to secure our country from illegal immigration, we write to request an accounting of the number of legal immigrants — both temporary and permanent — the United States has admitted since January 20, 2025. While mitigating illegal immigration should be a top priority for the federal government, it is equally important to ensure the nation maintains sustainable legal immigration levels.

In light of the Supreme Court's majority's egregious ruling against the Trump administration's efforts to curb automatic citizenship for children born on U.S. soil to illegal aliens and temporary foreign visitors, current immigration levels should be revisited to ensure they do not adversely affect the American people's economic opportunities, cultural and social cohesion, or security.

Since the passage of the Immigration Act of 1990, the U.S. annually receives more than one million legal immigrants, also known as Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs),¹ through a combination of abroad admissions and residing nonimmigrants who adjusted their status, resulting in over 34 million immigrants that obtained permanent residency in the U.S. over the course of 35 years. Additionally, the U.S. issues over 10 million nonimmigrant visas to guestworkers, foreign students, tourists, and other reasons each year.²

As of 2025, the nation's foreign-born population, comprising legal and illegal aliens, reached 53.3 million, comprising 15.8 percent of the total U.S. population, a record high.³ Taken together, the U.S. has imported record numbers of foreign nationals for decades, undoubtedly impacting our ability to prevent the American labor market from being flooded with cheap foreign labor, ensure current immigrants are properly assimilating, and secure our nation from dangerous actors with criminal backgrounds or subversive ideologies.

Understandably, our nation, being one of great opportunities, has attracted millions from across the globe for decades. However, it's incumbent on the federal government to set reasonable limits or reductions in immigration to ensure American communities are not overwhelmed by immigration, even if it is lawful. Further, nearly half of the illegal alien population is a direct result of legal immigration, as 40 percent of illegal aliens entered the country lawfully on a visa but failed to honor their agreed-upon departure date, becoming visa overstayers.⁴ This alarming data point should be factored in when considering legal immigration policy.

The Trump administration has made decisive steps to limit legal immigration, including pausing the Diversity Visa Lottery program, tightening the public charge rule, suspending immigration from multiple countries.⁵ Additionally, the administration has focused on countering visa programs that routinely undermine American workers.⁶

While these are welcome measures, additional policies could be implemented to reduce current legal immigration flows. To that end, Congress obtaining data on the number of individuals we've imported, permanently or temporarily, is a first step in advancing immigration legislation that puts American interests first and builds on the Trump administration's commendable restriction efforts.

As such, we respectfully request clarity and a detailed accounting of the following questions by July 30, 2026:

- 1) How many aliens have been issued Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status (Form I-551) since January 20, 2025, to present? Please disaggregate by:
 - a. the number of those issued a green card based on an adjustment of their nonimmigrant status in the U.S. at the time of their LPR application.
 - b. the number of those issued a green card overseas at the time of their LPR application.
 - c. the number of those issued a green card by these categories:
 - i. How many and from what countries in the family-based category (1st Preference, 2nd Preference, 3rd Preference, 4th Preference, and 5th Preference)?
 - ii. How many and from what countries in the employment-based category (priority workers, 2nd Preference, 3rd Preference, 4th Preference, and 5th Preference)?

¹ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/charts/annual-number-of-us-legal-permanent-residents>.

² <https://aproject.org/resources/fact-sheet/us-immigration-system/>.

³ <https://cis.org/Report/ForeignBorn-Number-and-Share-US-Population-AllTime-Highs-January-2025>.

⁴ <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47848>.

⁵ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/stuartanderson/2026/01/20/trump-and-miller-slashing-legal-immigration-by-33-to-50/>.

⁶ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/09/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-suspends-the-entry-of-certain-alien-nonimmigrant-workers/>.

- iii. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through chain migration?
 - iv. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through the Diversity Visa Lottery program?
 - v. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through asylee adjustments?
 - vi. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through parole adjustments?
 - vii. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through refugee adjustments?
 - viii. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through a Special Immigrant Visa?
 - ix. How many and from what countries obtained a green card through the T and U visas?
- d. Of these visa categories, how many were unique alien admissions?
- 2) How many aliens have been issued a nonimmigrant visa (Form DS-160) and from what country since January 20, 2025, to present? Please disaggregate by:
- a. the number of guestworker visas, including the following categories:
 - i. E-1/E-2 (treaty traders and investors), E-3 (specialty occupation), G (NATO employees), H-1B (specialty occupation), H-2A (temporary agricultural), H-2B (temporary non-agricultural), H-3 (trainee or special education exchange visitor), H-4 (dependents of H-visa holders), I (representatives of foreign media), J (exchange visitor), L-1 (intracompany transferee), O (individuals with extraordinary ability or achievement), P (athletes, entertainers, performers, and artists), Q (cultural exchange), R (temporary religious worker), and TN/TD (NAFTA professionals).
 - ii. Of these visa categories, how many were unique alien admissions?
 - b. the number of nonimmigrant visas, including:
 - i. A-1 (diplomats), A-2/NATO (foreign military personnel stationed in U.S.), B-1 (businesses visitors), B-2 (tourists), D (crewmembers), F (students), K (fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens) M (vocational students), S (informants), T (human trafficking victims), U (crime victims), TPS (Temporary Protected Status), and V (spouses and children of LPRs).
 - c. Of these visa categories, how many were unique alien admissions?

Respectfully,



Chip Roy
Member of Congress



Clay Higgins
Member of Congress