

## Comparison of the Key DACA-Deal Proposals-DRAFT

	<b>“Securing America’s Future Act of 2018”</b>  <b>H.R. 4760</b>	<b>“Immigration Reform Act of 2018”</b>  <b>[NOT YET RELEASED]</b>	<b>“Uniting and Securing America (USA) Act of 2017”</b>  <b>H.R.4796</b>
Introduced	January 10, 2018	January 17, 2018	January 16, 2018
Sponsor(s)	Rep. Goodlatte (R-VA-6)	Sen. Durbin (D-IL) and Sen. Graham (R-SC)	Rep. Hurd (R-TX-23) and Rep. Aguilar (D-CA-31)
Original Cosponsors	Reps. McCaul (R-TX-10), Labrador (R-ID-1), McSally (R-AZ-2), Sensenbrenner (R-WI-5), and Carter (R-TX-31)	Senators Bennet (D-CO), Flake (R-AZ), Gardner (R-CO), and Menendez (D- NJ),	49 original (24 Republicans and 25 Democrats)
Proposed DACA Fix?	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with Contingent Nonimmigrant Status (CNS) (3-year protection with ability to extend for 3 years) and ability to lawfully work (i.e., an employment authorization document (EAD)).	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with conditional permanent resident status.	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with Conditional Permanent Resident Status (for up to 8 years) and path to citizenship.
Dreamers Covered?	No. Only covers qualifying DACA recipients with valid EAD as of date of enactment.	Yes.	Yes and TPS recipients.
Limited Application Period?	Yes. One year from date of interim final rule publication.	Not stated in bill summary.	Not stated. Does include confidentiality provision, with limited exceptions, for information provided by

			applicants and information provided in DACA applications.
Path to Citizenship?	No.	Yes. Provides a 10-year path to citizenship for those with DACA and a 12-year path for other Dreamers.	Yes. Provides a flexible path, <u>up to</u> 13 years (up to eight years to full LPR + 5 years to citizenship).
Border Security Provisions?	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorizes appropriations for border security efforts, including border wall construction;</li> <li>• Adds 5,000 Border Patrol Agents and 5,000 Customs and Border Protection Officers;</li> <li>• Requires DACA youth applying for contingent nonimmigrant status to pay \$1,000 fee to support border security efforts; and</li> <li>• Allows for modernization of existing and construction of new Ports of Entry.</li> </ul>	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriates \$2.7 B in border security improvements, including \$2.015 B for Border Security Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.</li> </ul>	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directs DHS to deploy additional technology along the border;</li> <li>• Directs development of a plan to maintain situational awareness and operational control;</li> <li>• Allows for construction of new Ports of Entry; and</li> <li>• Authorizes funding for Operation Stonegarden (funding joint border security efforts between DHS and local law enforcement).</li> </ul>
Interior Enforcement Provisions?	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits sanctuary jurisdictions from receiving certain federal grants and allows, in certain instances, victims of crimes to sue sanctuary jurisdictions if</li> </ul>	No.	No.

	<p>they failed to honor detainer requests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases penalties for illegal entry and reentry.</li> </ul>		
Family-based Immigration Provisions?	<p>Yes. In part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modifies and narrows the existing family-based immigration system;</li> <li>Reduces the overall visas allocated for family-based immigration; and</li> <li>Creates a 5-year renewable temporary visa for parents of adult U.S. citizens (excluding those who once held CNS).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits Dreamer parents from being sponsored for citizenship by their children who receive Dream Act benefits. Enables Dreamer parents to receive 3- year renewable legal status with work authorization (but no path to citizenship).</li> <li>Limits family members that Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) can sponsor to the nuclear family (i.e., spouses and unmarried children under the age of 21).</li> </ul>	No.
Unaccompanied Children (UAC) Provisions?	<p>Yes. Eliminates current protections for UAC and makes it more difficult for UAC to obtain certain forms of legal relief, such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status.</p> <p>Also rolls back existing protections for accompanied</p>	No.	<p>Yes and No.</p> <p>No – does not eliminate existing protections for UAC. Yes – does include provisions to enhance coordination and provide funding to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras on addressing the root causes of migration, including child migration.</p>

	children and makes it easier to keep them in family detention.		
Diversity Visa Provisions?	Yes. Eliminates the program.	Yes. Eliminates the program (reallocates 50% of visas based on merit to priority countries that are underrepresented and 50% to TPS recipients).	No.
E-verify Provisions?	Yes. Makes the E-verify program mandatory.	No.	No.
Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Provisions?	No.	Yes. Reallocates visas to TPS recipients who can maintain legal status and work authorization while awaiting visas.	No.
Expands Inadmissibility and Deportability grounds?	Yes.	No.	No.
Immigration Judges and Resources	No.	No.	Include provisions to increase the number of immigration judges and Board of Immigration Appeals staff attorneys.