

## Comparison of the Key DACA-Deal Proposals

	<b>“Securing America’s Future Act of 2018” H.R. 4760</b>	<b>“Uniting and Securing America (USA) Act of 2017” H.R.4796</b>	<b>Problem Solvers Caucus Principles [NOT YET RE-LEASED]</b>	<b>“Immigration Reform Act of 2018” [NOT YET RE-LEASED]</b>	<b>“Security, Enforcement, and Compassion United in Reform Efforts (Secure) Act of 2017” S. 2192</b>	<b>“White House Framework on Immigration Reform &amp; Border Security”</b>
Introduced / Released	January 10, 2018	January 16, 2018	January 29, 2018	January 17, 2018	December 6, 2017	January 25, 2018
Sponsor(s)	Rep. Goodlatte (R-VA-6)	Rep. Hurd (R-TX-23) and Rep. Aguilar (D-CA-31)	Rep. Reed (R-NY-23) and Rep. Gottheimer (D-NJ-5)	Sen. Durbin (D-IL) and Sen. Graham (R-SC)	Sen. Grassley (R-IA)	N/A (Released by White House)
Original Cosponsors	Reps. McCaul (R-TX-10), Labrador (R-ID-1), McSally (R-AZ-2), Sensenbrenner (R-WI-5), and Carter (R-TX-31)	49 original (24 Republicans and 25 Democrats)	Not Yet Introduced (but is backed by 24 Republicans and 24 Democrats in the caucus)	Senators Bennet (D-CO), Flake (R-AZ), Gardner (R-CO), and Menendez (D- NJ),	Senators Cornyn (R-TX), Tillis (R-NC), Lankford (R-OK), Cotton (R-AR), and Perdue (R-GA)	N/A
Proposed DACA Fix?	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with Contingent Nonimmigrant Status (CNS) (3-year protection with ability to extend for additional 3-year terms) and ability to lawfully work (i.e., an employment authorization document (EAD)).	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with Conditional Permanent Resident Status (for up to 8 years) and path to citizenship.	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with conditional permanent resident status and a path to citizenship.	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with conditional permanent resident status and a path to citizenship.	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with Provisional Protected Status for 3 years from date of enactment (non-renewable).	Yes. Provides qualifying individuals with legal status and a path to citizenship.

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Dreamers Covered?	No. Only covers qualifying DACA recipients with valid EAD as of date of enactment.	Yes and TPS recipients.	Yes.	Yes.	No. Only covers qualifying DACA recipients and DACA-eligible individuals.	Yes.
Limited Application Period?	Yes. One year from date of interim final rule publication.	Not stated. Does include confidentiality provision, with limited exceptions, for information provided by applicants and information provided in DACA applications.	Not stated in bill summary.	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.	Not stated in summary.
Path to Citizenship?	No.	Yes. Provides a flexible path, <u>up to</u> 13 years (up to eight years to full LPR + 5 years to citizenship).	Yes. Provides a 10-year path to citizenship for those with DACA and a 12-year path for other Dreamers.	Yes. Provides a 10-year path to citizenship for those with DACA and a 12-year path for other Dreamers.	No.	Yes. Provides a 10-to 12-year path to citizenship.
Border Wall Appropriations	Yes. Provides \$9.3 billion for the wall and physical barriers at the border.	No.	Yes. Provides \$1.59 billion for the wall and physical barriers at the border.	Yes. Part of the \$2.015 B for Border Security Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (specific amount dedicated to wall uncertain as bill text not yet released).	Yes. Specific amount dedicated to physical barriers and the wall not specified.	Yes. Provides \$25 billion to fund a border wall, ports of entry, and other border enhancements.

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Border Security Provisions?	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adds approximately 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>• 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>	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriates \$1.12 billion for non-barrier infrastructure, including surveillance technology.</li> </ul>	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriates \$2.7 B in border security improvements, including the planning design, and construction of a border wall and additional surveillance and technology along the border.</li> </ul>	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directs DHS to deploy additional technology and infrastructure along the border;</li> <li>• Adds approximately 5,000 Border Patrol Agents and 5,000 Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers; 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>• Provides additional funding to hire increased Department of Homeland Security personnel (which may include CBP agents).</li> </ul>

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Interior Enforcement Provisions?	<p>Yes. In part:</p> <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 they failed to honor detainer requests; and</li> <li>Increases penalties for illegal entry and reentry.</li> </ul>	No.	No.	No.	<p>Yes. In part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases ICE – ERO by 2,700 agents;</li> <li>Increases the daily detention capacity to no less than 48,879 detention beds;</li> <li>Blocks certain federal funding to sanctuary jurisdictions (if the state or subdivision also has 287(g) agreements); and</li> <li>Increases penalties for illegal entry and reentry.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes. In part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides additional funding to hire increased Department of Homeland Security personnel (which may include ICE attorneys and ICE agents);</li> <li>Increased use of detention;</li> <li>Targets visa overstayers among others.</li> </ul>

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Family-based Immigration Provisions?	Yes. In part: <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>	No.	Yes. <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); and</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>	Yes. <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); and</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>	Yes. In part: <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.</li> </ul>	Yes. In part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limits family-based immigration to spouses and minor children of U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents.</li> </ul>

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Unaccompanied Children (UAC) Provisions?	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.  Also rolls back existing protections for accompanied children and makes it easier to keep them in family detention.	Yes and No.  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.	No.	No.	Yes. Narrows UAC definition, eliminates current protections for UAC, and makes it more difficult for UAC to obtain certain forms of legal relief.	Yes. We understand that the reference to “legal loopholes” will amount to rollbacks to existing protections for vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied children.
Diversity Visa Provisions?	Yes. Eliminates the program.	No.	Yes. Eliminates the program (reallocates 50% of visas based on merit to priority countries that are underrepresented and 50% to TPS recipients).	Yes. Eliminates the program (reallocates 50% of visas based on merit to priority countries that are underrepresented and 50% to TPS recipients).	No.	Yes. Eliminates the program (reallocates these visas to the backlog in family-based immigration and high-skilled employment immigration).
E-verify Provisions?	Yes. Makes the E-verify program mandatory.	No.	No.	No.	Yes. Permanently re-authorizes the E-verify program (but does not make it mandatory).	No.
Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Provisions?	No.	No.	Yes. Reallocates visas to TPS recipients who can maintain legal status and work authorization while awaiting visas.	Yes. Reallocates visas to TPS recipients who can maintain legal status and work authorization while awaiting visas.	No.	No.

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Expands Inadmissibility and Deportability grounds?	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Unclear – not specifically stated in summary.
Immigration Judges and Resources	No.	Includes provisions to increase the number of immigration judges and Board of Immigration Appeals staff attorneys.	No.	No.	Includes provision to designate or hire up to 100 immigration judges to carry out part of new expedited processing of UAC and address the immigration court backlog.	Yes. Provides funding for ICE attorneys, immigration judges, and prosecutors.