

IMMIGRATION REFORM ACT OF 2018

Border Security

Appropriates \$2.705B in border security improvements, including:

- \$2.015B for Border Security Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
 - Subject to the following conditions:
 - Existing Barrier Technology Requirement from the FY17 omnibus
 - Reports on Eminent Domain, Environmental Protection, and Alternatives Technology
 - Comptroller General Review
- \$675M for CBP Operations and Support
- \$15M to fund CBP drug screening under the *INTERDICT Act*

Additional Border Security Measures:

- Border Access Roads from S. 1937, *Border Security and Deferred Action Recipient Relief Act*
- CBP Hiring and Retention Incentives from S. 1305, *CBP HiRe Act*
- CBP Oversight Measures

Elimination of the Diversity Visa Lottery

Eliminate the Diversity Visa Lottery.

- Reallocate ½ of the annual visas to nationals of “priority countries” who are underrepresented – with a new merit-based preference for individual visa applicants from these countries
- Reallocate ½ of the annual visas to recipients of Temporary Protected Status (TPS), who will maintain legal status and work authorization while awaiting visas
- After the TPS backlog is cleared, all of the annual visas will be allocated to nationals of priority countries and distributed according to the new merit-based preference system

Dream Act with Modifications

Pathway to Citizenship:

- 12 years, with up to 2 years of credit for time with DACA
 - Dreamers with conditional permanent resident status would not be eligible for federal means-tested benefits in accordance with current federal law

Eligibility Criteria:

- Must have entered the U.S. by June 15, 2012
- Bar for convictions of specified crimes, which cannot be waived in any circumstances; INA criminal bars can only be waived on a case-by-case basis, for humanitarian purposes or when in the public interest; the Secretary must submit quarterly reports to Congress on the number of waiver requests and how many were granted
- Must have satisfied any Federal tax liability accrued since receiving work authorization under DACA, with an option to enroll in a payment plan

Chain Migration and Family Immigration

Prohibit any parent who illegally brought into the country a child who receives status under the Dream Act from being sponsored by any of their children

In exchange, grant 3-year renewable legal status to the parents of Dreamers

- Legal status would come with work authorization
- This would not include a pathway to citizenship

All green card holders can only sponsor nuclear family, i.e., spouses and unmarried children under the age of 21

- This would affect 26,266 visas per year which would instead be used for the nuclear family