

Secure and Succeed Act of 2018

Strengthens Border and Entry Security

Border Security Trust Fund

- \$25 billion in border trust fund for the completion of a 10-year border security plan, including tactical infrastructure, detection technology, personnel, and port of entry improvement. Includes additional resources and security improvements for the Northern Border.

Additional Border Security Measures

- Requires DHS to achieve and maintain situational awareness (100% surveillance) and operational control (ability to interdict illegal traffic) of the Southern Border. Applies to current and future administrations.
- National Guard/Operation Phalanx/ SCAAP/Operation Stone Garden
- Additional CBP/ICE Agents/Officers and Other Law Enforcement Personnel

Border Security Authorities

- Ends Catch and Release.
- Increases penalties for human smuggling/makes it easier to remove smugglers.
- Enacts Kate's Law to increase penalties for multiple illegal entries/unlawful border crossings.
- Provisions to stop fentanyl smuggling.
- Addresses the unaccompanied alien children humanitarian crisis by giving DHS and immigration courts the authority and resources to conduct expedited immigration court hearings for these children.
- Updates inadmissibility/removability grounds for drug traffickers, gang members, sex offenders, multiple DUI offenders, human traffickers, terrorists, and violent and dangerous felons.
- Deters Visa overstay with expedited removal, subject to 30 day grace period.
- Ends the release of thousands of dangerous criminal aliens every year (*Zadvydas Fix*).
- Permanently authorizes voluntary E-verify program.

Reallocates Diversity Visa Lottery

Reallocates the 55,000 visas in the Diversity Visa Lottery to reducing and eliminating the existing family-based and employment-based immigration backlogs

Provides Permanent Solution for DACA recipients

Estimated 1.8 million people. Earned path to citizenship.

- 12 years. 2 years credit for currently enrolled DACA recipients.

Criteria:

- Obtained a high school diploma or equivalent (if over 18 years of age.)
- Arrived in the U.S. before 16, prior to June 15, 2012. Was under the age of 31 on June 15, 2012. Same standards used by the Obama Administration for DACA.
- Passes strict criminal background and good moral character checks.
- Signs a conditional departure order that may be enforced if they violate certain terms of their status.
- If 18 or older, pursue one or a combination of three tracks: (1) Serve in the Military; (2) Pursue a postsecondary or vocational degree; or (3) Maintain full time gainful employment.
- Conditional status revoked for criminal behavior or failure to meet eligibility criteria.

Reforms Extended-family Chain Migration

- Reforms family-based immigration to place a greater emphasis on the nuclear family, limiting family-based immigrant visas to spouses and unmarried children under 18 years old.
- Grandfathers all immigrants who are waiting in line for a pending family-based petition.
- Allows parents of U.S. Citizens (approximately 150,000 per year) to receive non-immigrant visas to enter the United States for a renewable 5-year period. Visas do not provide a work authorization.
- Family-based immigration reforms for other classes (siblings, adult children) would not take effect until clearance of existing backlogs— giving Congress years to enact merit-based reforms.