

	Secure and Protect Act	HUMANE Act	Central America Reform and Enforcement Act	Asylum Reform Act	Protecting Families and Improving Immigration Procedures Act
Child and family detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Makes Flores Settlement inapplicable -All UACs shall remain detained while awaiting immigration decisions by DHS and ORR, except at the discretion of the Director of ORR -Allows for detention of a child who is not a UAC for up to 100 days, regardless of whether they were previously a UAC -Vests sole discretion of conditions of detention in DHS; no judicial review of DHS discretion; preempts state licensing requirements for detention facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exempts minors traveling with parent or legal guardian from Flores -Allows for indefinite detention of child traveling with a parent or legal guardian who entered outside a POE -Requires DHS oversight to ensure facilities are clean and secure, including suitable living conditions, access to food and water, timely medical care, and recreational facilities and educational services -Requires inspections of facilities (no timeline) and specifies that UAC facilities must not spend more than \$500/day for each child detained -Establishes SOPs for detection, interdiction, inspection, processing, and transferring children and for facilities standards -DHS must be able to verify parental status to detain with child and must not have a dangerous history and that the child is safe with parent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Upholds FSA and facilitates the immediate family reunification of separated families -DHS must ensure that UACs are not placed with sponsors who are dangerous and how can provide comprehensive medical, behavioral, and mental treatment -Awards grants to carry out treatment for UACs for traumatic stress and associated mental conditions -Ensures that children can access quality health care -Ensures services are provided to UACs after placement, including trauma-informed and risk-based services -Provides funding to states for schooling and to remove barriers to enrollment and full participation -ORR may deny placement with parent or legal sponsor if adjudged guilty of a civil offense or was convicted of a crime, subject to appeal 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Voids future actions that attempt to supercede Flores Settlement -Establishes presumption in favor of family unity
Removals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allows expedited removal and repatriation of UACs outside of Mexico -Places UACs in removal proceedings if an immigration officer determines—at sole and unreviewable discretion—that a child is unable to make decision to withdraw application for admission -Once deemed by immigration officer that UAC can make an independent decision, immigration officer shall make a record that includes inadmissibility or deportability grounds and refer for an interview. After interview, judge may repatriate UAC back to home country. ---All decisions by immigration officers are not subject to judicial review -Prioritizes removal proceedings of families and children; 100 day completion goal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exempts minors traveling with parent or legal guardian from Flores -Allows for indefinite detention of child traveling with a parent or legal guardian who entered outside a POE -Requires DHS oversight to ensure facilities are clean and secure, including suitable living conditions, access to food and water, timely medical care, and recreational facilities and educational services -Requires inspections of facilities (no timeline) and specifies that UAC facilities must not spend more than \$500/day for each child detained -Establishes SOPs for detection, interdiction, inspection, processing, and transferring children and for facilities standards -DHS must be able to verify parental status to detain with child and must not have a dangerous history and that the child is safe with parent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides UACs with child advocate resources -Provides for legal counsel for children in removal proceedings and the right to counsel to UACs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorizes Secretary of DHS to remove asylum applicants to any safe third country determined as such by the Secretary of DHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides for legal counsel for minors in all matters related to immigration/status/parental rights
Asylum/refugee reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Makes Mexicans, Guatemalans, Belizeans, and most other, if not all, Central Americans ineligible for asylum -Establishes a refugee processing center in Mexico and at least three in Central America, and then makes ineligible for asylum anybody who is a national or resident of a country with or any country adjacent to a country with a processing center; and changes refugee admissions from those countries to include fees; refugees applying at processing centers would still be subject to the presidential determination -Changes credible fear standard to “more likely than not” that the statements made by the applicant or on their behalf are true, taking into account facts known to the officer- -Applicants with reasonable fear of persecution may only apply for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture, and not asylum -Requires arriving migrants to apply for asylum at a designated port of entry -Makes an applicant is ineligible for asylum if they have been convicted of a felony, are inadmissible, have been previously removed from the U.S., or are a national or resident of a country that has refugee processing center or a country next to one that has refugee processing; not retroactive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires arriving migrants to apply for asylum at a designated port of entry -Requires collection of biometric and DNA information from all arriving asylum seekers; no storage or privacy guidelines -Establishes four regional processing centers to process family units seeking asylum -Establishes that DHS would “expeditiously” transport all migrant families apprehended by CBP in such sectors to the nearest regional processing center for criminal history checks, DNA analysis, medical screenings, and asylum interviews and credible fear determinations, among other activities -Requires DOJ to assign at least two immigration judges to each regional processing center to adjudicate immigration proceedings of migrant families held in the centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allows asylum seekers from Northern Triangle countries to avoid the dangerous journey to the United States by broadening the definition of refugee to include northern triangle country (NTCs) nationals applying from within their own countries, exempting them from the refugee cap, and establishing at least four designated application centers in NTCs for them to apply as refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Migrants must arrive at a designated port of entry in order to be eligible to apply for asylum without good cause for the unauthorized entry that can't be: to avoid contact with immigration officers, to circumvent processing of asylum-seekers, or for convenience -Migrants must have applied for and been denied asylum or similar humanitarian protections if arriving from contiguous country, unless fear of return to contiguous country -If interested in applying for asylum, application must be filed within 48 hours of arrival -Alters defensive asylum claims by requiring reasonable fear standard as adjudicated by an asylum officer. If the officer deems the person has reasonable fear, the alien is detained for consideration of withholding removal. If not, the person is ordered removed without any further hearing or review -Changes credible fear standard to require officers to establish that it is “more probable than not” (as opposed to “reasonable possibility”) that the testimony during initial hearing is truthful -Authorizes both Sec of DHS and Attorney General to determine that a claim for asylum is knowingly frivolous, defined as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Notice of consequences of frivolous claim is now on the application and does not require verbal notice 2.) An application insufficient in substance that it is clear it was filed without intending to pursue the merits of the asylum claim to delay removal, seek employment, pursue cancellation of removal, or deliberately fabricate a material element 3.) DHS and AG must be “satisfied” that the applicant had sufficient opportunity to defend why they supposedly made a frivolous claim 4.) Migrant can still file for a withholding of removal after AG makes frivolous claim determination -Applicant with final determination of frivolity is permanently ineligible for any additional benefits as of the date of the final determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires a study by the Comptroller General on the prosecution of asylum seekers that dates back to January 1, 2008

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Information-sharing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires DHS and HHS to share information on UACs and potential sponsors, authorizing law enforcement to enforce immigration laws against sponsors -Requires DHS to provide information to foreign governments related to UAC nationals of that country -Requires detailed reports to Congress on care of UACs be submitted; reports on repatriation agreements with countries; returns to country of nationality; immigration proceedings 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires publication of guidance for locating separated children -Requires monthly updates sent to parents/guardians on the status and welfare of the child
Sponsors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limits placement of children to placement with governmental sponsor, except in limited circumstances -Imposes a \$250/day penalty on sponsor for failure of UAC to appear, up to \$5,000 maximum -Restricts placement to individuals the Secretary has reason to believe was involved in the commission of a sex offense, crime involving trafficking, or an offense that includes an element of attempted use or force or use of force or a deadly weapon -Requires biometric criminal history check and fingerprinting -Requires HHS to conduct home study prior to placement in limited cases at their discretion; follow-up must be conducted not less frequently than once every 180 days and 90 days for children at risk -Makes custody of a UAC unlawful if accomplished via making false or fictitious statements; imprisonment no less than 1 year if convicted; at least 15 years enhanced penalty if trafficked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires legal orientation program that informs sponsor of rights and responsibilities, including enrolling in school, pursuing mental care, and health care -Requires access to legal orientation programs to ensure court appearance pilot program -Denies placement with a prospective sponsor if over 18 they committed a felony, crime against a child, human trafficking, rape or sexual assault, or homicide and requires records of denials -Requires criminal and civil record checks and background check and fingerprinting -Provides funding to states for child abuse and neglect checks -Requires at least one post-placement case management service within 30 days and an individualized assessment of need; also requires rigorous tracking and reporting -Enhances penalties for organized smuggling schemes; at least 15 years and fine, or both 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allows for separation of child only in circumstances where the child is at risk of neglect/abuse/trafficking or a danger to him/herself or others -Establishes more detailed policies for safe placement of unaccompanied and separated children
Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase number of immigration judges by at least 500, with an appropriate increase of support staff, including ICE attorneys and staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorizes 600 new CBP officers and support staff, including GAO report on hiring -Authorizes at least 1,000 new enforcement and removal officers; 665 support personnel; 128 OPLA attorney and 41 support staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires increasing immigration judges by at least 75 per year through 2022 and support staff -Provides for new training programs and updated technology for EOIR courts for case management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires not fewer than 75 new immigration judges for FY 2019 -Increases judicial law clerks by 75 for FY 2019 -Increases support staff (including legal assistants and interpreters) by 300 for FY 2019
Border Security		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorizes the construction of new POEs along the northern and southern borders of the U.S.; expands and modernizes POEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provides for imprisonment up to 5 years for illegal spotting or monitoring of CBP officers -Provides for imprisonment for up to 5 years for destroying or damaging border security equipment, including fences or physical barriers -Provides for imprisonment for up to 5 years for constructing, excavating, or making any structure to defeat border security equipment, including fences or physical barriers 		
International cooperation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires DHS and DoS to submit a strategy to engage with Mexico and Guatemala governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Requires 5-year engagement strategy with Central American governments to address the myriad factors driving migration with \$1.5 B + additional \$550M to strengthen rule of law, combat corruption, and defend rule of law -Requires 3-year strategy to secure support from international donors and regional partners, including Mexico and Columbia -Appropriates \$55M to combat criminal violence and improve citizen security -Appropriates \$400M to improve economic development and underlying causes of poverty -Requires all appropriations to have proof by foreign governments of effective use of funds -Specifies that no appropriated funds may be used to assist in the removal or repatriation of any individual and prevents reprogramming funds -Requires DoS and DHS to work with UNHCR and Mexico to expand Mexico's domestic capacity for asylum -Requires expansion of partnership efforts with El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to crackdown on trafficking and smuggling and authorizes appropriations for that purpose -Requires DoS and DHS to consult with foreign governments and other organization to disseminate information about the dangers of traveling across Mexico and information about the right to seek asylum -Requires consultation and cooperation with UNHCR and local groups to ensure safe and effective repatriation 		
Visa overstays		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Makes all individuals with nonimmigrant visas, such as tourist visas, ineligible for all immigration benefits or relief if they overstay their visa for a period of more than 30 days and permanently bars future entry 			