To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for comprehensive reform and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 16 (legislative day, March 15), 2006

Mr. Frist introduced the following bill; which was read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

A BILL

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for comprehensive reform and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Securing America’s Borders Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Reference to the Immigration and Nationality Act.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
TITLE I—BORDER ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Assets for Controlling United States Borders

Sec. 101. Enforcement personnel.
Sec. 102. Technological assets.
Sec. 103. Infrastructure.
Sec. 104. Border patrol checkpoints.
Sec. 105. Ports of entry.
Sec. 106. Construction of strategic border fencing and vehicle barriers.

Subtitle B—Border Security Plans, Strategies, and Reports

Sec. 111. Surveillance plan.
Sec. 113. Reports on improving the exchange of information on North American security.
Sec. 114. Improving the security of Mexico’s southern border.

Subtitle C—Other Border Security Initiatives

Sec. 121. Biometric data enhancements.
Sec. 122. Secure communication.
Sec. 123. Border patrol training capacity review.
Sec. 124. US-VISIT System.
Sec. 125. Document fraud detection.
Sec. 126. Improved document integrity.
Sec. 127. Cancellation of visas.
Sec. 128. Biometric entry-exit system.
Sec. 129. Border study.
Sec. 130. Secure Border Initiative financial accountability.

TITLE II—INTERIOR ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 201. Removal and denial of benefits to terrorist aliens.
Sec. 203. Aggravated felony.
Sec. 204. Terrorist bars.
Sec. 205. Increased criminal penalties related to gang violence, removal, and alien smuggling.
Sec. 206. Illegal entry or unlawful presence of an alien.
Sec. 207. Illegal reentry.
Sec. 208. Reform of passport, visa, and immigration fraud offenses.
Sec. 209. Inadmissibility and removal for passport and immigration fraud offenses.
Sec. 211. Encouraging aliens to depart voluntarily.
Sec. 212. Deterring aliens ordered removed from remaining in the United States unlawfully.
Sec. 213. Prohibition of the sale of firearms to, or the possession of firearms by certain aliens.
Sec. 214. Uniform statute of limitations for certain immigration, naturalization, and peonage offenses.
Sec. 215. Diplomatic security service.
Sec. 216. Field agent allocation and background checks.
Sec. 217. Denial of benefits to terrorists and criminals.
Sec. 218. State criminal alien assistance program.
Sec. 219. Transportation and processing of illegal aliens apprehended by State and local law enforcement officers.

Sec. 220. State and local law enforcement of Federal immigration laws.

Sec. 221. Reducing illegal immigration and alien smuggling on tribal lands.

Sec. 222. Alternatives to detention.

Sec. 223. Conforming amendment.

Sec. 224. Reporting requirements.

Sec. 225. Mandatory detention for aliens apprehended at or between ports of entry.

Sec. 226. Removal of drunk drivers.

Sec. 227. Expedited removal.

Sec. 228. Protecting immigrants from convicted sex offenders

Sec. 229. Law enforcement authority of States and political subdivisions and transfer to Federal custody.

Sec. 230. Listing of immigration violators in the National Crime Information Center database.

Sec. 231. Laundering of monetary instruments.

Sec. 232. Severability.

TITLE III—UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

Sec. 301. Unlawful employment of aliens.

Sec. 302. Employer Compliance Fund.

Sec. 303. Additional worksite enforcement and fraud detection agents.

Sec. 304. Clarification of ineligibility for misrepresentation.

TITLE IV—BACKLOG REDUCTION AND VISAS FOR STUDENTS AND ALIENS WITH ADVANCED DEGREES

Sec. 401. Elimination of existing backlogs.

Sec. 402. Country limits.

Sec. 403. Allocation of immigrant visas.

Sec. 404. Relief for minor children.

Sec. 405. Student visas.

Sec. 406. Visas for individuals with advanced degrees.

Sec. 407. Medical services in underserved areas.

TITLE V—IMMIGRATION LITIGATION REDUCTION

Sec. 501. Consolidation of immigration appeals.

Sec. 502. Additional immigration personnel.

Sec. 503. Board of immigration appeals removal order authority.

Sec. 504. Judicial review of visa revocation.

Sec. 505. Reinstatement of removal orders.

Sec. 506. Withholding of removal.

Sec. 507. Certificate of reviewability.

Sec. 508. Discretionary decisions on motions to reopen or reconsider.

Sec. 509. Prohibition of attorney fee awards for review of final orders of removal.

Sec. 510. Board of Immigration Appeals.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 601. Technical and conforming amendments.
SEC. 2. REFERENCE TO THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—Except as otherwise provided, the term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

TITLE I—BORDER ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Assets for Controlling United States Borders

SEC. 101. ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.

(a) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—

(1) CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OFFICERS.—In each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, increase by not less than 250 the...
number of positions for full-time active duty Customs and Border Protection officers.

(2) PORT OF ENTRY INSPECTORS.—In each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, increase by not less than 250 the number of positions for full-time active duty port of entry inspectors and provide appropriate training, equipment, and support to such additional inspectors.

(3) BORDER PATROL AGENT.—Section 5202 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 118 Stat. 3734) is amended—

(A) by striking “2010” both places it appears and inserting “2011”; and

(B) by striking “2,000” and inserting “2,400”.

(4) INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL.—

(A) IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT INSPECTORS.—Section 5203 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 118 Stat. 3734) is amended by striking “800” and inserting “1000”.

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(B) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—In addition to the positions authorized under section 5203 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, as amended by subparagraph (A), during each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, increase by not less than 200 the number of positions for personnel within the Department assigned to investigate alien smuggling.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OFFICERS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out paragraph (1) of subsection (a).

(2) PORT OF ENTRY INSPECTORS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out paragraph (2) of subsection (a).

(3) BORDER PATROL AGENTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out section 5202 of the
Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 118 Stat. 3734), as amended by subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 102. TECHNOLOGICAL ASSETS.

(a) ACQUISITION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall procure additional unmanned aerial vehicles, cameras, poles, sensors, and other technologies necessary to achieve operational control of the international borders of the United States and to establish a security perimeter known as a “virtual fence” along such international borders to provide a barrier to illegal immigration.

(b) INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to use authorities provided to the Secretary of Defense under chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the availability and use of Department of Defense equipment, including unmanned aerial vehicles, tethered aerostat radars, and other surveillance equipment, to assist the Secretary in carrying out surveillance activities conducted at or near the international land borders of the United States to prevent illegal immigration.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary
of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) a description of the current use of Department of Defense equipment to assist the Secretary in carrying out surveillance of the international land borders of the United States and assessment of the risks to citizens of the United States and foreign policy interests associated with the use of such equipment;

(2) the plan developed under subsection (b) to increase the use of Department of Defense equipment to assist such surveillance activities; and

(3) a description of the types of equipment and other support to be provided by the Secretary of Defense under such plan during the 1-year period beginning on the date of the submission of the report.

(d) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out subsection (a).

(e) Construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed as altering or amending the prohibition on the use of any part of the Army or the Air Force as a posse comitatus under section 1385 of title 18, United States Code.
SEC. 103. INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) Construction of Border Control Facilities.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall construct all-weather roads and acquire additional vehicle barriers and facilities necessary to achieve operational control of the international borders of the United States.

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out subsection (a).

SEC. 104. BORDER PATROL CHECKPOINTS.

The Secretary may maintain temporary or permanent checkpoints on roadways in border patrol sectors that are located in proximity to the international border between the United States and Mexico.

SEC. 105. PORTS OF ENTRY.

The Secretary is authorized to—

(1) construct additional ports of entry along the international land borders of the United States, at locations to be determined by the Secretary; and

(2) make necessary improvements to the ports of entry in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 106. CONSTRUCTION OF STRATEGIC BORDER FENCING AND VEHICLE BARRIERS.

(a) TUCSON SECTOR.—The Secretary shall—

(1) replace all aged, deteriorating, or damaged primary fencing in the Tucson Sector located proximate to population centers in Douglas, Nogales, Naco, and Lukeville, Arizona with double- or triple-layered fencing running parallel to the international border between the United States and Mexico;

(2) extend the double- or triple-layered fencing for a distance of not less than 2 miles beyond urban areas, except that the double- or triple-layered fence shall extend west of Naco, Arizona, for a distance of 25 miles; and

(3) construct not less than 150 miles of vehicle barriers and all-weather roads in the Tucson Sector running parallel to the international border between the United States and Mexico in areas that are known transit points for illegal cross-border traffic.

(b) YUMA SECTOR.—The Secretary shall—

(1) replace all aged, deteriorating, or damaged primary fencing in the Yuma Sector located proximate to population centers in Yuma, Somerton, and San Luis, Arizona with double- or triple-layered fencing running parallel to the international border between the United States and Mexico;
(2) extend the double- or triple-layered fencing for a distance of not less than 2 miles beyond urban areas in the Yuma Sector.

(3) construct not less than 50 miles of vehicle barriers and all-weather roads in the Yuma Sector running parallel to the international border between the United States and Mexico in areas that are known transit points for illegal cross-border traffic.

(e) CONSTRUCTION DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall immediately commence construction of the fencing, barriers, and roads described in subsections (a) and (b), and shall complete such construction not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that describes the progress that has been made in constructing the fencing, barriers, and roads described in subsections (a) and (b).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.
Subtitle B—Border Security Plans, Strategies, and Reports

SEC. 111. SURVEILLANCE PLAN.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PLAN.—The Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the systematic surveillance of the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(b) CONTENT.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of existing technologies employed on the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(2) A description of the compatibility of new surveillance technologies with surveillance technologies in use by the Secretary on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) A description of how the Commissioner of the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department is working, or is expected to work, with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department to identify and test surveillance technology.

(4) A description of the specific surveillance technology to be deployed.
(5) Identification of any obstacles that may impede such deployment.

(6) A detailed estimate of all costs associated with such deployment and with continued maintenance of such technologies.

(7) A description of how the Secretary is working with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration on safety and airspace control issues associated with the use of unmanned aerial vehicles.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress the plan required by this section.

SEC. 112. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR BORDER SECURITY.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGY.—The Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop a National Strategy for Border Security that describes actions to be carried out to achieve operational control over all ports of entry into the United States and the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(b) CONTENT.—The National Strategy for Border Security shall include the following:
(1) The implementation schedule for the comprehensive plan for systematic surveillance described in section 111.

(2) An assessment of the threat posed by terrorists and terrorist groups that may try to infiltrate the United States at locations along the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(3) A risk assessment for all United States ports of entry and all portions of the international land and maritime borders of the United States that includes a description of activities being undertaken—

(A) to prevent the entry of terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband into the United States; and

(B) to protect critical infrastructure at or near such ports of entry or borders.

(4) An assessment of the legal requirements that prevent achieving and maintaining operational control over the entire international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(5) An assessment of the most appropriate, practical, and cost-effective means of defending the
international land and maritime borders of the United States against threats to security and illegal transit, including intelligence capacities, technology, equipment, personnel, and training needed to address security vulnerabilities.

(6) An assessment of staffing needs for all border security functions, taking into account threat and vulnerability information pertaining to the borders and the impact of new security programs, policies, and technologies.

(7) A description of the border security roles and missions of Federal, State, regional, local, and tribal authorities, and recommendations regarding actions the Secretary can carry out to improve coordination with such authorities to enable border security and enforcement activities to be carried out in a more efficient and effective manner.

(8) An assessment of existing efforts and technologies used for border security and the effect of the use of such efforts and technologies on civil rights, personal property rights, and civil liberties, including an assessment of efforts to take into account asylum seekers, trafficking victims, unaccompanied minor aliens, and other vulnerable populations.
(9) A prioritized list of research and development objectives to enhance the security of the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(10) A description of ways to ensure that the free flow of travel and commerce is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

(11) An assessment of additional detention facilities and beds that are needed to detain unlawful aliens apprehended at United States ports of entry or along the international land borders of the United States.

(12) A description of the performance metrics to be used to ensure accountability by the bureaus of the Department in implementing such Strategy.

(13) A schedule for the implementation of the security measures described in such Strategy, including a prioritization of security measures, realistic deadlines for addressing the security and enforcement needs, an estimate of the resources needed to carry out such measures, and a description of how such resources should be allocated.
(c) CONSULTATION.—In developing the National Strategy for Border Security, the Secretary shall consult with representatives of—

(1) State, local, and tribal authorities with responsibility for locations along the international land and maritime borders of the United States; and

(2) appropriate private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and affected communities that have expertise in areas related to border security.


(e) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress the National Strategy for Border Security.

(2) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress any update of such Strategy that the Secretary determines is necessary, not later than 30 days after such update is developed.
(f) Immediate Action.—Nothing in this section or section 111 may be construed to relieve the Secretary of the responsibility to take all actions necessary and appropriate to achieve and maintain operational control over the entire international land and maritime borders of the United States.

SEC. 113. REPORTS ON IMPROVING THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON NORTH AMERICAN SECURITY.

(a) Requirement for Reports.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to Congress a report on improving the exchange of information related to the security of North America.

(b) Contents.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall contain a description of the following:

(1) Security clearances and document integrity.—The progress made toward the development of common enrollment, security, technical, and biometric standards for the issuance, authentication, validation, and repudiation of secure documents, including—
(A) technical and biometric standards based on best practices and consistent with international standards for the issuance, authentication, validation, and repudiation of travel documents, including—

(i) passports;

(ii) visas; and

(iii) permanent resident cards;

(B) working with Canada and Mexico to encourage foreign governments to enact laws to combat alien smuggling and trafficking, and laws to forbid the use and manufacture of fraudulent travel documents and to promote information sharing;

(C) applying the necessary pressures and support to ensure that other countries meet proper travel document standards and are committed to travel document verification before the citizens of such countries travel internationally, including travel by such citizens to the United States; and

(D) providing technical assistance for the development and maintenance of a national database built upon identified best practices for
biometrics associated with visa and travel documents.

(2) Immigration and Visa Management.—The progress of efforts to share information regarding high-risk individuals who may attempt to enter Canada, Mexico, or the United States, including the progress made—

(A) in implementing the Statement of Mutual Understanding on Information Sharing, signed by Canada and the United States in February 2003; and

(B) in identifying trends related to immigration fraud, including asylum and document fraud, and to analyze such trends.

(3) Visa Policy Coordination and Immigration Security.—The progress made by Canada, Mexico, and the United States to enhance the security of North America by cooperating on visa policy and identifying best practices regarding immigration security, including the progress made—

(A) in enhancing consultation among officials who issue visas at the consulates or embassies of Canada, Mexico, or the United States throughout the world to share information, trends, and best practices on visa flows;
(B) in comparing the procedures and policies of Canada and the United States related to visitor visa processing, including—

(i) application process;

(ii) interview policy;

(iii) general screening procedures;

(iv) visa validity;

(v) quality control measures; and

(vi) access to appeal or review;

(C) in exploring methods for Canada, Mexico, and the United States to waive visa requirements for nationals and citizens of the same foreign countries;

(D) in providing technical assistance for the development and maintenance of a national database built upon identified best practices for biometrics associated with immigration violators;

(E) in developing and implementing an immigration security strategy for North America that works toward the development of a common security perimeter by enhancing technical assistance for programs and systems to support advance automated reporting and risk targeting of international passengers;
(F) in sharing information on lost and stolen passports on a real-time basis among immigration or law enforcement officials of Canada, Mexico, and the United States; and

(G) in collecting 10 fingerprints from each individual who applies for a visa.

(4) NORTH AMERICAN VISITOR OVERSTAY PROGRAM.—The progress made by Canada and the United States in implementing parallel entry-exit tracking systems that, while respecting the privacy laws of both countries, share information regarding third country nationals who have overstayed their period of authorized admission in either Canada or the United States.

(5) TERRORIST WATCH LISTS.—The progress made in enhancing the capacity of the United States to combat terrorism through the coordination of counterterrorism efforts, including the progress made—

(A) in developing and implementing bilateral agreements between Canada and the United States and between Mexico and the United States to govern the sharing of terrorist watch list data and to comprehensively enu-
merate the uses of such data by the governments of each country;

(B) in establishing appropriate linkages among Canada, Mexico, and the United States Terrorist Screening Center; and

(C) in exploring with foreign governments the establishment of a multilateral watch list mechanism that would facilitate direct coordination between the country that identifies an individual as an individual included on a watch list, and the country that owns such list, including procedures that satisfy the security concerns and are consistent with the privacy and other laws of each participating country.

(6) MONEY LAUNDERING, CURRENCY SMUGGLING, AND ALIEN SMUGGLING.—The progress made in improving information sharing and law enforcement cooperation in combating organized crime, including the progress made—

(A) in combating currency smuggling, money laundering, alien smuggling, and trafficking in alcohol, firearms, and explosives;

(B) in implementing the agreement between Canada and the United States known as the Firearms Trafficking Action Plan;
(C) in determining the feasibility of formulating a firearms trafficking action plan between Mexico and the United States;

(D) in developing a joint threat assessment on organized crime between Canada and the United States;

(E) in determining the feasibility of formulating a joint threat assessment on organized crime between Mexico and the United States;

(F) in developing mechanisms to exchange information on findings, seizures, and capture of individuals transporting undeclared currency; and

(G) in developing and implementing a plan to combat the transnational threat of illegal drug trafficking.

(7) LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION.—The progress made in enhancing law enforcement cooperation among Canada, Mexico, and the United States through enhanced technical assistance for the development and maintenance of a national database built upon identified best practices for biometrics associated with known and suspected criminals or terrorists, including exploring the formation of law enforcement teams that include personnel from the
United States and Mexico, and appropriate procedures for such teams.

SEC. 114. IMPROVING THE SECURITY OF MEXICO'S SOUTHERN BORDER.

(a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary, shall work to cooperate with the head of Foreign Affairs Canada and the appropriate officials of the Government of Mexico to establish a program—

(1) to assess the specific needs of Guatemala and Belize in maintaining the security of the international borders of such countries;

(2) to use the assessment made under paragraph (1) to determine the financial and technical support needed by Guatemala and Belize from Canada, Mexico, and the United States to meet such needs;

(3) to provide technical assistance to Guatemala and Belize to promote issuance of secure passports and travel documents by such countries; and

(4) to encourage Guatemala and Belize—

(A) to control alien smuggling and trafficking;

(B) to prevent the use and manufacture of fraudulent travel documents; and
(C) to share relevant information with

Mexico, Canada, and the United States.

(b) BORDER SECURITY FOR BELIZE, GUATEMALA, AND MEXICO.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall work to cooperate—

(1) with the appropriate officials of the Government of Guatemala and the Government of Belize to provide law enforcement assistance to Guatemala and Belize that specifically addresses immigration issues to increase the ability of the Government of Guatemala to dismantle human smuggling organizations and gain additional control over the international border between Guatemala and Belize; and

(2) with the appropriate officials of the Government of Belize, the Government of Guatemala, the Government of Mexico, and the governments of neighboring contiguous countries to establish a program to provide needed equipment, technical assistance, and vehicles to manage, regulate, and patrol the international borders between Mexico and Guatemala and between Mexico and Belize.

(c) TRACKING CENTRAL AMERICAN GANGS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall work to cooperate with the appropriate officials of the
Government of Mexico, the Government of Guatemala, the
Government of Belize, and the governments of other Cen-
tral American countries—

(1) to assess the direct and indirect impact on
the United States and Central America of deporting
violent criminal aliens;

(2) to establish a program and database to
track individuals involved in Central American gang
activities;

(3) to develop a mechanism that is acceptable
to the governments of Belize, Guatemala, Mexico,
the United States, and other appropriate countries
to notify such a government if an individual sus-
pected of gang activity will be deported to that coun-
try prior to the deportation and to provide support
for the reintegration of such deportees into that
country; and

(4) to develop an agreement to share all rel-
levant information related to individuals connected
with Central American gangs.

Subtitle C—Other Border Security
Initiatives

SEC. 121. BIOMETRIC DATA ENHANCEMENTS.

Not later than October 1, 2007, the Secretary shall—
(1) in consultation with the Attorney General, enhance connectivity between the Automated Biometric Fingerprint Identification System (IDENT) of the Department and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ensure more expeditious data searches; and

(2) in consultation with the Secretary of State, collect all fingerprints from each alien required to provide fingerprints during the alien’s initial enrollment in the integrated entry and exit data system described in section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1365a).

SEC. 122. SECURE COMMUNICATION.

The Secretary shall, as expeditiously as practicable, develop and implement a plan to improve the use of satellite communications and other technologies to ensure clear and secure 2-way communication capabilities—

(1) among all Border Patrol agents conducting operations between ports of entry;

(2) between Border Patrol agents and their respective Border Patrol stations;
(3) between Border Patrol agents and residents in remote areas along the international land borders of the United States; and

(4) between all appropriate border security agencies of the Department and State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

SEC. 123. BORDER PATROL TRAINING CAPACITY REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the basic training provided to Border Patrol agents by the Secretary to ensure that such training is provided as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible.

(b) COMPONENTS OF REVIEW.—The review under subsection (a) shall include the following components:

(1) An evaluation of the length and content of the basic training curriculum provided to new Border Patrol agents by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including a description of how such curriculum has changed since September 11, 2001, and an evaluation of language and cultural diversity training programs provided within such curriculum.

(2) A review and a detailed breakdown of the costs incurred by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to train 1 new Border Patrol agent.
(3) A comparison, based on the review and breakdown under paragraph (2), of the costs, effectiveness, scope, and quality, including geographic characteristics, with other similar training programs provided by State and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, universities, and the private sector.

(4) An evaluation of whether utilizing comparable non-Federal training programs, proficiency testing, and long-distance learning programs may affect—

(A) the cost-effectiveness of increasing the number of Border Patrol agents trained per year;

(B) the per agent costs of basic training; and

(C) the scope and quality of basic training needed to fulfill the mission and duties of a Border Patrol agent.

SEC. 124. US-VISIT SYSTEM.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to Congress a schedule for—

(1) equipping all land border ports of entry of the United States with the U.S.-Visitor and Immi-
grant Status Indicator Technology (US–VISIT) system implemented under section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1365a);

(2) developing and deploying at such ports of entry the exit component of the US–VISIT system; and

(3) making interoperable all immigration screening systems operated by the Secretary.

SEC. 125. DOCUMENT FRAUD DETECTION.

(a) TRAINING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall provide all Customs and Border Protection officers with training in identifying and detecting fraudulent travel documents. Such training shall be developed in consultation with the head of the Forensic Document Laboratory of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(b) FORENSIC DOCUMENT LABORATORY.—The Secretary shall provide all Customs and Border Protection officers with access to the Forensic Document Laboratory.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR ASSESSMENT.—The Inspector General of the Department shall conduct an independent assessment of the accuracy and reliability of the Forensic Document Laboratory.
(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General shall submit to Congress the findings of the assessment required by paragraph (1).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out this section.

SEC. 126. IMPROVED DOCUMENT INTEGRITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1732) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(2) in the heading, by striking “ENTRY AND EXIT DOCUMENTS” and inserting “TRAVEL AND ENTRY DOCUMENTS AND EVIDENCE OF STATUS”;

(3) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking “Not later than October 26, 2004, the” and inserting “The”; and
(B) by striking “visas and” both places it appears and inserting “visas, evidence of status, and”;

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) OTHER DOCUMENTS.—Not later than October 26, 2007, every document, other than an interim document, issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security, which may be used as evidence of an alien’s status as an immigrant, nonimmigrant, parolee, asylee, or refugee, shall be machine-readable and tamper-resistant, and shall incorporate a biometric identifier to allow the Secretary of Homeland Security to verify electronically the identity and status of the alien.”.

SEC. 127. CANCELLATION OF VISAS.

Section 222(g) (8 U.S.C. 1202(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “Attorney General” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(B) by inserting “and any other non-immigrant visa issued by the United States that is in the possession of the alien” after “such visa”; and
(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “(other than the visa described in paragraph (1)) issued in a consular office located in the country of the alien’s nationality” and inserting “(other than a visa described in paragraph (1)) issued in a consular office located in the country of the alien’s nationality or foreign residence”.

SEC. 128. BIOMETRIC ENTRY-EXIT SYSTEM.

(a) COLLECTION OF BIOMETRIC DATA FROM ALIENS DEPARTING THE UNITED STATES.—Section 215 (8 U.S.C. 1185) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (g);

(2) by moving subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1), to the end; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to require aliens departing the United States to provide biometric data and other information relating to their immigration status.”.

(b) INSPECTION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.—

Section 235(d) (8 U.S.C. 1225(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(5) Authority to collect biometric data.—In conducting inspections under subsection (b), immigration officers are authorized to collect biometric data from—

“(A) any applicant for admission or alien seeking to transit through the United States; or

“(B) any lawful permanent resident who is entering the United States and who is not regarded as seeking admission pursuant to section 101(a)(13)(C).”.

(e) Collection of Biometric Data From Alien Crewmen.—Section 252 (8 U.S.C. 1282) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) An immigration officer is authorized to collect biometric data from an alien crewman seeking permission to land temporarily in the United States.”.

(d) Grounds of Inadmissibility.—Section 212 (8 U.S.C. 1182) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(7), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) Withholders of biometric data.—Any alien who knowingly fails to comply with a lawful request for biometric data under section 215(c) or 235(d) is inadmissible.”; and
(2) in subsection (d), by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine whether a ground for inadmissibility exists with respect to an alien described in subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(7) and may waive the application of such subparagraph for an individual alien or a class of aliens, at the discretion of the Secretary.”.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 7208 of the 9/11 Commission Implementation Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—In fully implementing the automated biometric entry and exit data system under this section, the Secretary is not required to comply with the requirements of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Administrative Procedure Act) or any other law relating to rulemaking, information collection, or publication in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) in subsection (l)—

(A) by striking “There are authorized” and inserting the following:
“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION AT ALL LAND BORDER
PORTS OF ENTRY.—There are authorized to be ap-
propriated such sums as may be necessary for each
of fiscal years 2007 and 2008 to implement the
automated biometric entry and exit data system at
all land border ports of entry.”.

SEC. 129. BORDER STUDY.

(a) SOUTHERN BORDER STUDY.—The Secretary, in
consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of
the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary
of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Adminis-
trator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall con-
duct a study on the construction of a system of physical
barriers along the southern international land and mari-
time border of the United States. The study shall in-
clude—

(1) an assessment of the necessity of con-
structing such a system, including the identification
of areas of high priority for the construction of such
a system determined after consideration of factors
including the amount of narcotics trafficking and
the number of illegal immigrants apprehended in
such areas;
(2) an assessment of the feasibility of constructing such a system;

(3) an assessment of the international, national, and regional environmental impact of such a system, including the impact on zoning, global climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity loss, and transboundary pollution;

(4) an assessment of the necessity for ports of entry along such a system;

(5) an assessment of the impact such a system would have on international trade, commerce, and tourism;

(6) an assessment of the effect of such a system on private property rights including issues of eminent domain and riparian rights;

(7) an estimate of the costs associated with building a barrier system, including costs associated with excavation, construction, and maintenance; and

(8) an assessment of the effect of such a system on Indian reservations and units of the National Park System.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the study described in subsection (a).
SEC. 130. SECURE BORDER INITIATIVE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) In General.—The Inspector General of the Department shall review each contract action relating to the Secure Border Initiative having a value of more than $20,000,000, to determine whether each such action fully complies with applicable cost requirements, performance objectives, program milestones, inclusion of small, minority, and women-owned business, and timelines. The Inspector General shall complete a review under this subsection with respect to each contract action—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the initiation of the action; and

(2) upon the conclusion of the performance of the contract.

(b) Inspector General.—

(1) Action.—If the Inspector General becomes aware of any improper conduct or wrongdoing in the course of conducting a contract review under subsection (a), the Inspector General shall, as expeditiously as practicable, refer information relating to such improper conduct or wrongdoing to the Secretary, or to another appropriate official of the Department, who shall determine whether to temporarily suspend the contractor from further participation in the Secure Border Initiative.
(2) REPORT.—Upon the completion of each re-
view described in subsection (a), the Inspector Gen-
eral shall submit to the Secretary of Homeland Se-
curity a report containing the findings of the review,
including findings regarding—

(A) cost overruns;

(B) significant delays in contract execu-
tion;

(C) lack of rigorous departmental contract
management;

(D) insufficient departmental financial
oversight;

(E) bundling that limits the ability of
small businesses to compete; or

(F) other high risk business practices.

(c) REPORTS BY THE SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after
the receipt of each report required under subsection
(b)(2), the Secretary shall submit a report, to the
Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the
Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Rep-
resentatives, that describes—

(A) the findings of the report received
from the Inspector General; and
(B) the steps the Secretary has taken, or plans to take, to address the problems identified in such report.

(2) Contracts with Foreign Companies.—Not later than 60 days after the initiation of each contract action with a company whose headquarters is not based in the United States, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, regarding the Secure Border Initiative.

(d) Reports on United States Ports.—Not later that 30 days after receiving information regarding a proposed purchase of a contract to manage the operations of a United States port by a foreign entity, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States shall submit a report to Congress that describes—

(1) the proposed purchase;

(2) any security concerns related to the proposed purchase; and

(3) the manner in which such security concerns have been addressed.

(e) Authorization of Appropriations.—In addition to amounts that are otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Office of the Inspector General of the De-
partment, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Office, to enable the Office to carry out this section—

(1) for fiscal year 2007, not less than 5 percent of the overall budget of the Office for such fiscal year;

(2) for fiscal year 2008, not less than 6 percent of the overall budget of the Office for such fiscal year; and

(3) for fiscal year 2009, not less than 7 percent of the overall budget of the Office for such fiscal year.

TITLE II—INTERIOR ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 201. REMOVAL AND DENIAL OF BENEFITS TO TERRORIST ALIENS.

(a) ASYLUM.—Section 208(b)(2)(A)(v) (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)(A)(v)) is amended by striking “or (VI)” and inserting “(V), (VI), (VII), or (VIII)”.

(b) CANCELLATION OF REMOVAL.—Section 240A(c)(4) (8 U.S.C. 1229b(c)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking “inadmissible under” and inserting “described in”; and

(2) by striking “deportable under” and inserting “described in”.

(c) Voluntary Departure.—Section 240B(b)(1)(C) (8 U.S.C. 1229c(b)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “deportable under section 237(a)(2)(A)(iii) or section 237(a)(4)” and inserting “described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii) or (4) of section 237(a)”.

(d) Restriction on Removal.—Section 241(b)(3)(B) (8 U.S.C. 1231(b)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in clause (iv) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(3) by inserting after clause (iv) the following:

“(v) the alien is described in section 237(a)(4)(B) (other than an alien described in section 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV) if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that there are not reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States).”;

and

(4) in the undesignated paragraph, by striking “For purposes of clause (iv), an alien who is described in section 237(a)(4)(B) shall be considered to be an alien with respect to whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the United States.”.
(e) RECORD OF ADMISSION.—Section 249 (8 U.S.C. 1259) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 249. RECORD OF ADMISSION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN ALIENS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1972.

"A record of lawful admission for permanent residence may be made, in the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security and under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, for any alien, as of the date of the approval of the alien’s application or, if entry occurred before July 1, 1924, as of the date of such entry if no such record is otherwise available, if the alien establishes that the alien—

“(1) is not described in section 212(a)(3)(E) or in section 212(a) (insofar as it relates to criminals, procurers, other immoral persons, subversives, violators of the narcotics laws, or smugglers of aliens);

“(2) entered the United States before January 1, 1972;

“(3) has resided in the United States continuously since such entry;

“(4) is a person of good moral character;

“(5) is not ineligible for citizenship; and

“(6) is not described in section 237(a)(4)(B)."."
(f) Effective Date and Application.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply to—

(A) any aliens in a removal, deportation, or exclusion proceeding pending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) any act or condition constituting a ground for inadmissibility, excludability, or removal occurring or existing before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. DETENTION AND REMOVAL OF ALIENS ORDERED REMOVED.

(a) In General.—

(1) Amendments.—Section 241(a) (8 U.S.C. 1231(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking “Attorney General” the first place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(B) by striking “Attorney General” any other place it appears and inserting “Secretary”;

(C) in paragraph (1)—
(i) in subparagraph (B), by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) If a court, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or an immigration judge orders a stay of the removal of the alien, the expiration date of the stay of removal.”.

(ii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) Extension of period.—The removal period shall be extended beyond a period of 90 days and the alien may remain in detention during such extended period if the alien fails or refuses to—

“(i) make all reasonable efforts to comply with the removal order; or

“(ii) fully cooperate with the Secretary’s efforts to establish the alien’s identity and carry out the removal order, including failing to make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to the alien’s departure, or conspiring or acting to prevent the alien’s removal.”; and
(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) TOLLING OF PERIOD.—If, at the time described in subparagraph (B), the alien is not in the custody of the Secretary under the authority of this Act, the removal period shall not begin until the alien is taken into such custody. If the Secretary lawfully transfers custody of the alien during the removal period to another Federal agency or to a State or local government agency in connection with the official duties of such agency, the removal period shall be tolled, and shall recommence on the date on which the alien is returned to the custody of the Secretary.”;

(D) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following: “If a court, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or an immigration judge orders a stay of removal of an alien who is subject to an administrative final order of removal, the Secretary, in the exercise of discretion, may detain the alien during the pendency of such stay of removal.”;

(E) in paragraph (3), by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:
“(D) to obey reasonable restrictions on the alien’s conduct or activities, or to perform affirmative acts, that the Secretary prescribes for the alien—

“(i) to prevent the alien from absconding;

“(ii) for the protection of the community; or

“(iii) for other purposes related to the enforcement of the immigration laws.”;

(F) in paragraph (6), by striking “removal period and, if released,” and inserting “removal period, in the discretion of the Secretary, without any limitations other than those specified in this section, until the alien is removed. If an alien is released, the alien”;

(G) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (10); and

(H) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) PAROLE.—If an alien detained pursuant to paragraph (6) is an applicant for admission, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary’s discretion, may parole the alien under section 212(d)(5) and may provide, notwithstanding section
212(d)(5), that the alien shall not be returned to custody unless either the alien violates the conditions of the alien’s parole or the alien’s removal becomes reasonably foreseeable, provided that in no circumstance shall such alien be considered admitted.

“(8) ADDITIONAL RULES FOR DETENTION OR RELEASE OF ALIENS.—The following procedures shall apply to an alien detained under this section:

“(A) DETENTION REVIEW PROCESS FOR ALIENS WHO HAVE EFFECTED AN ENTRY AND FULLY COOPERATE WITH REMOVAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish an administrative review process to determine whether an alien described in subparagraph (B) should be detained or released after the removal period in accordance with subparagraphs (C) and (E).

“(B) ALIEN DESCRIBED.—An alien is described in this subparagraph if the alien—

“(i) has effected an entry into the United States;

“(ii) has made all reasonable efforts to comply with the alien’s removal order;

“(iii) has cooperated fully with the Secretary’s efforts to establish the alien’s
identity and to carry out the removal order, including making timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary for the alien’s departure; and

“(iv) has not conspired or acted to prevent removal.

“(C) EVIDENCE.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary—

“(i) shall consider any evidence submitted by the alien;

“(ii) may consider any other evidence, including—

“(I) any information or assistance provided by the Department of State or other Federal agency; and

“(II) any other information available to the Secretary pertaining to the ability to remove the alien.

“(D) AUTHORITY TO DETAIN FOR 90 DAYS BEYOND REMOVAL PERIOD.—The Secretary, in the exercise of the Secretary’s discretion and without any limitations other than those specified in this section, may detain an alien for 90 days beyond the removal period (including any
extension of the removal period under paragraph (1)(C)).

“(E) AUTHORITY TO DETAIN FOR ADDITIONAL PERIOD.—The Secretary, in the exercise of the Secretary’s discretion and without any limitations other than those specified in this section, may detain an alien beyond the 90-day period authorized under subparagraph (D) until the alien is removed, if the Secretary—

“(i) determines that there is a significant likelihood that the alien will be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future; or

“(ii) certifies in writing—

“(I) in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, that the alien has a highly contagious disease that poses a threat to public safety;

“(II) after receipt of a written recommendation from the Secretary of State, that the release of the alien would likely have serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States;
“(III) based on information available to the Secretary (including classified, sensitive, or national security information, and regardless of the grounds upon which the alien was ordered removed), that there is reason to believe that the release of the alien would threaten the national security of the United States;

“(IV) that—

“(aa) the release of the alien would threaten the safety of the community or any person, and conditions of release cannot reasonably be expected to ensure the safety of the community or any person; and

“(bb) the alien—

“(AA) has been convicted of 1 or more aggravated felonies (as defined in section 101(a)(43)(A)), or of 1 or more attempts or conspiracies to commit any such aggravated felonies or such
crimes, for an aggregate
term of imprisonment of at
least 5 years; or

“(BB) has committed a
crime of violence (as defined
in section 16 of title 18,
United States Code, but not
including a purely political
offense) and, because of a
mental condition or person-
ality disorder and behavior
associated with that condi-
tion or disorder, is likely to
engage in acts of violence in
the future; or

“(V) that—

“(aa) the release of the alien
would threaten the safety of the
community or any person, not-
withstanding conditions of release
designed to ensure the safety of
the community or any person;
and

“(bb) the alien has been
convicted of 1 or more aggra-
vated felonies (as defined in section 101(a)(43)) for which the alien was sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment of not less than 1 year.

“(F) Administrative review process.—The Secretary, without any limitations other than those specified in this section, may detain an alien pending a determination under subparagraph (E)(ii), if the Secretary has initiated the administrative review process identified in subparagraph (A) not later than 30 days after the expiration of the removal period (including any extension of the removal period under paragraph (1)(C)).

“(G) Renewal and delegation of certification.—

“(i) Renewal.—The Secretary may renew a certification under subparagraph (E)(ii) every 6 months, without limitation, after providing the alien with an opportunity to request reconsideration of the certification and to submit documents or other evidence in support of that request. If the Secretary does not renew such cer-
tification, the Secretary shall release the alien, pursuant to subparagraph (H).

“(ii) DELEGATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may not delegate the authority to make or renew a certification described in subclause (II), (III), or (V) of subparagraph (E)(ii) to any employee reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

“(iii) HEARING.—The Secretary may request that the Attorney General, or a designee of the Attorney General, provide for a hearing to make the determination described in subparagraph (E)(ii)(IV)(bb)(BB).

“(H) RELEASE ON CONDITIONS.—If it is determined that an alien should be released from detention, the Secretary may, in the Secretary’s discretion, impose conditions on release in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to paragraph (3).

“(I) REDETENTION.—The Secretary, without any limitations other than those specified in this section, may detain any alien subject to a
final removal order who has previously been re-
leased from custody if—

“(i) the alien fails to comply with the
conditions of release;

“(ii) the alien fails to continue to sat-
isfy the conditions described in subpara-
graph (B); or

“(iii) upon reconsideration, the Sec-
retary determines that the alien can be de-
tained under subparagraph (E).

“(J) APPLICABILITY.—This paragraph and
paragraphs (6) and (7) shall apply to any alien
returned to custody under subparagraph (I) as
if the removal period terminated on the day of
the redetention.

“(K) DETENTION REVIEW PROCESS FOR
ALIENS WHO HAVE EFFECTED AN ENTRY AND
FAIL TO COOPERATE WITH REMOVAL.—The
Secretary shall detain an alien until the alien
makes all reasonable efforts to comply with a
removal order and to cooperate fully with the
Secretary’s efforts, if the alien—

“(i) has effected an entry into the
United States; and
“(ii)(I) and the alien faces a significant likelihood that the alien will be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future, or would have been removed if the alien had not—

“(aa) failed or refused to make all reasonable efforts to comply with a removal order;

“(bb) failed or refused to fully cooperate with the Secretary’s efforts to establish the alien’s identity and carry out the removal order, including the failure to make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to the alien’s departure; or

“(cc) conspired or acted to prevent removal; or

“(II) the Secretary makes a certification as specified in subparagraph (E), or the renewal of a certification specified in subparagraph (G).

“(L) DETENTION REVIEW PROCESS FOR ALIENS WHO HAVE NOT EFFECTED AN ENTRY.—Except as otherwise provided in this
subparagraph, the Secretary shall follow the
guidelines established in section 241.4 of title 8,
Code of Federal Regulations, when detaining
aliens who have not effected an entry. The Sec-
retary may decide to apply the review process
outlined in this paragraph.

“(9) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Without regard to the
place of confinement, judicial review of any action or
decision made pursuant to paragraph (6), (7), or (8)
shall be available exclusively in a habeas corpus pro-
ceding instituted in the United States District
Court for the District of Columbia and only if the
alien has exhausted all administrative remedies
(statutory and nonstatutory) available to the alien as
of right.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall take effect on the date of the en-
actment of this Act; and

(B) shall apply to—

(i) any alien subject to a final admin-
istrative removal, deportation, or exclusion
order that was issued before, on, or after
the date of the enactment of this Act; and
(ii) any act or condition occurring or existing before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) CRIMINAL DETENTION OF ALIENS.—Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(B) by inserting “(1)” before “If, after a hearing”;

(C) in subparagraphs (B) and (C), as redesignated, by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “subparagraph (A)”;

(D) by adding after subparagraph (C), as redesignated, the following:

“(2) Subject to rebuttal by the person, it shall be presumed that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required if the judicial officer finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person—

“(A) is an alien; and

“(B)(i) has no lawful immigration status in the United States;
“(ii) is the subject of a final order of removal;

or

“(iii) has committed a felony offense under section 911, 922(g)(5), 1015, 1028, 1425, or 1426 of this title, chapter 75 or 77 of this title, or section 243, 274, 275, 276, 277, or 278 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1253, 1324, 1325, 1326, 2327, and 1328).”; and

(2) in subsection (g)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) the person’s immigration status; and”.

SEC. 203. AGGRAVATED FELONY.

Section 101(a)(43) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The term ‘aggravated felony’ means—” and inserting “Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including any provision providing an effective date), the term ‘aggravated felony’ applies to an offense described in this paragraph, whether in violation of Federal or State law and to such an offense in violation of the law of a foreign country, for which the term of imprisonment was
completed within the previous 15 years, even if the
length of the term of imprisonment is based on re-
cidivist or other enhancements and regardless of
whether the conviction was entered before, on, or
after September 30, 1996, and means—’’;

(2) in subparagraph (N), by striking “para-
graph (1)(A) or (2) of’’;

(3) in subparagraph (O), by striking “section
275(a) or 276 committed by an alien who was pre-
viously deported on the basis of a conviction for an
offense described in another subparagraph of this
paragraph” and inserting “section 275 or 276 for
which the term of imprisonment is at least 1 year’’;

(4) in subparagraph (U), by striking “an at-
tempt or conspiracy to commit an offense described
in this paragraph” and inserting “aiding or abetting
an offense described in this paragraph, or soliciting,
counseling, procuring, commanding, or inducing an-
other, attempting, or conspiring to commit such an
offense”; and

(5) by striking the undesignated matter fol-
lowing subparagraph (U).

SEC. 204. TERRORIST BARS.

(a) DEFINITION OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER.—

Section 101(f) (8 U.S.C. 1101(f)) is amended—
(1) by inserting after paragraph (1) the follow-

“(2) an alien described in section 212(a)(3) or 
237(a)(4), as determined by the Secretary of Hom-
land Security or Attorney General based upon any 
relevant information or evidence, including classified, 
sensitive, or national security information;”;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking “(as defined 
in subsection (a)(43))” and inserting the following: 
“, regardless of whether the crime was defined as an 
aggravated felony under subsection (a)(43) at the 
time of the conviction, unless—

“(A) the person completed the term of im-
prisonment and sentence not later than 10 
years before the date of application; and

“(B) the Secretary of Homeland Security 
or the Attorney General waives the application 
of this paragraph; or”; and

(3) in the undesignated matter following para-
graph (9), by striking “a finding that for other rea-
sons such person is or was not of good moral char-
acter” and inserting the following: “a discretionar-
finding for other reasons that such a person is or 
was not of good moral character. In determining an 
applicant’s moral character, the Secretary of Home-
land Security and the Attorney General may take
into consideration the applicant’s conduct and acts
at any time and are not limited to the period during
which good moral character is required.”.

(b) Pending Proceedings.—Section 204(b) (8
U.S.C. 1154(b)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing: “A petition may not be approved under this section
if there is any administrative or judicial proceeding
(whether civil or criminal) pending against the petitioner
that could directly or indirectly result in the petitioner’s
denaturalization or the loss of the petitioner’s lawful per-
manent resident status.”.

(c) Conditional Permanent Resident Status.—
   (1) In general.—Section 216(e) (8 U.S.C.
1186a(e)) is amended by inserting “if the alien has
had the conditional basis removed pursuant to this
section” before the period at the end.

   (2) Certain alien entrepreneurs.—Section
216A(e) (8 U.S.C. 1186b(e)) is amended by insert-
ing “if the alien has had the conditional basis re-
moved pursuant to this section” before the period at
the end.

(d) Judicial Review of Naturalization Appli-
cations.—Section 310(c) (8 U.S.C. 1421(c)) is amend-
ed—
(1) by inserting ‘‘, not later than 120 days after
the Secretary of Homeland Security’s final deter-
mination,’’ after ‘‘may’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: ‘‘The
petitioner shall have the burden of showing that the
Secretary’s denial of the application was contrary to
law. Except in a proceeding under section 340, and
notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court
shall have jurisdiction to determine, or to review a
determination of the Secretary regarding, whether,
for purposes of an application for naturalization, an
alien—

‘‘(1) is a person of good moral character;

‘‘(2) understands and is attached to the prin-
ciples of the Constitution of the United States; or

‘‘(3) is well disposed to the good order and hap-
piness of the United States.’’.

(e) PERSONS ENDANGERING NATIONAL SECURITY.—
Section 316 (8 U.S.C. 1427) is amended by adding at the
end the following:

‘‘(g) PERSONS ENDANGERING THE NATIONAL SECU-
RITY.—A person may not be naturalized if the Secretary
of Homeland Security determines, based upon any rel-
evant information or evidence, including classified, sen-
sitive, or national security information, that the person
was once an alien described in section 212(a)(3) or 237(a)(4)."

(f) CONCURRENT NATURALIZATION AND REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—Section 318 (8 U.S.C. 1429) is amended by striking “the Attorney General if” and all that follows and inserting: “the Secretary of Homeland Security or any court if there is pending against the applicant any removal proceeding or other proceeding to determine the applicant’s inadmissibility or deportability, or to determine whether the applicant’s lawful permanent resident status should be rescinded, regardless of when such proceeding was commenced. The findings of the Attorney General in terminating removal proceedings or canceling the removal of an alien under this Act shall not be deemed binding in any way upon the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the question of whether such person has established eligibility for naturalization in accordance with this title.”.

(g) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION.—Section 336(b) (8 U.S.C. 1447(b)) is amended to read as follows: “(b) REQUEST FOR HEARING BEFORE DISTRICT COURT.—If there is a failure to render a final administrative decision under section 335 before the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security completes all examinations and
interviews required under such section, the applicant may apply to the district court for the district in which the applicant resides for a hearing on the matter. Such district court shall only have jurisdiction to review the basis for delay and remand the matter to the Secretary of Homeland Security for the Secretary’s determination on the application.”.

(h) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section—

(1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) shall apply to any act that occurred before, on, or after such date of enactment; and

(3) shall apply to any application for naturalization or any other case or matter under the immigration laws pending on, or filed after, such date of enactment.

SEC. 205. INCREASED CRIMINAL PENALTIES RELATED TO GANG VIOLENCE, REMOVAL, AND ALIEN SMUGGLING.

(a) **Criminal Street Gangs.**—

(1) **INADMISSIBILITY.**—Section 212(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (J); and
(B) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

“(F) MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL STREET GANGS.—Unless the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General waives the application of this subparagraph, any alien who a consular officer, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Homeland Security knows or has reason to believe—

“(i) is, or has been, a member of a criminal street gang (as defined in section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code); or

“(ii) has participated in the activities of a criminal street gang, knowing or having reason to know that such activities promoted, furthered, aided, or supported the illegal activity of the criminal gang,

is inadmissible.”.

(2) DEPORTABILITY.—Section 237(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL STREET GANGS.—Unless the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General waives the application of this subparagraph, any alien who the
Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe—

“(i) is, or at any time after admission has been, a member of a criminal street gang (as defined in section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code); or

“(ii) has participated in the activities of a criminal street gang, knowing or having reason to know that such activities promoted, furthered, aided, or supported the illegal activity of the criminal gang, is deportable.”.

(3) TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.—Section 244 (8 U.S.C. 1254a) is amended—

(A) by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(B) in subsection (b)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking the last sentence and inserting the following: “Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security may, for any reason (including national security), terminate or modify any designation under this section.
Such termination or modification is effective upon publication in the Federal Register, or after such time as the Secretary may designate in the Federal Register.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “a period of 12 or 18 months” and inserting “any other period not to exceed 18 months”;

(C) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “The amount of any such fee shall not exceed $50.”;

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “, or” at the end;

(II) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) the alien is, or at any time after admission has been, a member of a criminal street gang (as defined in section 521(a) of title 18, United States Code).”;

and
(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) by striking paragraph (3); and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary of Homeland Security may detain an alien provided temporary protected status under this section whenever appropriate under any other provision of law.”.

(b) Penalties Related to Removal.—Section 243 (8 U.S.C. 1253) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “212(a) or” after “section”;

and

(B) in the matter following subparagraph (D)—

(i) by striking “or imprisoned not more than four years” and inserting “and imprisoned for not less than 6 months or more than 5 years”; and

(ii) by striking “, or both”; 

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “not more than $1000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both” and inserting “under title 18, United States Code, and imprisoned for not less than 6
months or more than 5 years (or for not more than
10 years if the alien is a member of any of the class-
es described in paragraphs (1)(E), (2), (3), and (4)
of section 237(a))’; and

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as fol-
 lows:

“(d) DENYING VISAS TO NATIONALS OF COUNTRY
DENYING OR DELAYING ACCEPTING ALIEN.—The Sec-
retary of Homeland Security, after making a determina-
tion that the government of a foreign country has denied
or unreasonably delayed accepting an alien who is a cit-
izen, subject, national, or resident of that country after
the alien has been ordered removed, and after consultation
with the Secretary of State, may instruct the Secretary
of State to deny a visa to any citizen, subject, national,
or resident of that country until the country accepts the
alien that was ordered removed.”.

(c) ALIEN SMUGGLING AND RELATED OFFENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 274 (8 U.S.C.
1324), is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 274. ALIEN SMUGGLING AND RELATED OFFENSES.

“(a) CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.—

“(1) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—Except as pro-
vided in paragraph (3), a person shall be punished
as provided under paragraph (2), if the person—
“(A) facilitates, encourages, directs, or induces a person to come to or enter the United States, or to cross the border to the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such person is an alien who lacks lawful authority to come to, enter, or cross the border to the United States;

“(B) facilitates, encourages, directs, or induces a person to come to or enter the United States, or to cross the border to the United States, at a place other than a designated port of entry or place other than as designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such person is an alien and regardless of whether such alien has official permission or lawful authority to be in the United States;

“(C) transports, moves, harbors, conceals, or shields from detection a person outside of the United States knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such person is an alien in unlawful transit from 1 country to another or on the high seas, under circumstances in which the alien is seeking to enter the United States;
States without official permission or legal authority;

“(D) encourages or induces a person to reside or remain in the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such person is an alien who lacks lawful authority to reside in or remain in the United States;

“(E) transports or moves a person in the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such person is an alien who lacks lawful authority to enter or be in the United States, if the transportation or movement will further the alien’s illegal entry into or illegal presence in the United States;

“(F) harbors, conceals, or shields from detection a person in the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that such person is an alien who lacks lawful authority to be in the United States; or

“(G) conspires or attempts to commit any of the acts described in subparagraphs (A) through (F).

“(2) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—A person who violates any provision under paragraph (1)—
“(A) except as provided in subparagraphs (C) through (G), if the offense was not committed for commercial advantage, profit, or private financial gain, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both;

“(B) except as provided in subparagraphs (C) through (G), if the offense was committed for commercial advantage, profit, or private financial gain—

“(i) if the violation is the offender’s first violation under this subparagraph, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both; or

“(ii) if the violation is the offender’s second or subsequent violation of this subparagraph, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned for not less than 3 years or more than 20 years, or both;

“(C) if the offense furthered or aided the commission of any other offense against the United States or any State that is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned for not less than 5 years or more than 20 years, or both;
“(D) shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not less than 5 years or more than 20 years, or both, if the offense created a substantial and foreseeable risk of death, a substantial and foreseeable risk of serious bodily injury (as defined in section 2119(2) of title 18, United States Code), or inhumane conditions to another person, including—

“(i) transporting the person in an engine compartment, storage compartment, or other confined space;

“(ii) transporting the person at an excessive speed or in excess of the rated capacity of the means of transportation; or

“(iii) transporting the person in, harboring the person in, or otherwise subjecting the person to crowded or dangerous conditions;

“(E) if the offense caused serious bodily injury (as defined in section 2119(2) of title 18, United States Code) to any person, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned for not less than 7 years or more than 30 years, or both;

“(F) shall be fined under such title and imprisoned for not less than 10 years or more
than 30 years if the offense involved an alien
who the offender knew or had reason to believe
was—

“(i) engaged in terrorist activity (as
defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)); or

“(ii) intending to engage in terrorist
activity;

“(G) if the offense caused or resulted in
the death of any person, shall be punished by
death or imprisoned for a term of years not less
than 10 years and up to life, and fined under
title 18, United States Code.

“(3) LIMITATION.—It is not a violation of sub-
paragraph (D), (E), or (F) of paragraph (1)—

“(A) for a religious denomination having a
bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in
the United States, or the agents or officers of
such denomination or organization, to encour-
age, invite, call, allow, or enable an alien who
is present in the United States to perform the
vocation of a minister or missionary for the de-
nomination or organization in the United States
as a volunteer who is not compensated as an
employee, notwithstanding the provision of
room, board, travel, medical assistance, and
other basic living expenses, provided the min-
ister or missionary has been a member of the
denomination for at least 1 year; or

“(B) for an individual to provide an alien
with emergency humanitarian assistance, in-
cluding emergency medical care and food, or to
transport the alien to a location where such as-
sistance can be rendered, provided that such as-
sistance is rendered without compensation or
the expectation of compensation.

“(4) Extraterritorial Jurisdiction.—
There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over the
offenses described in this subsection.

“(b) Employment of Unauthorized Aliens.—

“(1) Criminal offense and penalties.—
Any person who, during any 12-month period, know-
ingly employs 10 or more individuals with actual
knowledge or in reckless disregard of the fact that
the individuals are aliens described in paragraph (2),
shall be fined under title 18, United States Code,
imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

“(2) Definition.—An alien described in this
paragraph is an alien who—

“(A) is an unauthorized alien (as defined
in section 274A(h)(3));
“(B) is present in the United States without lawful authority; and

“(C) has been brought into the United States in violation of this subsection.

“(c) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any real or personal property used to commit or facilitate the commission of a violation of this section, the gross proceeds of such violation, and any property traceable to such property or proceeds, shall be subject to forfeiture.

“(2) APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.—Seizures and forfeitures under this subsection shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code, relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties as are imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(3) PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE IN DETERMINATIONS OF VIOLATIONS.—In determining whether a violation of subsection (a) has occurred, prima facie evidence that an alien involved in the alleged violation lacks lawful authority to come to, enter, reside in, remain in, or be in the United States or that
such alien had come to, entered, resided in, re-
 remained in, or been present in the United States in
 violation of law shall include—

“(A) any order, finding, or determination
 concerning the alien’s status or lack of status
 made by a Federal judge or administrative ad-
 judicator (including an immigration judge or
 immigration officer) during any judicial or ad-
 ministrative proceeding authorized under Fed-
 eral immigration law;

“(B) official records of the Department of
 Homeland Security, the Department of Justice,
 or the Department of State concerning the
 alien’s status or lack of status; and

“(C) testimony by an immigration officer
 having personal knowledge of the facts con-
 cerning the alien’s status or lack of status.

“(d) AUTHORITY TO ARREST.—No officer or person
 shall have authority to make any arrests for a violation
 of any provision of this section except—

“(1) officers and employees designated by the
 Secretary of Homeland Security, either individually
 or as a member of a class; and

“(2) other officers responsible for the enforce-
 ment of Federal criminal laws.
“(e) Admissibility of Videotaped Witness Testimony.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the videotaped or otherwise audiovisually preserved deposition of a witness to a violation of subsection (a) who has been deported or otherwise expelled from the United States, or is otherwise unavailable to testify, may be admitted into evidence in an action brought for that violation if—

“(1) the witness was available for cross examination at the deposition by the party, if any, opposing admission of the testimony; and

“(2) the deposition otherwise complies with the Federal Rules of Evidence.

“(f) Outreach Program.—

“(1) In general.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall—

“(A) develop and implement an outreach program to educate people in and out of the United States about the penalties for bringing in and harboring aliens in violation of this section; and

“(B) establish the American Local and Interior Enforcement Needs (ALIEN) Task Force to identify and respond to the use of Federal,
State, and local transportation infrastructure to further the trafficking of unlawful aliens within the United States.

“(2) FIELD OFFICES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, after consulting with State and local government officials, shall establish such field offices as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums are necessary for the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out this subsection.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CROSSED THE BORDER INTO THE UNITED STATES.—An alien is deemed to have crossed the border into the United States regardless of whether the alien is free from official restraint.

“(2) LAWFUL AUTHORITY.—The term ‘lawful authority’ means permission, authorization, or license that is expressly provided for in the immigration laws of the United States or accompanying regulations. The term does not include any such authority secured by fraud or otherwise obtained in violation of law or authority sought, but not approved. No alien shall be deemed to have lawful authority to come to, enter, reside in, remain in, or be
in the United States if such coming to, entry, residence, remaining, or presence was, is, or would be in violation of law.

“(3) PROCEEDS.—The term ‘proceeds’ includes any property or interest in property obtained or retained as a consequence of an act or omission in violation of this section.

“(4) UNLAWFUL TRANSIT.—The term ‘unlawful transit’ means travel, movement, or temporary presence that violates the laws of any country in which the alien is present or any country from which the alien is traveling or moving.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents is amended by striking the item relating to section 274 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 274. Alien smuggling and related offenses.”.

(d) PROHIBITING CARRYING OR USING A FIREARM DURING AND IN RELATION TO AN ALIEN SMUGGLING CRIME.—Section 924(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, alien smuggling crime,” after “any crime of violence”;
(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, alien smuggling crime,” after “such crime of violence”; 
(C) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by inserting “, alien smuggling crime,” after “crime of violence”; and 
(2) by adding at the end the following:
“(6) For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘alien smuggling crime’ means any felony punishable under section 274(a), 277, or 278 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324(a), 1327, and 1328).”.

SEC. 206. ILLEGAL ENTRY OR UNLAWFUL PRESENCE OF AN ALIEN.

(a) In General.—Section 275 (8 U.S.C. 1325) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 275. ILLEGAL ENTRY OR UNLAWFUL PRESENCE OF AN ALIEN.

“(a) In General.—

“(1) CRIMINAL OFFENSES.—An alien shall be subject to the penalties set forth in paragraph (2) if the alien—

“(A) knowingly enters or crosses the border into the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security;
“(B) knowingly eludes examination or inspection by an immigration officer;

“(C) knowingly enters or crosses the border to the United States by means of a knowingly false or misleading representation or the knowing concealment of a material fact; or

“(D) is otherwise present in the United States, knowing that such presence violates the terms and conditions of any admission, parole, immigration status, or authorized stay granted the alien under this Act.

“(2) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Any alien who violates any provision under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall, for the first violation, be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both;

“(B) shall, for a second or subsequent violation, or following an order of voluntary departure, be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both;

“(C) if the violation occurred after the alien had been convicted of 3 or more misdemeanors or for a felony, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both;
“(D) if the violation occurred after the alien had been convicted of a felony for which the alien received a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 months, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both; and

“(E) if the violation occurred after the alien had been convicted of a felony for which the alien received a term of imprisonment of not less than 60 months, such alien shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

“(3) PRIOR CONVICTIONS.—The prior convictions described in subparagraphs (C) through (E) of paragraph (2) are elements of the offenses described in that paragraph and the penalties in such subparagraphs shall apply only in cases in which the conviction or convictions that form the basis for the additional penalty are—

“(A) alleged in the indictment or information; and

“(B) proven beyond a reasonable doubt at trial or admitted by the defendant.

“(4) DURATION OF OFFENSE.—An offense under this subsection continues until the alien is dis-
covered within the United States by an immigration officer.

“(b) Improper Time or Place; Civil Penalties.—

“(1) In General.—Any alien who is apprehended while entering, attempting to enter, or knowingly crossing or attempting to cross the border to the United States at a time or place other than as designated by immigration officers shall be subject to a civil penalty, in addition to any criminal or other civil penalties that may be imposed under any other provision of law, in an amount equal to—

“(A) not less than $50 or more than $250 for each such entry, crossing, attempted entry, or attempted crossing; or

“(B) twice the amount specified in paragraph (1) if the alien had previously been subject to a civil penalty under this subsection.

“(2) Crossed the Border Defined.—In this section, an alien is deemed to have crossed the border if the act was voluntary, regardless of whether the alien was under observation at the time of the crossing.”.
(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents is amended by striking the item relating to section 275 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 275. Illegal entry or unlawful presence of an alien.”.

SEC. 207. ILLEGAL REENTRY.

Section 276 (8 U.S.C. 1326) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 276. REENTRY OF REMOVED ALIEN.

“(a) Reentry After Removal.—Any alien who has been denied admission, excluded, deported, or removed, or who has departed the United States while an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal is outstanding, and subsequently enters, attempts to enter, crosses the border to, attempts to cross the border to, or is at any time found in the United States, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

“(b) Reentry of Criminal Offenders.—Notwithstanding the penalty provided in subsection (a), if an alien described in that subsection—

“(1) was convicted for 3 or more misdemeanors or a felony before such removal or departure, the alien shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; 

“(2) was convicted for a felony before such removal or departure for which the alien was sen-
tenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than
30 months, the alien shall be fined under such title,
imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both;

“(3) was convicted for a felony before such re-
moval or departure for which the alien was sen-
tenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than
60 months, the alien shall be fined under such title,
imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both;

“(4) was convicted for 3 felonies before such re-
moval or departure, the alien shall be fined under
such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or
both; or

“(5) was convicted, before such removal or de-
parture, for murder, rape, kidnaping, or a felony of-
fense described in chapter 77 (relating to peonage
and slavery) or 113B (relating to terrorism) of such
title, the alien shall be fined under such title, impris-
oned not more than 20 years, or both.

“(c) Reentry After Repeated Removal.—Any
alien who has been denied admission, excluded, deported,
or removed 3 or more times and thereafter enters, at-
ttempts to enter, crosses the border to, attempts to cross
the border to, or is at any time found in the United States,
shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, impris-
oned not more than 10 years, or both.
“(d) Proof of Prior Convictions.—The prior convictions described in subsection (b) are elements of the crimes described in that subsection, and the penalties in that subsection shall apply only in cases in which the conviction or convictions that form the basis for the additional penalty are—

“(1) alleged in the indictment or information; and

“(2) proven beyond a reasonable doubt at trial or admitted by the defendant.

“(e) Affirmative Defenses.—It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of this section that—

“(1) prior to the alleged violation, the alien had sought and received the express consent of the Secretary of Homeland Security to reapply for admission into the United States; or

“(2) with respect to an alien previously denied admission and removed, the alien—

“(A) was not required to obtain such advance consent under the Immigration and Nationality Act or any prior Act; and

“(B) had complied with all other laws and regulations governing the alien’s admission into the United States.
“(f) Limitation on Collateral Attack on Underlying Removal Order.—In a criminal proceeding under this section, an alien may not challenge the validity of any prior removal order concerning the alien unless the alien demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that—

“(1) the alien exhausted all administrative remedies that may have been available to seek relief against the order;

“(2) the removal proceedings at which the order was issued improperly deprived the alien of the opportunity for judicial review; and

“(3) the entry of the order was fundamentally unfair.

“(g) Reentry of Alien Removed Prior to Completion of Term of Imprisonment.—Any alien removed pursuant to section 241(a)(4) who enters, attempts to enter, crosses the border to, attempts to cross the border to, or is at any time found in, the United States shall be incarcerated for the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment which was pending at the time of deportation without any reduction for parole or supervised release unless the alien affirmatively demonstrates that the Secretary of Homeland Security has expressly consented to the alien’s reentry. Such alien shall be subject to such
other penalties relating to the reentry of removed aliens as may be available under this section or any other provision of law.

“(h) LIMITATION.—It is not aiding and abetting a violation of this section for an individual to provide an alien with emergency humanitarian assistance, including emergency medical care and food, or to transport the alien to a location where such assistance can be rendered, provided that such assistance is rendered without compensation or the expectation of compensation.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CROSSES THE BORDER.—The term ‘crosses the border’ applies if an alien acts voluntarily, regardless of whether the alien was under observation at the time of the crossing.

“(2) FELONY.—Term ‘felony’ means any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than 1 year under the laws of the United States, any State, or a foreign government.

“(3) MISDEMEANOR.—The term ‘misdemeanor’ means any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year under the applicable laws of the United States, any State, or a foreign government.
“(4) REMOVAL.—The term ‘removal’ includes any denial of admission, exclusion, deportation, or removal, or any agreement by which an alien stipulates or agrees to exclusion, deportation, or removal.

“(5) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

SEC. 208. REFORM OF PASSPORT, VISA, AND IMMIGRATION FRAUD OFFENSES.

(a) In General.—Chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 75—PASSPORT, VISA, AND IMMIGRATION FRAUD

Sec. 1541. Trafficking in passports.
1542. False statement in an application for a passport.
1543. Forgery and unlawful production of a passport.
1544. Misuse of a passport.
1545. Schemes to defraud aliens.
1546. Immigration and visa fraud.
1547. Marriage fraud.
1548. Attempts and conspiracies.
1549. Alternative penalties for certain offenses.
1550. Seizure and forfeiture.
1551. Additional jurisdiction.
1552. Additional venue.
1553. Definitions.
1554. Authorized law enforcement activities.

§ 1541. Trafficking in passports

“(a) MULTIPLE PASSPORTS.—Any person who, during any 3-year period, knowingly—
“(1) and without lawful authority produces, issues, or transfers 10 or more passports;

“(2) forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes 10 or more passports;

“(3) secures, possesses, uses, receives, buys, sells, or distributes 10 or more passports, knowing the passports to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, stolen, procured by fraud, or produced or issued without lawful authority; or

“(4) completes, mails, prepares, presents, signs, or submits 10 or more applications for a United States passport (including any supporting documentation), knowing the applications to contain any false statement or representation,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

“(b) PASSPORT MATERIALS.—Any person who knowingly and without lawful authority produces, counterfeits, secures, possesses, or uses any official paper, seal, hologram, image, text, symbol, stamp, engraving, plate, or other material used to make a passport shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.
“§ 1542. False statement in an application for a passport

“Any person who knowingly—

“(1) makes any false statement or representation in an application for a United States passport (including any supporting documentation);

“(2) completes, mails, prepares, presents, signs, or submits an application for a United States passport (including any supporting documentation) knowing the application to contain any false statement or representation; or

“(3) causes or attempts to cause the production of a passport by means of any fraud or false application for a United States passport (including any supporting documentation), if such production occurs or would occur at a facility authorized by the Secretary of State for the production of passports, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“§ 1543. Forgery and unlawful production of a passport

“(a) FORGERY.—Any person who—

“(1) knowingly forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes any passport; or

“(2) knowingly transfers any passport knowing it to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made,
stolen, or to have been produced or issued without lawful authority,
shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(b) UNLAWFUL PRODUCTION.—Any person who knowingly and without lawful authority—

“(1) produces, issues, authorizes, or verifies a passport in violation of the laws, regulations, or rules governing the issuance of the passport;

“(2) produces, issues, authorizes, or verifies a United States passport for or to any person not owing allegiance to the United States; or

“(3) transfers or furnishes a passport to a person for use when such person is not the person for whom the passport was issued or designed,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“§ 1544. Misuse of a passport

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who—

“(1) knowingly uses any passport issued or designed for the use of another;

“(2) knowingly uses any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or in violation of the laws, regulations, or rules governing the issuance and use of the passport;
“(3) knowingly secures, possesses, uses, receives, buys, sells, or distributes any passport knowing it to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, procured by fraud, or produced or issued without lawful authority; or

“(4) knowingly violates the terms and conditions of any safe conduct duly obtained and issued under the authority of the United States,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(b) ENTRY; FRAUD.—Any person who knowingly uses any passport, knowing the passport to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, procured by fraud, produced or issued without lawful authority, or issued or designed for the use of another—

“(1) to enter or to attempt to enter the United States; or

“(2) to defraud the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

§ 1545. Schemes to defraud aliens

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who knowingly executes a scheme or artifice, in connection with any matter that is authorized by or arises under Federal immigration
laws, or any matter the offender claims or represents is authorized by or arises under Federal immigration laws—

“(1) to defraud any person, or

“(2) to obtain or receive from any person, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, promises, money or anything else of value,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(b) MISREPRESENTATION.—Any person who knowingly and falsely represents himself to be an attorney in any matter arising under Federal immigration laws shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“§ 1546. Immigration and visa fraud

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who knowingly—

“(1) uses any immigration document issued or designed for the use of another;

“(2) forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes any immigration document;

“(3) completes, mails, prepares, presents, signs, or submits any immigration document knowing it to contain any materially false statement or representation;

“(4) secures, possesses, uses, transfers, receives, buys, sells, or distributes any immigration
document knowing it to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, stolen, procured by fraud, or produced or issued without lawful authority;

“(5) adopts or uses a false or fictitious name to evade or to attempt to evade the immigration laws; or

“(6) transfers or furnishes an immigration document to a person without lawful authority for use if such person is not the person for whom the immigration document was issued or designed,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

“(b) MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS.—Any person who, during any 3-year period, knowingly—

“(1) and without lawful authority produces, issues, or transfers 10 or more immigration documents;

“(2) forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes 10 or more immigration documents;

“(3) secures, possesses, uses, buys, sells, or distributes 10 or more immigration documents, knowing the immigration documents to be forged, counterfeited, altered, stolen, falsely made, procured by fraud, or produced or issued without lawful authority; or
“(4) completes, mails, prepares, presents, signs, or submits 10 or more immigration documents knowing the documents to contain any materially false statement or representation,
shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

“(c) IMMIGRATION DOCUMENT MATERIALS.—Any person who knowingly and without lawful authority produces, counterfeits, secures, possesses, or uses any official paper, seal, hologram, image, text, symbol, stamp, engraving, plate, or other material, used to make an immigration document shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

§ 1547. Marriage fraud

“(a) EVASION OR MISREPRESENTATION.—Any person who—

“(1) knowingly enters into a marriage for the purpose of evading any provision of the immigration laws; or

“(2) knowingly misrepresents the existence or circumstances of a marriage—

“(A) in an application or document authorized by the immigration laws; or

“(B) during any immigration proceeding conducted by an administrative adjudicator (in-
including an immigration officer or examiner, a
consular officer, an immigration judge, or a
member of the Board of Immigration Appeals),
shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than
10 years, or both.

“(b) MULTIPLE MARRIAGES.—Any person who—

“(1) knowingly enters into 2 or more marriages
for the purpose of evading any immigration law; or
“(2) knowingly arranges, supports, or facilitates
2 or more marriages designed or intended to evade
any immigration law,
shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than
20 years, or both.

“(c) COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—Any person who
knowingly establishes a commercial enterprise for the pur-
pose of evading any provision of the immigration laws
shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more
than 10 years, or both.

“(d) DURATION OF OFFENSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An offense under sub-
section (a) or (b) continues until the fraudulent na-
ture of the marriage or marriages is discovered by
an immigration officer.

“(2) COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—An offense
under subsection (c) continues until the fraudulent
nature of commercial enterprise is discovered by an immigration officer or other law enforcement officer.

“§ 1548. Attempts and conspiracies

“Any person who attempts or conspires to violate any section of this chapter shall be punished in the same manner as a person who completed a violation of that section.

“§ 1549. Alternative penalties for certain offenses

“(a) TERRORISM.—Any person who violates any section of this chapter—

“(1) knowing that such violation will facilitate an act of international terrorism or domestic terrorism (as those terms are defined in section 2331); or

“(2) with the intent to facilitate an act of international terrorism or domestic terrorism,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 25 years, or both.

“(b) OFFENSE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.—Any person who violates any section of this chapter—

“(1) knowing that such violation will facilitate the commission of any offense against the United States (other than an offense in this chapter) or against any State, which offense is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year; or
“(2) with the intent to facilitate the commission of any offense against the United States (other than an offense in this chapter) or against any State, which offense is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

“§ 1550. Seizure and forfeiture

“(a) Forfeiture.—Any property, real or personal, used to commit or facilitate the commission of a violation of any section of this chapter, the gross proceeds of such violation, and any property traceable to such property or proceeds, shall be subject to forfeiture.

“(b) Applicable Law.—Seizures and forfeitures under this section shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46 relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties as are imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs laws described in section 981(d) shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General.

“§ 1551. Additional jurisdiction

“(a) In General.—Any person who commits an offense under this chapter within the special maritime and
territorial jurisdiction of the United States shall be pun-
ished as provided under this chapter.

“(b) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.—Any per-
son who commits an offense under this chapter outside
the United States shall be punished as provided under this
chapter if—

“(1) the offense involves a United States immi-
gration document (or any document purporting to be
such a document) or any matter, right, or benefit
arising under or authorized by Federal immigration
laws;

“(2) the offense is in or affects foreign com-
merce;

“(3) the offense affects, jeopardizes, or poses a
significant risk to the lawful administration of Fed-
eral immigration laws, or the national security of the
United States;

“(4) the offense is committed to facilitate an
act of international terrorism (as defined in section
2331) or a drug trafficking crime (as defined in sec-
section 929(a)(2)) that affects or would affect the na-
tional security of the United States;

“(5) the offender is a national of the United
States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Im-
migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
1101(a)(22)) or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(20) of such Act); or

“(6) the offender is a stateless person whose habitual residence is in the United States.

§ 1552. Additional venue

“(a) IN GENERAL.—An offense under section 1542 may be prosecuted in—

“(1) any district in which the false statement or representation was made;

“(2) any district in which the passport application was prepared, submitted, mailed, received, processed, or adjudicated; or

“(3) in the case of an application prepared and adjudicated outside the United States, in the district in which the resultant passport was produced.

“(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section limits the venue otherwise available under sections 3237 and 3238.

§ 1553. Definitions

“As used in this chapter:

“(1) The term ‘falsely make’ means to prepare or complete an immigration document with knowledge or in reckless disregard of the fact that the document—
“(A) contains a statement or representation that is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

“(B) has no basis in fact or law; or

“(C) otherwise fails to state a fact which is material to the purpose for which the document was created, designed, or submitted.

“(2) The term a ‘false statement or representation’ includes a personation or an omission.

“(3) The term ‘felony’ means any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than 1 year under the laws of the United States, any State, or a foreign government.

“(4) The term ‘immigration document’—

“(A) means—

“(i) any passport or visa; or

“(ii) any application, petition, affidavit, declaration, attestation, form, identification card, alien registration document, employment authorization document, border crossing card, certificate, permit, order, license, stamp, authorization, grant of authority, or other evidentiary document, arising under or authorized by the immigration laws of the United States; and
“(B) includes any document, photograph, or other piece of evidence attached to or submitted in support of an immigration document.

“(5) The term ‘immigration laws’ includes—

“(A) the laws described in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17));

“(B) the laws relating to the issuance and use of passports; and

“(C) the regulations prescribed under the authority of any law described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(6) The term ‘immigration proceeding’ includes an adjudication, interview, hearing, or review.

“(7) A person does not exercise ‘lawful authority’ if the person abuses or improperly exercises lawful authority the person otherwise holds.

“(8) The term ‘passport’ means a travel document attesting to the identity and nationality of the bearer that is issued under the authority of the Secretary of State, a foreign government, or an international organization; or any instrument purporting to be the same.

“(9) The term ‘produce’ means to make, prepare, assemble, issue, print, authenticate, or alter.
“(10) The term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 1554. Authorized law enforcement activities

“Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under title V of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 933).”.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of chapters in title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 75 and inserting the following:

“75. Passport, visa, and immigration fraud ......................... 1541”.

SEC. 209. INADMISSIBILITY AND REMOVAL FOR PASSPORT AND IMMIGRATION FRAUD OFFENSES.


(1) in subclause (I), by striking “, or” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subclause (II), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by inserting after subclause (II) the following:
“(III) a violation of (or a conspiracy or attempt to violate) any provision of chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code.”

(b) REMOVAL.—Section 237(a)(3)(B)(iii) (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(3)(B)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

“(iii) of a violation of any provision of chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code,”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to proceedings pending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 210. INCARCERATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS.

(a) INSTITUTIONAL REMOVAL PROGRAM.—

(1) CONTINUATION.—The Secretary shall continue to operate the Institutional Removal Program (referred to in this section as the “Program”) or shall develop and implement another program to—

(A) identify removable criminal aliens in Federal and State correctional facilities;

(B) ensure that such aliens are not released into the community; and

(C) remove such aliens from the United States after the completion of their sentences.
(2) Expansion.—The Secretary may extend the scope of the Program to all States.

(b) Authorization for Detention After Completion of State or Local Prison Sentence.—Law enforcement officers of a State or political subdivision of a State may—

(1) hold an illegal alien for a period not to exceed 14 days after the completion of the alien’s State prison sentence to effectuate the transfer of the alien to Federal custody if the alien is removable or not lawfully present in the United States; or

(2) issue a detainer that would allow aliens who have served a State prison sentence to be detained by the State prison until authorized employees of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement can take the alien into custody.

(c) Technology Usage.—Technology, such as videoconferencing, shall be used to the maximum extent practicable to make the Program available in remote locations. Mobile access to Federal databases of aliens, such as IDENT, and live scan technology shall be used to the maximum extent practicable to make these resources available to State and local law enforcement agencies in remote locations.
(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress on the participation of States in the Program and in any other program authorized under subsection (a).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary in each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out the Program.

SEC. 211. ENCOURAGING ALIENS TO DEPART VOLUNTARILY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 240B (8 U.S.C. 1229c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) INSTEAD OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—If an alien is not described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii) or (4) of section 237(a), the Secretary of Homeland Security may permit the alien to voluntarily depart the United States at the alien’s own expense under this subsection instead of being subject to proceedings under section 240.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (3);
(C) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(D) by adding after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) BEFORE THE CONCLUSION OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—If an alien is not described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii) or (4) of section 237(a), the Attorney General may permit the alien to voluntarily depart the United States at the alien’s own expense under this subsection after the initiation of removal proceedings under section 240 and before the conclusion of such proceedings before an immigration judge.”;

(E) in paragraph (3), as redesignated—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) INSTEAD OF REMOVAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), permission to voluntarily depart under paragraph (1) shall not be valid for any period in excess of 120 days. The Secretary may require an alien permitted to voluntarily depart under paragraph (1) to post a voluntary departure bond, to be surrendered upon proof that the alien has departed the United States within the time specified.”;
(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs
(B), (C), and (D) as paragraphs (C), (D),
and (E), respectively;
(iii) by adding after subparagraph (A)
the following:

“(B) BEFORE THE CONCLUSION OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.—Permission to voluntarily depart under paragraph (2) shall not be valid for any period in excess of 60 days, and may be granted only after a finding that the alien has the means to depart the United States and intends to do so. An alien permitted to voluntarily depart under paragraph (2) shall post a voluntary departure bond, in an amount necessary to ensure that the alien will depart, to be surrendered upon proof that the alien has departed the United States within the time specified. An immigration judge may waive the requirement to post a voluntary departure bond in individual cases upon a finding that the alien has presented compelling evidence that the posting of a bond will pose a serious financial hardship and the alien has presented credible evidence that such a bond is unnecessary to guarantee timely departure.”;
(iv) in subparagraph (C), as redesignated, by striking “subparagraphs (C) and (D)(ii)” and inserting “subparagraphs (D) and (E)(ii)”;

(v) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated, by striking “subparagraph (B)” each place that term appears and inserting “subparagraph (C)”;

(vi) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated, by striking “subparagraph (B)” each place that term appears and inserting “subparagraph (C)”;

(F) in paragraph (4), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) and (2)”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “a period exceeding 60 days” and inserting “any period in excess of 45 days”;

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) CONDITIONS ON VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE.—

“(1) VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE AGREEMENT.—

Voluntary departure may only be granted as part of an affirmative agreement by the alien. A voluntary departure agreement under subsection (b) shall in-
clude a waiver of the right to any further motion, appeal, application, petition, or petition for review relating to removal or relief or protection from removal.

“(2) CONCESSIONS BY THE SECRETARY.—In connection with the alien’s agreement to depart voluntarily under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may agree to a reduction in the period of inadmissibility under subparagraph (A) or (B)(i) of section 212(a)(9).

“(3) ADVISALS.—Agreements relating to voluntary departure granted during removal proceedings under section 240, or at the conclusion of such proceedings, shall be presented on the record before the immigration judge. The immigration judge shall advise the alien of the consequences of a voluntary departure agreement before accepting such agreement.

“(4) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH AGREEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an alien agrees to voluntary departure under this section and fails to depart the United States within the time allowed for voluntary departure or fails to comply with any other terms of the agreement (includ-
ing failure to timely post any required bond),
the alien is—

“(i) ineligible for the benefits of the agreement;

“(ii) subject to the penalties described in subsection (d); and

“(iii) subject to an alternate order of removal if voluntary departure was granted under subsection (a)(2) or (b).

“(B) Effect of Filing Timely Appeal.—If, after agreeing to voluntary departure, the alien files a timely appeal of the immigration judge’s decision granting voluntary departure, the alien may pursue the appeal instead of the voluntary departure agreement. Such appeal operates to void the alien’s voluntary departure agreement and the consequences of such agreement, but precludes the alien from another grant of voluntary departure while the alien remains in the United States.

“(5) Voluntary Departure Period Not Affected.—Except as expressly agreed to by the Secretary in writing in the exercise of the Secretary’s discretion before the expiration of the period allowed for voluntary departure, no motion, appeal, applica-
tion, petition, or petition for review shall affect, rein-
state, enjoin, delay, stay, or toll the alien’s obligation
to depart from the United States during the period
agreed to by the alien and the Secretary.”;

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as fol-
lows:

“(d) Penalties for Failure To Depart.—If an
alien is permitted to voluntarily depart under this section
and fails to voluntarily depart from the United States
within the time period specified or otherwise violates the
terms of a voluntary departure agreement, the alien will
be subject to the following penalties:

“(1) Civil Penalty.—The alien shall be liable
for a civil penalty of $3,000. The order allowing vol-
untary departure shall specify the amount of the
penalty, which shall be acknowledged by the alien on
the record. If the Secretary thereafter establishes
that the alien failed to depart voluntarily within the
time allowed, no further procedure will be necessary
to establish the amount of the penalty, and the Sec-
retary may collect the civil penalty at any time
thereafter and by whatever means provided by law.
An alien will be ineligible for any benefits under this
chapter until this civil penalty is paid.
“(2) Ineligibility for relief.—The alien shall be ineligible during the time the alien remains in the United States and for a period of 10 years after the alien’s departure for any further relief under this section and sections 240A, 245, 248, and 249. The order permitting the alien to depart voluntarily shall inform the alien of the penalties under this subsection.

“(3) Reopening.—The alien shall be ineligible to reopen the final order of removal that took effect upon the alien’s failure to depart, or upon the alien’s other violations of the conditions for voluntary departure, during the period described in paragraph (2). This paragraph does not preclude a motion to reopen to seek withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) or protection against torture, if the motion—

“(A) presents material evidence of changed country conditions arising after the date of the order granting voluntary departure in the country to which the alien would be removed; and

“(B) makes a sufficient showing to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the alien is otherwise eligible for such protection.”; and
(5) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) Eligibility.—

“(1) Prior grant of voluntary departure.—An alien shall not be permitted to voluntarily depart under this section if the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General previously permitted the alien to depart voluntarily.

“(2) Rulemaking.—The Secretary may promulgate regulations to limit eligibility or impose additional conditions for voluntary departure under subsection (a)(1) for any class of aliens. The Secretary or Attorney General may by regulation limit eligibility or impose additional conditions for voluntary departure under subsections (a)(2) or (b) of this section for any class or classes of aliens.”; and

(6) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding section 242(a)(2)(D) of this Act, sections 1361, 1651, and 2241 of title 28, United States Code, any other habeas corpus provision, and any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), no court shall have jurisdiction to affect, reinstate, enjoin, delay, stay, or toll the period allowed for voluntary departure under this section.”.
(b) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to provide for the imposition and collection of penalties for failure to depart under section 240B(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229c(d)).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to all orders granting voluntary departure under section 240B of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229c) made on or after the date that is 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(6) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to any petition for review which is filed on or after such date.

SEC. 212. DETERRING ALIENS ORDERED REMOVED FROM REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES UNLAWFULLY.

(a) INADMISSIBLE ALIENS.—Section 212(a)(9)(A) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(9)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “seeks admission within 5 years of the date of such removal (or within 20 years)” and inserting “seeks admission not later
than 5 years after the date of the alien’s removal (or
not later than 20 years after the alien’s removal’’;
and
(2) in clause (ii), by striking “seeks admission
within 10 years of the date of such alien’s departure
or removal (or within 20 years of’’ and inserting
“seeks admission not later than 10 years after the
date of the alien’s departure or removal (or not later
than 20 years after’’).

(b) Bar on Discretionary Relief.—Section 274D
(9 U.S.C. 324d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Commissioner” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Secu-

rity”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) Ineligibility for Relief.—

“(1) In General.—Unless a timely motion to
reopen is granted under section 240(c)(6), an alien
described in subsection (a) shall be ineligible for any
discretionary relief from removal (including cancella-
tion of removal and adjustment of status) during the
time the alien remains in the United States and for
a period of 10 years after the alien’s departure from
the United States.
“(2) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall preclude a motion to reopen to seek withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) or protection against torture, if the motion—

“(A) presents material evidence of changed country conditions arising after the date of the final order of removal in the country to which the alien would be removed; and

“(B) makes a sufficient showing to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the alien is otherwise eligible for such protection.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to aliens who are subject to a final order of removal, whether the removal order was entered before, on, or after such date.

SEC. 213. PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF FIREARMS TO, OR THE POSSESSION OF FIREARMS BY CERTAIN ALIENS.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;
(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(y)(2)” and all that follows and inserting “(y), is in a nonimmigrant classification; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) has been paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5));”;

(2) in subsection (g)(5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(y)(2)” and all that follows and inserting “(y), is in a nonimmigrant classification; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) has been paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5));”.

(3) in subsection (y)—

(A) in the header, by striking “ADMITTED UNDER NONIMMIGRANT VISAS” and inserting “IN A NONIMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:
“(B) the term ‘nonimmigrant classification’ includes all classes of nonimmigrant aliens described in section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)), or otherwise described in the immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of such Act).”;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa” and inserting “is in a nonimmigrant classification”; and

(D) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “Any individual who has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa may receive a waiver from the requirements of subsection (g)(5)” and inserting “Any alien in a nonimmigrant classification may receive a waiver from the requirements of subsection (g)(5)(B)”.

SEC. 214. UNIFORM STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CERTAIN IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND PEONAGE OFFENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3291 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:
§ 3291. Immigration, naturalization, and peonage offenses

“No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for a violation of any section of chapters 69 (relating to nationality and citizenship offenses), 75 (relating to passport, visa, and immigration offenses), or 77 (relating to peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons), for an attempt or conspiracy to violate any such section, for a violation of any criminal provision under section 243, 266, 274, 275, 276, 277, or 278 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1253, 1306, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, and 1328), or for an attempt or conspiracy to violate any such section, unless the indictment is returned or the information filed not later than 10 years after the commission of the offense.”.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for chapter 213 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3291 and inserting the following:

“3291. Immigration, naturalization, and peonage offenses.”.


Section 2709(a)(1) of title 22, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) conduct investigations concerning—

“(A) illegal passport or visa issuance or use;
“(B) identity theft or document fraud affecting or relating to the programs, functions, and authorities of the Department of State;

“(C) violations of chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code; and

“(D) Federal offenses committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (as defined in section 7(9) of title 18, United States Code);”.

SEC. 216. FIELD AGENT ALLOCATION AND BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 (8 U.S.C. 1103) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) MINIMUM NUMBER OF AGENTS IN STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall allocate to each State—

“(A) not fewer than 40 full-time active duty agents of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement to—

“(i) investigate immigration violations; and

“(ii) ensure the departure of all removable aliens; and
“(B) not fewer than 15 full-time active
duty agents of the Bureau of Citizenship and
Immigration Services to carry out immigration
and naturalization adjudication functions.

“(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the
application of paragraph (1) for any State with a
population of less than 2,000,000, as most recently
reported by the Bureau of the Census”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, ap-
propriate background and security checks, as determined
by the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall be completed
and assessed and any suspected or alleged fraud relating
to the granting of any status (including the granting of
adjustment of status), relief, protection from removal, or
other benefit under this Act shall be investigated and re-
solved before the Secretary or the Attorney General may—

“(1) grant or order the grant of adjustment of
status of an alien to that of an alien lawfully admit-
ted for permanent residence;

“(2) grant or order the grant of any other sta-
tus, relief, protection from removal, or other benefit
under the immigration laws; or
“(3) issue any documentation evidencing or related to such grant by the Secretary, the Attorney General, or any court.”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(1) shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 217. DENIAL OF BENEFITS TO TERRORISTS AND CRIMINALS.

(a) In General.—Chapter 4 of title III (8 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 362. CONSTRUCTION.

“(a) In General.—Nothing in this Act or in any other provision of law shall be construed to require the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, or any other authorized head of any Federal agency to grant any application, approve any petition, or grant or continue any status or benefit under the immigration laws by, to, or on behalf of—

“(1) any alien described in subparagraph (A)(i), (A)(iii), (B), or (F) of section 212(a)(3) or subparagraph (A)(i), (A)(iii), or (B) of section 237(a)(4);

“(2) any alien with respect to whom a criminal or other investigation or case is pending that is ma-
terial to the alien’s inadmissibility, deportability, or
eligibility for the status or benefit sought; or

“(3) any alien for whom all law enforcement
checks, as deemed appropriate by such authorized
official, have not been conducted and resolved.

“(b) DENIAL; WITHHOLDING.—An official described
in subsection (a) may deny or withhold (with respect to
an alien described in subsection (a)(1)) or withhold pend-
ing resolution of the investigation, case, or law enforce-
ment checks (with respect to an alien described in para-
graph (2) or (3) of subsection (a)) any such application,
petition, status, or benefit on such basis.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
is amended by inserting after the item relating to section
361 the following:

“Sec. 362. Construction.”.

SEC. 218. STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) Reimbursement for Costs Associated With
Processing Criminal Illegal Aliens.—The Secretary
of Homeland Security shall reimburse States and units of
local government for costs associated with processing un-
documented criminal aliens through the criminal justice
system, including—

(1) indigent defense;

(2) criminal prosecution;

(3) autopsies;
(4) translators and interpreters; and
(5) courts costs.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
(1) PROCESSING CRIMINAL ILLEGAL ALIENS.—
There are authorized to be appropriated $400,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2012 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) COMPENSATION UPON REQUEST.—Section 241(i)(5) (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)) is amended to read as follows:
“(5) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry this subsection—
(A) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2007;
(B) $750,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;
(C) $850,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;
and
(D) $950,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2012.”.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 501 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (8 U.S.C. 1365) is amended by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”.

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SEC. 219. TRANSPORTATION AND PROCESSING OF ILLEGAL

ALIENS APPREHENDED BY STATE AND LOCAL

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Secu-

rity shall provide sufficient transportation and officers to

take illegal aliens apprehended by State and local law en-

forcement officers into custody for processing at a Depart-

ment of Homeland Security detention facility.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There

are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary

to carry out this section.

SEC. 220. STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 287(g) (8 U.S.C.

1357(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the

following: “If such training is provided by a State or

political subdivision of a State to an officer or em-

ployee of such State or political subdivision of a

State, the cost of such training (including applicable

overtime costs) shall be reimbursed by the Secretary

of Homeland Security.”; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the

following: “The cost of any equipment required to be

purchased under such written agreement and nec-

essary to perform the functions under this sub-
section shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 221. REDUCING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND ALIEN SMUGGLING ON TRIBAL LANDS.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may award grants to Indian tribes with lands adjacent to an international border of the United States that have been adversely affected by illegal immigration.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants awarded under subsection (a) may be used for—

(1) law enforcement activities;

(2) health care services;

(3) environmental restoration; and

(4) the preservation of cultural resources.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that—

(1) describes the level of access of Border Patrol agents on tribal lands;
(2) describes the extent to which enforcement of immigration laws may be improved by enhanced access to tribal lands;

(3) contains a strategy for improving such access through cooperation with tribal authorities; and

(4) identifies grants provided by the Department for Indian tribes, either directly or through State or local grants, relating to border security expenses.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out this section.

SEC. 222. ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION.

The Secretary shall conduct a study of—

(1) the effectiveness of alternatives to detention, including electronic monitoring devices and intensive supervision programs, in ensuring alien appearance at court and compliance with removal orders;

(2) the effectiveness of the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program and the costs and benefits of expanding that program to all States; and

(3) other alternatives to detention, including—

(A) release on an order of recognizance;

(B) appearance bonds; and
(C) electronic monitoring devices.

SEC. 223. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 101(a)(43)(P) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)(P)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(i) which either is falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, mutilating, or altering a passport or instrument in violation of section 1543 of title 18, United States Code, or is described in section 1546(a) of such title (relating to document fraud) and (ii)” and inserting “which is described in chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code, and”;

and

(2) by inserting the following: “that is not described in section 1548 of such title (relating to increased penalties), and” after “first offense”.

SEC. 224. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Clarifying Address Reporting Requirements.—Section 265 (8 U.S.C. 1305) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “notify the Attorney General in writing” and inserting “submit written or electronic notification to the Secretary of Homeland Security, in a manner approved by the Secretary,”;
(B) by striking “the Attorney General may require by regulation” and inserting “the Secretary may require”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following: “If the alien is involved in proceedings before an immigration judge or in an administrative appeal of such proceedings, the alien shall submit to the Attorney General the alien’s current address and a telephone number, if any, at which the alien may be contacted.”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Attorney General” each place such term appears and inserting “Secretary”;

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “given to such parent” and inserting “given by such parent”; and

(4) by inserting at the end the following:

“(d) ADDRESS TO BE PROVIDED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary under paragraph (2), an address provided by an alien under this section shall be the alien’s current residential mailing address, and shall not be a post office box or other non-residential mailing address or the address of an attorney, representative, labor organization, or employer.
“(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may provide specific requirements with respect to—

“(A) designated classes of aliens and special circumstances, including aliens who are employed at a remote location; and

“(B) the reporting of address information by aliens who are incarcerated in a Federal, State, or local correctional facility.

“(3) DETENTION.—An alien who is being detained by the Secretary under this Act is not required to report the alien’s current address under this section during the time the alien remains in detention, but shall be required to notify the Secretary of the alien’s address under this section at the time of the alien’s release from detention.

“(e) USE OF MOST RECENT ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE ALIEN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may provide for the appropriate coordination and cross referencing of address information provided by an alien under this section with other information relating to the alien’s address under other Federal programs, including—

“(A) any information pertaining to the alien, which is submitted in any application, pe-
tion, or motion filed under this Act with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Labor;

“(B) any information available to the Attorney General with respect to an alien in a proceeding before an immigration judge or an administrative appeal or judicial review of such proceeding;

“(C) any information collected with respect to nonimmigrant foreign students or exchange program participants under section 641 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1372); and

“(D) any information collected from State or local correctional agencies pursuant to the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

“(2) RELIANCE.—The Secretary may rely on the most recent address provided by the alien under this section or section 264 to send to the alien any notice, form, document, or other matter pertaining to Federal immigration laws, including service of a notice to appear. The Attorney General and the Secretary may rely on the most recent address provided by the alien under section 239(a)(1)(F) to contact the alien about pending removal proceedings.
“(3) OBLIGATION.—The alien's provision of an address for any other purpose under the Federal immigration laws does not excuse the alien’s obligation to submit timely notice of the alien’s address to the Secretary under this section (or to the Attorney General under section 239(a)(1)(F) with respect to an alien in a proceeding before an immigration judge or an administrative appeal of such proceeding).”.

(b) CONFORMING CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.—Chapter 7 of title II (8 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 262(c), by striking “Attorney General” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(2) in section 263(a), by striking “Attorney General” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(3) in section 264—

(A) in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(B) in subsection (f)—

(i) by striking “Attorney General is authorized” and inserting “Secretary of

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Homeland Security and Attorney General are authorized”; and

(ii) by striking “Attorney General or the Service” and inserting “Secretary or the Attorney General”.

(c) Penalties.—Section 266 (8 U.S.C. 1306) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) Failure to Provide Notice of Alien’s Current Address.—

“(1) Criminal penalties.—Any alien or any parent or legal guardian in the United States of any minor alien who fails to notify the Secretary of Homeland Security of the alien’s current address in accordance with section 265 shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

“(2) Effect on Immigration Status.—Any alien who violates section 265 (regardless of whether the alien is punished under paragraph (1)) and does not establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such failure was reasonably excusable or was not willful shall be taken into custody in connection with removal of the alien. If the alien has not been in-
spected or admitted, or if the alien has failed on
more than 1 occasion to submit notice of the alien’s
current address as required under section 265, the
alien may be presumed to be a flight risk. The Sec-
retary or the Attorney General, in considering any
form of relief from removal which may be granted
in the discretion of the Secretary or the Attorney
General, may take into consideration the alien’s fail-
ure to comply with section 265 as a separate nega-
tive factor. If the alien failed to comply with the re-
quirements of section 265 after becoming subject to
a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion,
the alien’s failure shall be considered as a strongly
negative factor with respect to any discretionary mo-
tion for reopening or reconsideration filed by the
alien.”;

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “or a notice
of current address” before “containing statements”; and

(3) in subsections (c) and (d), by striking “At-
torney General” each place it appears and inserting
“Secretary”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
graph (2), the amendments made by this section
shall apply to proceedings initiated on or after the
date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMEND-
MENTS.—The amendments made by paragraphs
(1)(A), (1)(B), (2) and (3) of subsection (a) are ef-
fective as if enacted on March 1, 2003.

SEC. 225. MANDATORY DETENTION FOR ALIENS APPRE-
HENDED AT OR BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on October 1, 2006, an
alien who is attempting to illegally enter the United States
and who is apprehended at a United States port of entry
or along the international land or maritime border of the
United States shall be detained until removed or a final
decision granting admission has been determined, unless
the alien—

(1) is permitted to withdraw an application for
admission under section 235(a)(4) of the Immigra-
tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(a)(4)) and
immediately departs from the United States pursuant
to such section; or

(2) is paroled into the United States by the
Secretary for urgent humanitarian reasons or sig-
nificant public benefit in accordance with section
212(d)(5)(A) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)(A)).
(b) REQUIREMENTS DURING INTERIM PERIOD.—Beginning 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and before October 1, 2006, an alien described in subsection (a) may be released with a notice to appear only if—

(1) the Secretary determines, after conducting all appropriate background and security checks on the alien, that the alien does not pose a national security risk; and

(2) the alien provides a bond of not less than $5,000.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) ASYLUM AND REMOVAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the right of an alien to apply for asylum or for relief or deferral of removal based on a fear of persecution.

(2) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—The mandatory detention requirement in subsection (a) shall not apply to any alien who is a native or citizen of a country in the Western Hemisphere with whose government the United States does not have full diplomatic relations.

(3) DISCRETION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary, in the Secretary’s sole unreviewable discre-
tion, to determine whether an alien described in clause (ii) of section 235(b)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be detained or released after a finding of a credible fear of persecution (as defined in clause (v) of such section).

SEC. 226. REMOVAL OF DRUNK DRIVERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(43)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)(F)) is amended by inserting “, including a third drunk driving conviction, regardless of the States in which the convictions occurred or whether the offenses are classified as misdemeanors or felonies under State or Federal law,” after “offense)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall—

(1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply to convictions entered before, on, or after such date.

SEC. 227. EXPEDITED REMOVAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 238 (8 U.S.C. 1228) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting “EXPEDITED REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL ALIENS”;
(2) in subsection (a), by striking the subsection heading and inserting: “EXPEDITED REMOVAL FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.”;

(3) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection heading and inserting: “REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL ALIENS.”;

(4) in subsection (b), by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may, in the case of an alien described in paragraph (2), determine the deportability of such alien and issue an order of removal pursuant to the procedures set forth in this subsection or section 240.

“(2) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—An alien is described in this paragraph if the alien, whether or not admitted into the United States, was convicted of any criminal offense described in subparagraph (A)(iii), (C), or (D) of section 237(a)(2).”;

(5) in the subsection (c) that relates to presumption of deportability, by striking “convicted of an aggravated felony” and inserting “described in subsection (b)(2)”;

(6) by redesignating the subsection (c) that relates to judicial removal as subsection (d); and
(7) in subsection (d)(5) (as so redesignated), by striking "who is deportable under this Act."

(b) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ALIENS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 235(b)(1)(A)(iii) (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(A)(iii)) is amended—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking "Attorney General" and inserting "Secretary of Homeland Security" each place it appears; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

“(III) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subclauses (I) and (II), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall apply clauses (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph to any alien (other than an alien described in subparagraph (F)) who is not a national of a country contiguous to the United States, who has not been admitted or paroled into the United States, and who is apprehended within 100 miles of an international land border of the United States and within 14 days of entry.”.
(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Section 235(b)(1)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(F)) is amended—

(A) by striking “and who arrives by aircraft at a port of entry” and inserting “and—”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) who arrives by aircraft at a port of entry; or

“(ii) who is present in the United States and arrived in any manner at or between a port of entry.”.

(c) LIMIT ON INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—Section 242(f)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1252(f)(2)) is amended by inserting “or stay, whether temporarily or otherwise,” after “enjoin”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to all aliens apprehended or convicted on or after such date.

SEC. 228. PROTECTING IMMIGRANTS FROM CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS.

(a) IMMIGRANTS.—Section 204(a)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)), is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (A)(i) by striking “Any” and inserting “Except as provided in clause (viii), any”;

(2) in subparagraph (A) by inserting after clause (vii) the following:

“(viii) Clause (i) shall not apply to a citizen of the United States who has been convicted of an offense described in section 101(a)(43)(A), section 101(a)(43)(I), or section 101(a)(43)(K), unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, determines that the citizen poses no risk to the alien with respect to whom a petition described in clause (i) is filed.”; and

(3) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(A) by striking “Any alien” and inserting the following: “(I) Except as provided in subclause (II), any alien”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(II) Subclause (I) shall not apply in the case of an alien admitted for permanent residence who has been convicted of an offense described in section 101(a)(43)(A), section 101(a)(43)(I), or section 101(a)(43)(K), unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, determines that the alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence poses no risk
to the alien with respect to whom a petition described in subclause (I) is filed.”.

(b) NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 101(a)(15)(K) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)), is amended by inserting “(other than a citizen described in section 204(a)(1)(A)(viii))” after “citizen of the United States” each place that phrase appears.

SEC. 229. LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF STATES AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND TRANSFER TO FEDERAL CUSTODY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 240C the following new section:

“SEC. 240D. LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF STATES AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND TRANSFER OF ALIENS TO FEDERAL CUSTODY.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, law enforcement personnel of a State or a political subdivision of a State have the inherent authority of a sovereign entity to investigate, apprehend, arrest, detain, or transfer to Federal custody (including the transportation across State lines to detention centers) an alien for the purpose of assisting in the enforcement of the criminal provisions of the immigration laws of the United States in the normal course of carrying out the law en-
forcement duties of such personnel. This State authority has never been displaced or preempted by a Federal law.

“(b) Construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require law enforcement personnel of a State or a political subdivision to assist in the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States.

“(c) Transfer.—If the head of a law enforcement entity of a State (or, if appropriate, a political subdivision of the State) exercising authority with respect to the apprehension or arrest of an alien submits a request to the Secretary of Homeland Security that the alien be taken into Federal custody, the Secretary of Homeland Security—

“(1) shall—

“(A) deem the request to include the inquiry to verify immigration status described in section 642(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373(c)), and expeditiously inform the requesting entity whether such individual is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States or is otherwise lawfully present in the United States; and

“(B) if the individual is an alien who is not lawfully admitted to the United States or other-
wise is not lawfully present in the United States, either—

“(i) not later than 72 hours after the conclusion of the State charging process or dismissal process, or if no State charging or dismissal process is required, not later than 72 hours after the illegal alien is apprehended, take the illegal alien into the custody of the Federal Government; or

“(ii) request that the relevant State or local law enforcement agency temporarily detain or transport the alien to a location for transfer to Federal custody; and

“(2) shall designate at least 1 Federal, State, or local prison or jail or a private contracted prison or detention facility within each State as the central facility for that State to transfer custody of aliens to the Department of Homeland Security.

“(d) Reimbursement.—

“(1) In general.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall reimburse a State or a political subdivision of a State for expenses, as verified by the Secretary of Homeland Security, incurred by the State or political subdivision in the detention and
transportation of an alien as described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (e)(1).

“(2) COST COMPUTATION.—Compensation provided for costs incurred under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (e)(1) shall be—

“(A) the product of—

“(i) the average daily cost of incarceration of a prisoner in the relevant State, as determined by the chief executive officer of a State (or, as appropriate, a political subdivision of the State); multiplied by

“(ii) the number of days that the alien was in the custody of the State or political subdivision; plus

“(B) the cost of transporting the alien from the point of apprehension or arrest to the location of detention, and if the location of detention and of custody transfer are different, to the custody transfer point; plus

“(C) The cost of uncompensated emergency medical care provided to a detained alien during the period between the time of transmittal of the request described in subsection (e) and the time of transfer into Federal custody.
“(e) Requirement for Appropriate Security.—
The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that aliens incarcerated in a Federal facility pursuant to this subsection are held in facilities which provide an appropriate level of security, and that, where practicable, aliens detained solely for civil violations of Federal immigration law are separated within a facility or facilities.

“(f) Requirement for Schedule.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a regular circuit and schedule for the prompt transportation of apprehended aliens from the custody of those States and political subdivisions of States which routinely submit requests described in subsection (e) into Federal custody.

“(g) Authority for Contracts.—
“(1) In general.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with appropriate State and local law enforcement and detention agencies to implement this section.

“(2) Determination by Secretary.—Prior to entering into a contract or cooperative agreement with a State or political subdivision of a State under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall determine whether the State, or where appropriate, the political sub-
division in which the agencies are located has in place any formal or informal policy that violates section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373). The Secretary shall not allocate any of the funds made available under this section to any State or political subdivision that has in place a policy that violates such section.”.

(b) Authorization of Appropriations for the Detention and Transportation to Federal Custody of Aliens Not Lawfully Present.—There are authorized to be appropriated $850,000,000 for fiscal year 2007 and each subsequent fiscal year for the detention and removal of aliens not lawfully present in the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

SEC. 230. LISTING OF IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS IN THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER DATABASE.

(a) Provision of Information to the National Crime Information Center.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the head of the National Crime Information Center...
Center of the Department of Justice the information
that the Secretary has or maintains related to any
alien—

(A) against whom a final order of removal
has been issued;

(B) who enters into a voluntary departure
agreement, or is granted voluntary departure by
an immigration judge, whose period for depar-
ture has expired under subsection (a)(3) of sec-
tion 240B of the Immigration and Nationality
Act (8 U.S.C. 1229c) (as amended by section
211(a)(1)(C)), subsection (b)(2) of such section
240B, or who has violated a condition of a vol-
untary departure agreement under such section
240B;

(C) whom a Federal immigration officer
has confirmed to be unlawfully present in the
United States; or

(D) whose visa has been revoked.

(2) REMOVAL OF INFORMATION.—The head of
the National Crime Information Center should
promptly remove any information provided by the
Secretary under paragraph (1) related to an alien
who is granted lawful authority to enter or remain
legally in the United States.
(3) Procedure for removal of erroneous information.—The Secretary, in consultation with the head of the National Crime Information Center of the Department of Justice, shall develop and implement a procedure by which an alien may petition the Secretary or head of the National Crime Information Center, as appropriate, to remove any erroneous information provided by the Secretary under paragraph (1) related to such alien. Under such procedures, failure by the alien to receive notice of a violation of the immigration laws shall not constitute cause for removing information provided by the Secretary under paragraph (1) related to such alien, unless such information is erroneous. Notwithstanding the 180 time period set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide the information required under paragraph (1) until the procedures required by this paragraph are developed and implemented.

(b) Inclusion of Information in the National Crime Information Center Database.—Section 534(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and
(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the follow-
lowing new paragraph:

“(4) acquire, collect, classify, and preserve
records of violations of the immigration laws of the
United States; and”.

SEC. 231. LAUNDERING OF MONETARY INSTRUMENTS.

Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States
Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “section 1590 (relating to traf-
ficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary
servitude, or forced labor),” after “section 1363 (re-
lating to destruction of property within the special
maritime and territorial jurisdiction),”; and

(2) by inserting “section 274(a) of the Immi-
gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.1324(a)) (re-
lating to bringing in and harboring certain aliens),”
after “section 590 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19
U.S.C. 1590) (relating to aviation smuggling),”.

SEC. 232. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, any amendment made
by this title, or the application of such provision or amend-
ment to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid
for any reason, the remainder of this title, the amend-
ments made by this title, and the application of the provi-
sions of such to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected by such holding.

**TITLE III—UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS**

**SEC. 301. UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.**

(a) In General.—Section 274A (8 U.S.C. 1324a) is amended to read as follows:

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“SEC. 274A. UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.

“(a) Making Employment of Unauthorized Aliens Unlawful.—

“(1) In General.—It is unlawful for an employer—

“(A) to hire, or to recruit or refer for a fee, an alien for employment in the United States knowing, or with reason to know, that the alien is an unauthorized alien with respect to such employment; or

“(B) to hire, or to recruit or refer for a fee, for employment in the United States an individual unless such employer meets the requirements of subsections (c) and (d).

“(2) Continuing Employment.—It is unlawful for an employer, after lawfully hiring an alien for employment, to continue to employ the alien in the United States knowing or with reason to know that
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the alien is (or has become) an unauthorized alien
with respect to such employment.

“(3) USE OF LABOR THROUGH CONTRACT.—In
this section, an employer who uses a contract, sub-
contract, or exchange, entered into, renegotiated, or
extended after the date of the enactment of the Se-
curing America’s Borders Act, to obtain the labor of
an alien in the United States knowing, or with rea-
son to know, that the alien is an unauthorized alien
with respect to performing such labor, shall be con-
sidered to have hired the alien for employment in
the United States in violation of paragraph (1)(A).

“(4) REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION OF UNLAW-
FUL HIRING.—If the Secretary determines that an
employer has hired more than 10 unauthorized
aliens during a calendar year, a rebuttable presump-
tion is created for the purpose of a civil enforcement
proceeding, that the employer knew or had reason to
know that such aliens were unauthorized.

“(5) DEFENSE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
graph (B), an employer that establishes that
the employer has complied in good faith with
the requirements of subsections (c) and (d) has
established an affirmative defense that the em-

ployer has not violated paragraph (1)(A) with respect to such hiring, recruiting, or referral.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Until the date that an employer is required to participate in the Electronic Employment Verification System under subsection (d) or is permitted to participate in such System on a voluntary basis, the employer may establish an affirmative defense under subparagraph (A) without a showing of compliance with subsection (d).

“(b) ORDER OF INTERNAL REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE CERTIFICATION.—If the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe that an employer has failed to comply with this section, the Secretary is authorized, at any time, to require that the employer certify that the employer is in compliance with this section, or has instituted a program to come into compliance.

“(2) CONTENT OF CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date an employer receives a request for a certification under paragraph (1) the chief executive officer or similar official of the employer shall certify under penalty of perjury that—
“(A) the employer is in compliance with the requirements of subsections (c) and (d); or
“(B) that the employer has instituted a program to come into compliance with such requirements.
“(3) EXTENSION.—The 60-day period referred to in paragraph (2), may be extended by the Secretary for good cause, at the request of the employer.
“(4) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary is authorized to publish in the Federal Register standards or methods for certification and for specific record keeping practices with respect to such certification, and procedures for the audit of any records related to such certification.
“(c) DOCUMENT VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—An employer hiring, or recruiting or referring for a fee, an individual for employment in the United States shall take all reasonable steps to verify that the individual is eligible for such employment. Such steps shall include meeting the requirements of subsection (d) and the following paragraphs:
“(1) ATTESTATION BY EMPLOYER.—
“(A) REQUIREMENTS.—
“(i) IN GENERAL.—The employer shall attest, under penalty of perjury and on a form prescribed by the Secretary, that the employer has verified the identity and eligibility for employment of the individual by examining—

“(I) a document described in subparagraph (B); or

“(II) a document described in subparagraph (C) and a document described in subparagraph (D).

“(ii) SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS.—An attestation required by clause (i) may be manifested by a handwritten or electronic signature.

“(iii) STANDARDS FOR EXAMINATION.—An employer has complied with the requirement of this paragraph with respect to examination of documentation if, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable person would conclude that the document examined is genuine and establishes the individual’s identity and eligibility for employment in the United States.
“(iv) Requirements for Employment Eligibility System Participants.—A participant in the Electronic Employment Verification System established under subsection (d), regardless of whether such participation is voluntary or mandatory, shall be permitted to utilize any technology that is consistent with this section and with any regulation or guidance from the Secretary to streamline the procedures to comply with the attestation requirement, and to comply with the employment eligibility verification requirements contained in this section.

“(B) Documents Establishing Both Employment Eligibility and Identity.—A document described in this subparagraph is an individual’s—

“(i) United States passport; or

“(ii) permanent resident card or other document designated by the Secretary, if the document—

“(I) contains a photograph of the individual and such other personal identifying information relating to the
individual that the Secretary pro-
scribes in regulations is sufficient for
the purposes of this subparagraph;
“(II) is evidence of eligibility for
employment in the United States; and
“(III) contains security features
to make the document resistant to
tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudu-
lent use.
“(C) DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING EMPLOY-
MENT ELIGIBILITY.—A document described in
this subparagraph is an individual’s—
“(i) social security account number
card issued by the Commissioner of Social
Security (other than a card which specifies
on its face that the issuance of the card
does not authorize employment in the
United States); or
“(ii) any other documents evidencing
eligibility of employment in the United
States, if—
“(I) the Secretary has published
a notice in the Federal Register stat-
ing that such document is acceptable
for purposes of this subparagraph; and

“(II) contains security features to make the document resistant to tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudulent use.

“(D) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUAL.—A document described in this subparagraph is an individual’s—

“(i) driver’s license or identity card issued by a State, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or an outlying possession of the United States that complies with the requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (division B of Public Law 109–13; 119 Stat. 302);

“(ii) driver’s license or identity card issued by a State, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or an outlying possession of the United States that is not in compliance with the requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005, if the license or identity card—
“(I) is not required by the Secretary to comply with such requirements; and

“(II) contains the individual’s photograph or information, including the individual’s name, date of birth, gender, and address; and

“(iii) identification card issued by a Federal agency or department, including a branch of the Armed Forces, or an agency, department, or entity of a State, or a Native American tribal document, provided that such card or document—

“(I) contains the individual’s photograph or information including the individual’s name, date of birth, gender, eye color, and address; and

“(II) contains security features to make the card resistant to tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudulent use; or

“(iv) in the case of an individual who is under 16 years of age who is unable to present a document described in clause (i),
(ii), or (iii) a document of personal identity of such other type that—

“(I) the Secretary determines is a reliable means of identification; and

“(II) contains security features to make the document resistant to tampering, counterfeiting, and fraudulent use.

“(E) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—

“(i) AUTHORITY.—If the Secretary finds that a document or class of documents described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) is not reliable to establish identity or eligibility for employment (as the case may be) or is being used fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary is authorized to prohibit, or impose conditions, on the use of such document or class of documents for purposes of this subsection.

“(ii) REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall publish notice of any findings under clause (i) in the Federal Register.

“(2) ATTESTATION OF EMPLOYEE.—
“(A) Requirements.—

“(i) In general.—The individual shall attest, under penalty of perjury on the form prescribed by the Secretary, that the individual is a national of the United States, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an alien who is authorized under this Act or by the Secretary to be hired, recruited or referred for a fee, in the United States.

“(ii) Signature for examination.—An attestation required by clause (i) may be manifested by a handwritten or electronic signature.

“(B) Penalties.—An individual who falsely represents that the individual is eligible for employment in the United States in an attestation required by subparagraph (A) shall, for each such violation, be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000, a term of imprisonment not to exceed 3 years, or both.

“(3) Retention of attestation.—An employer shall retain a paper, microfiche, microfilm, or electronic version of an attestation submitted under paragraph (1) or (2) for an individual and make
such attestations available for inspection by an offi-
cer of the Department of Homeland Security, any
other person designated by the Secretary, the Spe-
cial Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Em-
ployment Practices of the Department of Justice, or
the Secretary of Labor during a period beginning on
the date of the hiring, or recruiting or referring for
a fee, of the individual and ending—

“(A) in the case of the recruiting or refer-
rnal for a fee (without hiring) of an individual,
7 years after the date of the recruiting or refer-
rnal; or

“(B) in the case of the hiring of an indi-
vidual the later of—

“(i) 7 years after the date of such hir-
ing;

“(ii) 1 year after the date the individ-
ual’s employment is terminated; or

“(iii) in the case of an employer or
class of employers, a period that is less
than the applicable period described in
clause (i) or (ii) if the Secretary reduces
such period for such employer or class of
employers.
“(4) Document retention and record keeping requirements.—

“(A) Retention of documents.—An employer shall retain, for the applicable period described in paragraph (3), the following documents:

“(i) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the employer shall copy all documents presented by an individual pursuant to this subsection and shall retain paper, microfiche, microfilm, or electronic copies of such documents. Such copies shall reflect the signature of the employer and the individual and the date of receipt of such documents.

“(ii) Use of retained documents.—An employer shall use copies retained under clause (i) only for the purposes of complying with the requirements of this subsection, except as otherwise permitted under law.

“(B) Retention of social security correspondence.—The employer shall maintain records related to an individual of any no-match notice from the Commissioner of Social...
Security regarding the individual’s name or corresponding social security account number and the steps taken to resolve each issue described in the no-match notice.

“(C) Retention of clarification documents.—The employer shall maintain records of any actions and copies of any correspondence or action taken by the employer to clarify or resolve any issue that raises reasonable doubt as to the validity of the individual’s identity or eligibility for employment in the United States.

“(D) Retention of other records.—The Secretary may require that an employer retain copies of additional records related to the individual for the purposes of this section.

“(5) Penalties.—An employer that fails to comply with the requirement of this subsection shall be subject to the penalties described in subsection (c)(4)(B).

“(6) No authorization of national identification cards.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize, directly or indirectly, the issuance, use, or establishment of a national identification card.
“(d) Electronic Employment Verification System.—

“(1) Requirement for System.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall implement an Electronic Employment Verification System (referred to in this subsection as the ‘System’) as described in this subsection.

“(2) Management of System.—

“(A) In general.—The Secretary shall, through the System—

“(i) provide a response to an inquiry made by an employer through the Internet or other electronic media or over a telephone line regarding an individual’s identity and eligibility for employment in the United States;

“(ii) establish a set of codes to be provided through the System to verify such identity and authorization; and

“(iii) maintain a record of each such inquiry and the information and codes provided in response to such inquiry.

“(B) Initial response.—Not later than 3 days after an employer submits an inquiry to
the System regarding an individual, the Secretary shall provide, through the System, to the employer—

“(i) if the System is able to confirm the individual’s identity and eligibility for employment in the United States, a confirmation notice, including the appropriate codes on such confirmation notice; or

“(ii) if the System is unable to confirm the individual’s identity or eligibility for employment in the United States, a tentative nonconfirmation notice, including the appropriate codes for such nonconfirmation notice.

“(C) VERIFICATION PROCESS IN CASE OF A TENTATIVE NONCONFIRMATION NOTICE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a tentative nonconfirmation notice is issued under sub-paragraph (B)(ii), not later than 10 days after the date an individual submits information to contest such notice under paragraph (7)(C)(ii)(III), the Secretary, through the System, shall issue a final confirmation notice or a final nonconfirmation notice.
notice to the employer, including the appropriate codes for such notice.

“(ii) Development of Process.—
The Secretary shall consult with the Commissioner of Social Security to develop a verification process to be used to provide a final confirmation notice or a final nonconfirmation notice under clause (i).

“(D) Design and Operation of System.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall design and operate the System—

“(i) to maximize reliability and ease of use by employers in a manner that protects and maintains the privacy and security of the information maintained in the System;

“(ii) to respond to each inquiry made by an employer; and

“(iii) to track and record any occurrence when the System is unable to receive such an inquiry;

“(iv) to include appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards
to prevent unauthorized disclosure of personal information;

“(v) to allow for monitoring of the use of the System and provide an audit capability; and

“(vi) to have reasonable safeguards, developed in consultation with the Attorney General, to prevent employers from engaging in unlawful discriminatory practices, based on national origin or citizenship status.

“(E) Responsibilities of the Commissioner of Social Security.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall establish a reliable, secure method to provide through the System, within the time periods required by subparagraphs (B) and (C)—

“(i) a determination of whether the name and social security account number provided in an inquiry by an employer match such information maintained by the Commissioner in order to confirm the validity of the information provided;
“(ii) a determination of whether such social security account number was issued to the named individual;

“(iii) determination of whether such social security account number is valid for employment in the United States; and

“(iv) a confirmation notice or a non-confirmation notice under subparagraph (B) or (C), in a manner that ensures that other information maintained by the Commissioner is not disclosed or released to employers through the System.

“(F) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall establish a reliable, secure method to provide through the System, within the time periods required by subparagraphs (B) and (C)—

“(i) a determination of whether the name and alien identification or authorization number provided in an inquiry by an employer match such information maintained by the Secretary in order to confirm the validity of the information provided;
“(ii) a determination of whether such number was issued to the named individual;

“(iii) a determination of whether the individual is authorized to be employed in the United States; and

“(iv) any other related information that the Secretary may require.

“(G) Updating Information.—The Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary shall update the information maintained in the System in a manner that promotes maximum accuracy and shall provide a process for the prompt correction of erroneous information.

“(3) Requirements for Participation.—Except as provided in paragraphs (4) and (5), the Secretary shall require employers to participate in the System as follows:

“(A) Critical Employers.—

“(i) Required Participation.—As of the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Securing America’s Borders Act, the Secretary shall require any employer or class of employers to participate in the System, with respect to em-
ployees hired by the employer prior to, on, or after such date of enactment, if the Secretary determines, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, such employer or class of employer is—

“(I) part of the critical infrastructure of the United States; or

“(II) directly related to the national security or homeland security of the United States.

“(ii) DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATION.—As of the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Securing America’s Borders Act, the Secretary may require additional any employer or class of employers to participate in the System with respect to employees hired on or after such date if the Secretary designates such employer or class of employers, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, as a critical employer based on immigration enforcement or homeland security needs.

“(B) LARGE EMPLOYERS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the
Securing America’s Borders Act, Secretary shall require an employer with more than 5,000 employees in the United States to participate in the System, with respect to all employees hired by the employer after the date the Secretary requires such participation.

“(C) Mid-sized Employers.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Securing America’s Borders Act, the Secretary shall require an employer with less than 5,000 employees and with more than 1,000 employees in the United States to participate in the System, with respect to all employees hired by the employer after the date the Secretary requires such participation.

“(D) Small Employers.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the Securing America’s Borders Act, the Secretary shall require all employers with less than 1,000 employees and with more than 250 employees in the United States to participate in the System, with respect to all employees hired by the employer after the date the Secretary requires such participation.
“(E) REMAINING EMPLOYERS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Securing America’s Borders Act, the Secretary shall require all employers in the United States to participate in the System, with respect to all employees hired by an employer after the date the Secretary requires such participation.

“(F) REQUIREMENT TO PUBLISH.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the requirements for participation in the System as described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) prior to the effective date of such requirements.

“(4) OTHER PARTICIPATION IN SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Secretary has the authority, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion—

“(A) to permit any employer that is not required to participate in the System under paragraph (3) to participate in the System on a voluntary basis; and

“(B) to require any employer that is required to participate in the System under paragraph (3) with respect to newly hired employees
to participate in the System with respect to all employees hired by the employer prior to, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Securing America’s Borders Act, if the Secretary has reasonable causes to believe that the employer has engaged in violations of the immigration laws.

“(5) WAIVER.—The Secretary is authorized to waive or delay the participation requirements of paragraph (3) respect to any employer or class of employers if the Secretary provides notice to Congress of such waiver prior to the date such waiver is granted.

“(6) CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE.—If an employer is required to participate in the System and fails to comply with the requirements of the System with respect to an individual—

“(A) such failure shall be treated as a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of this section with respect to such individual; and

“(B) a rebuttable presumption is created that the employer has violated subsection (a)(1)(A) of this section, however such presumption may not apply to a prosecution under subsection (f)(1).
“(7) System requirements.—

“(A) In general.—An employer that participates in the System shall, with respect to the hiring, or recruiting or referring for a fee, any individual for employment in the United States, shall—

“(i) obtain from the individual and record on the form designated by the Secretary—

“(I) the individual’s social security account number; and

“(II) in the case of an individual who does not attest that the individual is a national of the United States under subsection (c)(2), such identification or authorization number that the Secretary shall require; and

“(ii) retain the original of such form and make such form available for inspection for the periods and in the manner described in subsection (c)(3).

“(B) Seeking verification.—The employer shall submit an inquiry through the System to seek confirmation of the individual’s
identity and eligibility for employment in the
United States—

“(i) not later than 3 working days (or
such other reasonable time as may be spec-
ified by the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
rit y) after the date of the hiring, or re-
cruiting or referring for a fee, of the indi-
vidual (as the case may be); or

“(ii) in the case of an employee hired
prior to the date of enactment of the Se-
curing America’s Borders Act, at such
time as the Secretary shall specify.

“(C) CONFIRMATION OR NONCONFIRMA-
TION.—

“(i) CONFIRMATION UPON INITIAL IN-
QUIRY.—If an employer receives a con-
firmation notice under paragraph (2)(B)(i)
for an individual, the employer shall
record, on the form specified by the Sec-
retary, the appropriate code provided in
such notice.

“(ii) NONCONFIRMATION AND
VERIFICATION.—

“(I) NONCONFIRMATION.—If an
employer receives a tentative noncon-
firmation notice under paragraph (2)(B)(ii) for an individual, the em-
ployer shall inform such individual of the issuances of such notice in writing and the individual may contest such nonconfirmation notice.

“(II) NO CONTEST.—If the indi-
vidual does not contest the tentative nonconfirmation notice under sub-
clause (I) within 10 days of receiving notice from the individual’s employer, the notice shall become final and the employer shall record on the form specified by the Secretary, the appro-
priate code provided in the noncon-
firmation notice.

“(III) CONTEST.—If the indi-
vidual contests the tentative noncon-
firmation notice under subclause (I), the individual shall submit appro-
priate information to contest such no-
tice to the System within 10 days of receiving notice from the individual’s employer and shall utilize the
verification process developed under paragraph (2)(C)(ii).

“(IV) Effective Period of Tentative Nonconfirmation.—A tentative nonconfirmation notice shall remain in effect until a final such notice becomes final under clause (II) or a final confirmation notice or final nonconfirmation notice is issued by the System.

“(V) Prohibition on Termination.—An employer may not terminate the employment of an individual based on a tentative nonconfirmation notice until such notice becomes final under clause (II) or a final nonconfirmation notice is issued for the individual by the System. Nothing in this clause shall apply to a termination of employment for any reason other than because of such a failure.

“(VI) Recording of Conclusion on Form.—If a final confirmation or nonconfirmation is provided by
the System regarding an individual, the employer shall record on the form designated by the Secretary the appropriate code that is provided under the System to indicate a confirmation or nonconfirmation of the identity and employment eligibility of the individual.

“(D) CONSEQUENCES OF NONCONFIRMATION.—

“(i) TERMINATION OF CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT.—If the employer has received a final nonconfirmation regarding an individual, the employer shall terminate the employment, recruitment, or referral of the individual. Such employer shall provide to the Secretary any information relating to the none confirmed individual that the Secretary determines would assist the Secretary in enforcing or administering the immigration laws. If the employer continues to employ, recruit, or refer the individual after receiving final nonconfirmation, a rebuttable presumption is created that the employer has violated subsections
(a)(1)(A) and (a)(2). Such presumption may not apply to a prosecution under subsection (f)(1).

“(8) Protection from Liability.—No employer that participates in the System shall be liable under any law for any employment-related action taken with respect to an individual in good faith reliance on information provided by the System.

“(9) Limitation on Use of the System.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit or allow any department, bureau, or other agency of the United States to utilize any information, database, or other records used in the System for any purpose other than as provided for under this subsection.

“(10) Modification Authority.—The Secretary, after notice is submitted to Congress and provided to the public in the Federal Register, is authorized to modify the requirements of this subsection, including requirements with respect to completion of forms, method of storage, attestations, copying of documents, signatures, methods of transmitting information, and other operational and tech-
technical aspects to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and
security of the System.

“(11) FEES.—The Secretary is authorized to
require any employer participating in the System to
pay a fee or fees for such participation. The fees
may be set at a level that will recover the full cost
of providing the System to all participants. The fees
shall be deposited and remain available as provided
in subsection (m) and (n) of section 286 and the
System is providing an immigration adjudication
and naturalization service for purposes of section
286(n).

“(12) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after
the date of the enactment of the Securing America’s
Borders Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress
a report on the capacity, systems integrity, and ac-
curacy of the System.

“(e) COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—The
Secretary shall establish procedures—

“(A) for individuals and entities to file
complaints regarding potential violations of sub-
section (a);
“(B) for the investigation of those complaints that the Secretary deems it appropriate to investigate; and

“(C) for the investigation of such other violations of subsection (a), as the Secretary determines are appropriate.

“(2) AUTHORITY IN INVESTIGATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting investigations and hearings under this subsection, officers and employees of the Department of Homeland Security—

“(i) shall have reasonable access to examine evidence of any employer being investigated; and

“(ii) if designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, may compel by subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence at any designated place in an investigation or case under this subsection.

“(B) FAILURE TO COOPERATE.—In case of refusal to obey a subpoena lawfully issued under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary may request that the Attorney General apply in an appropriate district court of the United States
for an order requiring compliance with such subpoena, and any failure to obey such order may be punished by such court as contempt.

“(C) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—The Secretary of Labor shall have the investigative authority provided under section 11(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 211(a)) to ensure compliance with the provisions of this title, or any regulation or order issued under this title.

“(3) COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES.—

“(A) PRE-PENALTY NOTICE.—If the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe that there has been a violation of a requirement of this section and determines that further proceedings related to such violation are warranted, the Secretary shall issue to the employer concerned a written notice of the Secretary’s intention to issue a claim for a fine or other penalty. Such notice shall—

“(i) describe the violation;

“(ii) specify the laws and regulations allegedly violated;

“(iii) disclose the material facts which establish the alleged violation; and
“(iv) inform such employer that the employer shall have a reasonable opportunity to make representations as to why a claim for a monetary or other penalty should not be imposed.

“(B) Remission or mitigation of penalties.—

“(i) Petition by employer.—Whenever any employer receives written notice of a fine or other penalty in accordance with subparagraph (A), the employer may file within 30 days from receipt of such notice, with the Secretary a petition for the remission or mitigation of such fine or penalty, or a petition for termination of the proceedings. The petition may include any relevant evidence or proffer of evidence the employer wishes to present, and shall be filed and considered in accordance with procedures to be established by the Secretary.

“(ii) Review by Secretary.—If the Secretary finds that such fine or other penalty was incurred erroneously, or finds the existence of such mitigating cir-
cumstances as to justify the remission or mitigation of such fine or penalty, the Secretary may remit or mitigate such fine or other penalty on the terms and conditions as the Secretary determines are reasonable and just, or order termination of any proceedings related to the notice. Such mitigating circumstances may include good faith compliance and participation in, or agreement to participate in, the System, if not otherwise required.

“(iii) APPLICABILITY.—This subparagraph may not apply to an employer that has or is engaged in a pattern or practice of violations of paragraph (1)(A), (1)(B), or (2) of subsection (a) or of any other requirements of this section.

“(C) PENALTY CLAIM.—After considering evidence and representations offered by the employer pursuant to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall determine whether there was a violation and promptly issue a written final determination setting forth the findings of fact and conclusions of law on which the determination is based and the appropriate penalty.
“(4) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

“(A) HIRING OR CONTINUING TO EMPLOY UNAUTHORIZED ALIENS.—Any employer that violates any provision of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of subsection (a) shall pay civil penalties as follows:

“(i) Pay a civil penalty of not less than $500 and not more than $4,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to each such violation.

“(ii) If the employer has previously been fined 1 time under this subparagraph, pay a civil penalty of not less than $4,000 and not more than $10,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to each such violation.

“(iii) If the employer has previously been fined more than 1 time under this subparagraph or has failed to comply with a previously issued and final order related to any such provision, pay a civil penalty of not less than $6,000 and not more than $20,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to each such violation.
“(B) RECORD KEEPING OR VERIFICATION PRACTICES.—Any employer that violates or fails to comply with the requirements of the subsection (b), (c), and (d), shall pay a civil penalty as follows:

“(i) Pay a civil penalty of not less than $200 and not more than $2,000 for each such violation.

“(ii) If the employer has previously been fined 1 time under this subparagraph, pay a civil penalty of not less than $400 and not more than $4,000 for each such violation.

“(iii) If the employer has previously been fined more than 1 time under this subparagraph or has failed to comply with a previously issued and final order related to such requirements, pay a civil penalty of $6,000 for each such violation.

“(C) OTHER PENALTIES.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary may impose additional penalties for violations, including cease and desist orders, specially designed compliance plans to prevent further violations, suspended fines to take effect in
the event of a further violation, and in appropriate cases, the civil penalty described in subsection (g)(2).

“(D) REDUCTION OF PENALTIES.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), the Secretary is authorized to reduce or mitigate penalties imposed upon employers, based upon factors including the employer’s hiring volume, compliance history, good-faith implementation of a compliance program, participation in a temporary worker program, and voluntary disclosure of violations of this subsection to the Secretary.

“(E) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—All penalties in this section may be adjusted every 4 years to account for inflation, as provided by law.

“(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An employer adversely affected by a final determination may, within 45 days after the date the final determination is issued, file a petition in the Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit for review of the order. The filing of a petition as provided in this paragraph shall stay the Secretary’s determination until entry of judgment by the court. The burden shall be on the em-
ployer to show that the final determination was not supported by substantial evidence. The Secretary is authorized to require that the petitioner provide, prior to filing for review, security for payment of fines and penalties through bond or other guarantee of payment acceptable to the Secretary.

“(6) Enforcement of Orders.—If an employer fails to comply with a final determination issued against that employer under this subsection, and the final determination is not subject to review as provided in paragraph (5), the Attorney General may file suit to enforce compliance with the final determination in any appropriate district court of the United States. In any such suit, the validity and appropriateness of the final determination shall not be subject to review.

“(f) Criminal Penalties and Injunctions for Pattern or Practice Violations.—

“(1) Criminal Penalty.—An employer that engages in a pattern or practice of knowing violations of subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(2) shall be fined not more than $20,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to whom such a violation occurs, imprisoned for not more than 6 months for the entire pattern or practice, or both.
“(2) Enjoining of Pattern or Practice Violations.—If the Secretary or the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that an employer is engaged in a pattern or practice of employment, recruitment, or referral in violation of paragraph (1)(A) or (2) of subsection (a), the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States requesting such relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the employer, as the Secretary deems necessary.

“(g) Prohibition of Indemnity Bonds.—

“(1) Prohibition.—It is unlawful for an employer, in the hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee, of an individual, to require the individual to post a bond or security, to pay or agree to pay an amount, or otherwise to provide a financial guarantee or indemnity, against any potential liability arising under this section relating to such hiring, recruiting, or referring of the individual.

“(2) Civil Penalty.—Any employer which is determined, after notice and opportunity for mitigation of the monetary penalty under subsection (e), to have violated paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty of $10,000 for each vio-
lation and to an administrative order requiring the
return of any amounts received in violation of such
paragraph to the employee or, if the employee can-
not be located, to the Employer Compliance Fund
established under section 286(w).
“(h) Prohibition on Award of Government
Contracts, Grants, and Agreements.—
“(1) Employers with no contracts,
grants or agreements.—
“(A) In General.—If an employer who
does not hold a Federal contract, grant, or co-
operative agreement is determined by the Sec-
retary to be a repeat violator of this section or
is convicted of a crime under this section, the
employer shall be debarred from the receipt of
a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agree-
ment for a period of 2 years. The Secretary or
the Attorney General shall advise the Adminis-
trator of General Services of such a debarment,
and the Administrator of General Services shall
list the employer on the List of Parties Ex-
cluded from Federal Procurement and Non-
procurement Programs for a period of 2 years.
“(B) Waiver.—The Administrator of Gen-
eral Services, in consultation with the Secretary
and the Attorney General, may waive operation
of this subsection or may limit the duration or
scope of the debarment.

“(2) EMPLOYERS WITH CONTRACTS, GRANTS,
OR AGREEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An employer who
holds a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative
agreement and is determined by the Secretary
of Homeland Secretary to be a repeat violator
of this section or is convicted of a crime under
this section, shall be debarred from the receipt
of Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative
agreements for a period of 2 years.

“(B) NOTICE TO AGENCIES.—Prior to de-
barring the employer under subparagraph (A),
the Secretary, in cooperation with the Adminis-
trator of General Services, shall advise any
agency or department holding a contract, grant,
or cooperative agreement with the employer of
the Government’s intention to debar the em-
ployer from the receipt of new Federal con-
tracts, grants, or cooperative agreements for a
period of 2 years.

“(C) WAIVER.—After consideration of the
views of any agency or department that holds
a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement
with the employer, the Secretary may, in lieu of
debarring the employer from the receipt of new
Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agree-
ments for a period of 2 years, waive operation
of this subsection, limit the duration or scope of
the debarment, or may refer to an appropriate
lead agency the decision of whether to debar the
employer, for what duration, and under what
scope in accordance with the procedures and
standards prescribed by the Federal Acquisition
Regulation. However, any proposed debarment
predicated on an administrative determination
of liability for civil penalty by the Secretary or
the Attorney General shall not be reviewable in
any debarment proceeding. The decision of
whether to debar or take alternation shall not
be judicially reviewed.

“(3) SUSPENSION.—Indictments for violations
of this section or adequate evidence of actions that
could form the basis for debarment under this sub-
section shall be considered a cause for suspension
under the procedures and standards for suspension
prescribed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(i) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—
“(1) DOCUMENTATION.—In providing documentation or endorsement of authorization of aliens (other than aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence) eligible to be employed in the United States, the Secretary shall provide that any limitations with respect to the period or type of employment or employer shall be conspicuously stated on the documentation or endorsement.

“(2) PREEMPTION.—The provisions of this section preempt any State or local law—

“(A) imposing civil or criminal sanctions (other than through licensing and similar laws) upon those who employ, or recruit or refer for a fee for employment, unauthorized aliens; or

“(B) requiring as a condition of conducting, continuing, or expanding a business that a business entity—

“(i) provide, build, fund, or maintain a shelter, structure, or designated area for use by day laborers at or near its place of business; or

“(ii) take other steps that facilitate the employment of day laborers by others.

“(j) DEPOSIT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Except as otherwise specified, civil penalties collected under this sec-
tion shall be deposited by the Secretary into the Employer Compliance Fund established under section 286(w).

“(k) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) EMPLOYER.—The term ‘employer’ means any person or entity, including any entity of the Government of the United States, hiring, recruiting, or referring an individual for employment in the United States.

“(2) NO-MATCH NOTICE.—The term ‘no-match notice’ means written notice from the Commissioner of Social Security to an employer reporting earnings on a Form W–2 that an employee name or corresponding social security account number fail to match records maintained by the Commissioner.

“(3) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(4) UNAUTHORIZED ALIEN.—The term ‘unauthorized alien’ means, with respect to the employment of an alien at a particular time, that the alien is not at that time either—

“(A) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

“(B) authorized to be so employed by this Act or by the Secretary.”.
(b) Conforming Amendment.—

(1) Amendment.—Sections 401, 402, 403, 404, and 405 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104–208; 8 U.S.C. 1324a) are repealed.

(2) Construction.—Nothing in this subsection or in subsection (d) of section 274A, as amended by subsection (a), may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to allow or continue to allow the participation of employers who participated in the basic pilot program under such sections 401, 402, 403, 404, and 405 in the Electronic Employment Verification System established pursuant to such subsection (d).

(c) Technical Amendments.—

(1) Definition of unauthorized alien.—

(2) Document requirements.—Section 274B (8 U.S.C. 1324b) is amended—
(A) in subsections (a)(6) and (g)(2)(B), by striking “274A(b)” and inserting “274A(d)”;
and
(B) in subsection (g)(2)(B)(ii), by striking “274A(b)(5)” and inserting “274A(d)(9)”.
(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. EMPLOYER COMPLIANCE FUND.

Section 286 (8 U.S.C. 1356) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(w) EMPLOYER COMPLIANCE FUND.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury, a separate account, which shall be known as the ‘Employer Compliance Fund’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’).
“(2) DEPOSITS.—There shall be deposited as offsetting receipts into the Fund all civil monetary penalties collected by the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 274A.
“(3) PURPOSE.—Amounts refunded to the Secretary from the Fund shall be used for the purposes of enhancing and enforcing employer compliance with section 274A.
“(4) Availability of Funds.—Amounts de¬
posited into the Fund shall remain available until
expended and shall be refunded out of the Fund by
the Secretary of the Treasury, at least on a quar-
terly basis, to the Secretary of Homeland Security.”.

SEC. 303. ADDITIONAL WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT AND
FRAUD DETECTION AGENTS.

(a) Worksite Enforcement.—The Secretary shall,
subject to the availability of appropriations for such pur¬
pose, annually increase, by not less than 2,000, the num¬
ber of positions for investigators dedicated to enforcing
compliance with sections 274 and 274A of the Immigra-
tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324, and 1324a) dur¬
ing the 5-year period beginning date of the enactment of
this Act.

(b) Fraud Detection.—The Secretary shall, sub¬
ject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose,
increase by not less than 1,000 the number of positions
for agents of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs En-
forcement dedicated to immigration fraud detection during
the 5-year period beginning date of the enactment of this
Act.

(e) Authorization of Appropriations.—There
are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for
each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 such sums as
may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 304. CLARIFICATION OF INELIGIBILITY FOR MIS-
REPRESENTATION.

and inserting “national”.

TITLE IV—BACKLOG REDUCTION
AND VISAS FOR STUDENTS, MEDICAL PROVIDERS, AND
ALIENS WITH ADVANCED DEGREES

SEC. 401. ELIMINATION OF EXISTING BACKLOGS.

(a) FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS.—Section
201(c) (8 U.S.C. 1151(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) WORLDWIDE LEVEL OF FAMILY-SPONSORED
IMMIGRANTS.—The worldwide level of family-sponsored
immigrants under this subsection for a fiscal year is equal
to the sum of—

“(1) 480,000;

“(2) the difference between the maximum num-
ber of visas authorized to be issued under this sub-
section during the previous fiscal year and the num-
ber of visas issued during the previous fiscal year;

“(3) the difference between—
“(A) the maximum number of visas authorized to be issued under this subsection during fiscal years 2001 through 2005 minus the number of visas issued under this subsection during those fiscal years; and

“(B) the number of visas calculated under subparagraph (A) that were issued after fiscal year 2005.”.

(b) Employment-Based Immigrants.—Section 201(d) (8 U.S.C. 1151(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) Worldwide Level of Employment-Based Immigrants.—

“(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the worldwide level of employment-based immigrants under this subsection for a fiscal year is equal to the sum of—

“(A) 290,000;

“(B) the difference between the maximum number of visas authorized to be issued under this subsection during the previous fiscal year and the number of visas issued during the previous fiscal year; and

“(C) the difference between—

“(i) the maximum number of visas authorized to be issued under this subsection
during fiscal years 2001 through 2005 and
the number of visa numbers issued under
this subsection during those fiscal years;
and
“(ii) the number of visas calculated
under clause (i) that were issued after fis-
cal year 2005.
“(2) VISAS FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.—Im-
migrant visas issued on or after October 1, 2004, to
spouses and children of employment-based immi-
grants shall not be counted against the numerical
limitation set forth in paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 402. COUNTRY LIMITS.
Section 202(a) (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (2)—
(A) by striking “, (4), and (5)” and insert-
ing “and (4)”; and
(B) by striking “7 percent (in the case of
a single foreign state) or 2 percent” and insert-
ing “10 percent (in the case of a single foreign
state) or 5 percent”; and
(2) by striking paragraph (5).
SEC. 403. ALLOCATION OF IMMIGRANT VISAS.

(a) Preference Allocation for Family-Sponsored Immigrants.—Section 203(a) (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Preference Allocations for Family-Sponsored Immigrants.—Aliens subject to the worldwide level specified in section 201(c) for family-sponsored immigrants shall be allocated visas as follows:

“(1) Unmarried sons and daughters of citizens.—Qualified immigrants who are the unmarried sons or daughters of citizens of the United States shall be allocated visas in a quantity not to exceed the sum of—

“(A) 10 percent of such worldwide level; and

“(B) any visas not required for the class specified in paragraph (4).

“(2) Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens.—

“(A) In general.—Visas in a quantity not to exceed 50 percent of such worldwide level plus any visas not required for the class specified in paragraph (1) shall be allocated to qualified immigrants who are—
“(i) the spouses or children of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

“(ii) the unmarried sons or daughters of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

“(B) MINIMUM PERCENTAGE.—Visas allocated to individuals described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall constitute not less than 77 percent of the visas allocated under this paragraph.

“(3) MARRIED SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CITIZENS.—Qualified immigrants who are the married sons and daughters of citizens of the United States shall be allocated visas in a quantity not to exceed the sum of—

“(A) 10 percent of such worldwide level; and

“(B) any visas not required for the classes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(4) BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF CITIZENS.—Qualified immigrants who are the brothers or sisters of a citizen of the United States who is at least 21 years of age shall be allocated visas in a quantity not to exceed 30 percent of the worldwide level.”.
(b) Preference Allocation for Employment-Based Immigrants.—Section 203(b) (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “28.6 percent” and inserting “15 percent”; 

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “28.6 percent” and inserting “15 percent”; 

(3) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) by striking “28.6 percent” and inserting “35 percent”; and

(B) by striking clause (iii); 

(4) by striking paragraph (4); 

(5) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4); 

(6) in paragraph (4)(A), as redesignated, by striking “7.1 percent” and inserting “5 percent”; 

(7) by inserting after paragraph (4), as redesignated, the following: 

“(5) Other Workers.—Visas shall be made available, in a number not to exceed 30 percent of such worldwide level, plus any visa numbers not required for the classes specified in paragraphs (1) through (4), to qualified immigrants who are capable, at the time of petitioning for classification under this paragraph, of performing unskilled labor that is
not of a temporary or seasonal nature, for which
qualified workers are determined to be unavailable in
the United States.”; and

(8) by striking paragraph (6).

c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SPECIAL IMMIGRANT.—Section
amended by striking “subject to the numerical limi-
tations of section 203(b)(4),”.

(2) REPEAL OF TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN
WORKERS’ VISAS.—Section 203(e) of the Nicaraguan
Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (Public
Law 105–100; 8 U.S.C. 1153 note) is repealed.

SEC. 404. RELIEF FOR MINOR CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201(b)(2) (8 U.S.C.
1151(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2)(A)(i) Aliens admitted under section 211(a)
on the basis of a prior issuance of a visa under sec-
tion 203(a) to their accompanying parent who is an
immediate relative.

“(ii) In this subparagraph, the term ‘immediate
relative’ means a child, spouse, or parent of a citizen
of the United States (and each child of such child,
spouse, or parent who is accompanying or following
to join the child, spouse, or parent), except that, in
the case of parents, such citizens shall be at least 21 years of age.

“(iii) An alien who was the spouse of a citizen of the United States for not less than 2 years at the time of the citizen’s death and was not legally separated from the citizen at the time of the citizen’s death, and each child of such alien, shall be considered, for purposes of this subsection, to remain an immediate relative after the date of the citizen’s death if the spouse files a petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(ii) before the earlier of—

“(I) 2 years after such date; or

“(II) the date on which the spouse remarries.

“(iv) In this clause, an alien who has filed a petition under clause (iii) or (iv) of section 204(a)(1)(A) remains an immediate relative if the United States citizen spouse or parent loses United States citizenship on account of the abuse.

“(B) Aliens born to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence during a temporary visit abroad.”.

(b) PETITION.—Section 204(a)(1)(A)(ii) (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking “in the second sentence of section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) also” and inserting “in
section 201(b)(2)(A)(iii) or an alien child or alien parent
described in the 201(b)(2)(A)(iv)”.

SEC. 405. STUDENT VISAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(15)(F) (8 U.S.C.
1101(a)(15)(F)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking “he has no intention of
abandoning, who is” and inserting the fol-
lowing: “except in the case of an alien described
in clause (iv), the alien has no intention of
abandoning, who is—

“(I)”;

(B) by striking “consistent with section
214(l)” and inserting “(except for a graduate
program described in clause (iv)) consistent
with section 214(m)”;

(C) by striking the comma at the end and
inserting the following: “; or

“(II) engaged in temporary employment
for optional practical training related to the
alien’s area of study, which practical training
shall be authorized for a period or periods of up
to 24 months;”;

(2) in clause (ii)—
(A) by inserting “or (iv)” after “clause (i)”; and

(B) by striking “, and” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in clause (iii), by adding “and” at the end; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) an alien described in clause (i) who has been accepted and plans to attend an accredited graduate program in mathematics, engineering, technology, or the sciences in the United States for the purpose of obtaining an advanced degree.”.

(b) ADMISSION OF NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 214(b) (8 U.S.C. 1184(b)) is amended by striking “subparagraph (L) or (V)” and inserting “subparagraph (F)(iv), (L), or (V)”.

(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR F-4 VISA.—Section 214(m) (8 U.S.C. 1184(m)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before paragraph (1) the following:

“(m) NONIMMIGRANT ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.—”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:
“(3) A visa issued to an alien under section 101(a)(15)(F)(iv) shall be valid—

“(A) during the intended period of study in a graduate program described in such section;

“(B) for an additional period, not to exceed 1 year after the completion of the graduate program, if the alien is actively pursuing an offer of employment related to the knowledge and skills obtained through the graduate program; and

“(C) for the additional period necessary for the adjudication of any application for labor certification, employment-based immigrant petition, and application under section 245(a)(2) to adjust such alien’s status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if such application for labor certification or employment-based immigrant petition has been filed not later than 1 year after the completion of the graduate program.”.

(d) Off Campus Work Authorization for Foreign Students.—

(1) In General.—Aliens admitted as non-immigrant students described in section 101(a)(15)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)) may be employed in
an off-campus position unrelated to the alien’s field of study if—

(A) the alien has enrolled full time at the educational institution and is maintaining good academic standing;

(B) the employer provides the educational institution and the Secretary of Labor with an attestation that the employer—

(i) has spent at least 21 days recruiting United States citizens to fill the position; and

(ii) will pay the alien and other similarly situated workers at a rate equal to not less than the greater of—

(I) the actual wage level for the occupation at the place of employment; or

(II) the prevailing wage level for the occupation in the area of employment; and

(C) the alien will not be employed more than—

(i) 20 hours per week during the academic term; or
(ii) 40 hours per week during vacation periods and between academic terms.

(2) DISQUALIFICATION.—If the Secretary of Labor determines that an employer has provided an attestation under paragraph (1)(B) that is materially false or has failed to pay wages in accordance with the attestation, the employer, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, shall be disqualified from employing an alien student under paragraph (1).

(e) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—Section 245(a) (8 U.S.C. 1255(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The status of an alien, who was inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States, or who has an approved petition for classification under subparagraph (A)(iii), (A)(iv), (B)(ii), or (B)(iii) of section 204(a)(1), may be adjusted by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General, under such regulations as the Secretary or the Attorney General may prescribe, to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if—

“(A) the alien makes an application for such adjustment;
“(B) the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa;

“(C) the alien is admissible to the United States for permanent residence; and

“(D) an immigrant visa is immediately available to the alien at the time the application is filed.

“(2) STUDENT VISAS.—Notwithstanding the requirement under paragraph (1)(C), an alien may file an application for adjustment of status under this section if—

“(A) the alien has been issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(F)(iv), or would have qualified for such nonimmigrant status if section 101(a)(15)(F)(iv) had been enacted before such alien’s graduation;

“(B) the alien has earned an advanced degree in the sciences, technology, engineering, or mathematics;

“(C) the alien is the beneficiary of a petition filed under subparagraph (E) or (F) of section 204(a)(1); and

“(D) a fee of $1,000 is remitted to the Secretary on behalf of the alien.
“(3) LIMITATION.—An application for adjustment of status filed under this section may not be approved until an immigrant visa number becomes available.”.

(f) USE OF FEES.—

(1) JOB TRAINING; SCHOLARSHIPS.—Section 286(s)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1356(s)(1)) is amended by inserting “and 80 percent of the fees collected under section 245(a)(2)(D)” before the period at the end.

(2) FRAUD PREVENTION AND DETECTION.—

Section 286(v)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(1)) is amended by inserting “and 20 percent of the fees collected under section 245(a)(2)(D)” before the period at the end.

SEC. 406. VISAS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH ADVANCED DEGREES.

(a) ALIENS WITH CERTAIN ADVANCED DEGREES NOT SUBJECT TO NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS ON EMPLOYMENT BASED IMMIGRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 201(b)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) Aliens who have earned an advanced degree in science, technology, engineering, or math and have been working in a related field
in the United States under a nonimmigrant visa
during the 3-year period preceding their appli-
cation for an immigrant visa under section
203(b).

“(G) Aliens described in subparagraph (A)
or (B) of section 203(b)(1)(A) or who have re-
ceived a national interest waiver under section
203(b)(2)(B).

“(H) The spouse and minor children of an
alien who is admitted as an employment-based
immigrant under section 203(b).”.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by
paragraph (1) shall apply to any visa application—

(A) pending on the date of the enactment
of this Act; or

(B) filed on or after such date of enact-
ment.

(b) LABOR CERTIFICATION.—Section
212(a)(5)(A)(ii) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(5)(A)(ii)) is amend-
ed—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking “or” at the
end;

(2) in subclause (II), by striking the period at
the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(III) has an advanced degree in the sciences, technology, engineering, or mathematics from an accredited university in the United States and is employed in a field related to such degree.”.

(c) Temporary Workers.—Section 214(g) (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “(beginning with fiscal year 1992)”;

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (vii), by striking “each succeeding fiscal year; or” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006;”; and

(ii) by adding after clause (vii) the following:

“(viii) 115,000 in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this clause; and

“(ix) the number calculated under paragraph (9) in each fiscal year after the year described in clause (viii); or”;}

(2) in paragraph (5)—
(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) has earned an advanced degree in science, technology, engineering, or math.”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (9), (10), and (11) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) If the numerical limitation in paragraph (1)(A)—

“(A) is reached during a given fiscal year, the numerical limitation under paragraph (1)(A)(ix) for the subsequent fiscal year shall be equal to 120 percent of the numerical limitation of the given fiscal year; or

“(B) is not reached during a given fiscal year, the numerical limitation under paragraph (1)(A)(ix) for the subsequent fiscal year shall be equal to the numerical limitation of the given fiscal year.”.
(d) **APPLICABILITY.**—The amendment made by sub-
section (e)(2) shall apply to any visa application—

(1) pending on the date of the enactment of
this Act; or

(2) filed on or after such date of enactment.

**SEC. 407. MEDICAL SERVICES IN UNDERSERVED AREAS.**

Section 220(c) of the Immigration and Nationality
Public Law 103–416) is amended by striking “Act and
before June 1, 2006.” and inserting “Act.”

**TITLE V—IMMIGRATION**

**LITIGATION REDUCTION**

**SEC. 501. CONSOLIDATION OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS.**

(a) **REAPPORTIONMENT OF CIRCUIT COURT**

**JUDGES.**—The table in section 44(a) of title 28, United
States Code, is amended in the item relating to the Fed-
eral Circuit by striking “12” and inserting “15”.

(b) **REVIEW OF ORDERS OF REMOVAL.**—Section

242(b) (8 U.S.C. 1252(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking the first sen-
tence and inserting “The petition for review shall be
filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the
Federal Circuit.”;

(2) in paragraph (5)(B), by adding at the end
the following: “Any appeal of a decision by the dis-
strict court under this paragraph shall be filed with
the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal
Circuit.”; and

(3) in paragraph (7), by amending subpara-
graph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) CONSEQUENCE OF INVALIDATION
AND VENUE OF APPEALS.—

“(i) INVALIDATION.—If the district
court rules that the removal order is in-
valid, the court shall dismiss the indict-
ment for violation of section 243(a).

“(ii) APPEALS.—The United States
Government may appeal a dismissal under
clause (i) to the United States Court of
Appeals for the Federal Circuit within 30
days after the date of the dismissal. If the
district court rules that the removal order
is valid, the defendant may appeal the dis-
trict court decision to the United States
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
within 30 days after the date of completion
of the criminal proceeding.”.

(e) REVIEW OF ORDERS REGARDING INADMISSABLE
ALIENS.—Section 242(e) (8 U.S.C. 1252(e)) is amended
by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
“(6) Venue.—The petition to appeal any decision by the district court pursuant to this subsection shall be filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.”.

(d) Exclusive Jurisdiction.—Section 242(g) (8 U.S.C. 1252(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Except”; and inserting the following:

“(1) In general.—Except”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Appeals.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review a district court order arising from any action taken, or proceeding brought, to remove or exclude an alien from the United States, including a district court order granting or denying a petition for writ of habeas corpus.”.

(c) Jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.—

(1) Exclusive Jurisdiction.—Section 1295(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(15) of an appeal to review a final administrative order or a district court decision arising from
any action taken, or proceeding brought, to remove
or exclude an alien from the United States.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section
1295(a) is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (13), by striking “and”;
and

(B) in paragraph (14), by striking the pe-
riod at the end and inserting a semicolon and
“and”.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
are authorized to be appropriated to the United States
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit for each of the
fiscal years 2007 through 2011 such sums as may be nec-
essary to carry out this subsection, including the hiring
of additional attorneys for the such Court.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
this section shall take effect upon the date of enactment
of this Act and shall apply to any final agency order or
district court decision entered on or after the date of en-
actment of this Act.

SEC. 502. ADDITIONAL IMMIGRATION PERSONNEL.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) TRIAL ATTORNEYS.—In each of fiscal years
2007 through 2011, the Secretary shall, subject to
the availability of appropriations for such purpose,
increase the number of positions for attorneys in the
Office of General Counsel of the Department who
represent the Department in immigration matters by
not less than 100 above the number of such posi-
tions for which funds were made available during
each preceding fiscal year.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
retary for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011
such sums as may be necessary to carry out this
subsection.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—

(1) LITIGATION ATTORNEYS.—In each of fiscal
years 2007 through 2011, the Attorney General
shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for
such purpose, increase by not less than 50 the num-
ber of positions for attorneys in the Office of Immi-
igration Litigation of the Department of Justice.

(2) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—In each of
fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Attorney Gen-
eral shall, subject to the availability of appropri-
ations for such purpose, increase by not less than 50
the number of attorneys in the United States Attor-
neys’ office to litigate immigration cases in the Fed-
eral courts.
(3) IMMIGRATION JUDGES.—In each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Attorney General shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose—

(A) increase by not less than 20 the number of full-time immigration judges compared to the number of such positions for which funds were made available during the preceding fiscal year; and

(B) increase by not less than 80 the number of positions for personnel to support the immigration judges described in subparagraph (A) compared to the number of such positions for which funds were made available during the preceding fiscal year.

(4) STAFF ATTORNEYS.—In each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Attorney General shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose—

(A) increase by not less than 10 the number of positions for full-time staff attorneys in the Board of Immigration Appeals compared to the number of such positions for which funds were made available during the preceding fiscal year; and
(B) increase by not less than 10 the number of positions for personnel to support the staff attorneys described in subparagraph (A) compared to the number of such positions for which funds were made available during the preceding fiscal year.

(5) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection, including the hiring of necessary support staff.

(e) Administrative Office of the United States Courts.—In each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, increase by not less than 50 the number of attorneys in the Federal Defenders Program who litigate criminal immigration cases in the Federal courts.

SEC. 503. BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS REMOVAL ORDER AUTHORITY.

(a) In General.—Section 101(a)(47) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(47)) is amended to read as follows:
“(A)(i) The term ‘order of removal’ means the order of the immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or other administrative officer to whom the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security has delegated the responsibility for determining whether an alien is removable, concluding that the alien is removable, or ordering removal.

“(ii) The term ‘order of deportation’ means the order of the special inquiry officer, immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or other such administrative officer to whom the Attorney General has delegated the responsibility for determining whether an alien is deportable, concluding that the alien is deportable, or ordering deportation.

“(B) An order described under subparagraph (A) shall become final upon the earlier of—

“(i) a determination by the Board of Immigration Appeals affirming such order;

“(ii) the entry by the Board of Immigration Appeals of such order;

“(iii) the expiration of the period in which any party is permitted to seek review of such order by the Board of Immigration Appeals;
“(iv) the entry by an immigration judge of such order, if appeal is waived by all parties; or
“(v) the entry by another administrative officer of such order, at the conclusion of a process authorized by law other than under section 240.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) in section 212(d)(12)(A) (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(12)(A)), by inserting “an order of” before “removal”; and

(2) in section 245A(g)(2)(B) (8 U.S.C. 1255a(g)(2)(B))—

(A) in the heading, by inserting “, REMOVAL,” after “DEPORTATION”; and

(B) in clause (i), by striking “deportation,” and inserting “deportation or an order of removal,”.

SEC. 504. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF VISA REVOCATION.

Section 221(i) (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)) is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting “Notwithstanding any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), including section 2241 of title 28, United States Code, or any other habeas corpus provision, and sections 1361 and 1651 of such title, a revocation under this subsection may
not be reviewed by any court, and no court shall have ju-
risdiction to hear any claim arising from, or any challenge
to, such a revocation.”.

SEC. 505. REINSTATEMENT OF REMOVAL ORDERS.

(a) Reinstatement.—

(1) In general.—Section 241(a)(5) (8 U.S.C.
1231(a)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

“(5) Reinstatement of removal orders
against aliens illegally reentering.—

“(A) In general.—If the Secretary of
Homeland Security finds that an alien has en-
tered the United States illegally after having
been removed, deported, or excluded or having
departed voluntarily, under an order of removal,
deportation, or exclusion, regardless of the date
of the original order or the date of the illegal
entry—

“(i) the order of removal, deportation,
or exclusion is reinstated from its original
date and is not subject to being reopened
or reviewed notwithstanding section
242(a)(2)(D);

“(ii) the alien is not eligible and may
not apply for any relief under this Act, re-
gardless of the date that an application or
request for such relief may have been filed

or made; and

“(iii) the alien shall be removed under

the order of removal, deportation, or exclu-

sion at any time after the illegal entry.

“(B) NO OTHER PROCEEDINGS.—Rein-

statement under this paragraph shall not re-

quire proceedings under section 240 or other

proceedings before an immigration judge.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section

242(a)(2)(D) (8 U.S.C. 1252(a)(2)(D)) is amended

by striking “section)” and inserting “section or sec-

tion 241(a)(5))”.

(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Section 242 (8 U.S.C. 1252)

is amended by adding at the end the following new sub-

section:

“(h) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF REINSTATEMENT UNDER

SECTION 241(a)(5).—

“(1) REVIEW OF REINSTATEMENT.—Judicial

review of a determination under section 241(a)(5) is

available under subsection (a) of this section.

“(2) NO REVIEW OF ORIGINAL ORDER.—Not-

withstanding any other provision of law (statutory or

nonstatutory), including section 2241 of title 28,

United States Code, or any other habeas corpus pro-
vision, and sections 1361 and 1651 of such title, no
court shall have jurisdiction to review any cause or
claim, arising from or relating to any challenge to
the original order.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on
April 1, 1997, and shall apply to all orders reinstated on
or after that date by the Secretary (or by the Attorney
General prior to March 1, 2003), regardless of the date
of the original order.

SEC. 506. WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 241(b)(3) (8 U.S.C.
1231(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end
“The burden of proof is on the alien to establish
that the alien’s life or freedom would be threatened
in that country, and that race, religion, nationality,
membership in a particular social group, or political
opinion would be at least one central reason for such
threat.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “In deter-
mining whether an alien has demonstrated that the
alien’s life or freedom would be threatened for a rea-
son described in subparagraph (A)” and inserting
“For purposes of this paragraph,”.
(b) Effective Date.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on May 11, 2005, and shall apply to applications for withholding of removal made on or after such date.

SEC. 507. CERTIFICATE OF REVIEWABILITY.

(a) Briefs.—Section 242(b)(3)(C) (8 U.S.C. 1252(b)(3)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

“(C) Briefs.—

“(i) Alien’s brief.—The alien shall serve and file a brief in connection with a petition for judicial review not later than 40 days after the date on which the administrative record is available. The court may not extend this deadline except upon motion for good cause shown. If an alien fails to file a brief within the time provided in this subparagraph, the court shall dismiss the appeal unless a manifest injustice would result.

“(ii) United States brief.—The United States shall not be afforded an opportunity to file a brief in response to the alien’s brief until a judge issues a certificate of reviewability as provided in subparagraph (D), unless the court requests
the United States to file a reply brief prior
to issuing such certification.”.

(b) Certificate of Reviewability.—Section
242(b)(3) (8 U.S.C. 1252(b)(3)) is amended by adding
at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(D) Certificate of reviewability.—

“(i) After the alien has filed a brief,
the petition for review shall be assigned to
one judge on the Federal Circuit Court of
Appeals.

“(ii) Unless such judge issues a cer-
tificate of reviewability, the petition for re-
view shall be denied and the United States
may not file a brief.

“(iii) Such judge may not issue a cer-
tificate of reviewability under clause (ii)
unless the petitioner establishes a prima
facie case that the petition for review
should be granted.

“(iv) Such judge shall complete all ac-
tion on such certificate, including ren-
dering judgment, not later than 60 days
after the date on which the judge is as-
signed the petition for review, unless an
extension is granted under clause (v).
“(v) Such judge may grant, on the judge’s own motion or on the motion of a party, an extension of the 60-day period described in clause (iv) if—

“(I) all parties to the proceeding agree to such extension; or

“(II) such extension is for good cause shown or in the interests of justice, and the judge states the grounds for the extension with specificity.

“(vi) If no certificate of reviewability is issued before the end of the period described in clause (iv), including any extension under clause (v), the petition for review shall be denied, any stay or injunction on petitioner’s removal shall be dissolved without further action by the court or the Government, and the alien may be removed.

“(vii) If such judge issues a certificate of reviewability under clause (ii), the Government shall be afforded an opportunity to file a brief in response to the alien’s brief. The alien may serve and file a reply brief not later than 14 days after service of
the Government brief, and the court may not extend this deadline except upon motion for good cause shown.

“(E) NO FURTHER REVIEW OF DECISION NOT TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF REVIEWABILITY.—The decision of a judge on the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals not to issue a certificate of reviewability or to deny a petition for review, shall be the final decision for the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals and may not be reconsidered, reviewed, or reversed by the such Court through any mechanism or procedure.”.

SEC. 508. DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS ON MOTIONS TO RE-OPEN OR RECONSIDER.

(a) EXERCISE OF DISCRETION.—Section 240(c) (8 U.S.C. 1229a(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) DISCRETION.—The decision to grant or deny a motion to reconsider is committed to the Attorney General’s discretion.”; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:
“(D) DISCRETION.—The decision to grant or deny a motion to reopen is committed to the Attorney General’s discretion.”.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR PROTECTION FROM REMOVAL TO ALTERNATIVE COUNTRY.—Section 240(c) (8 U.S.C. 1229a(c)), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end of paragraph (7)(C) the following new clause:

“(v) SPECIAL RULE FOR ALTERNATIVE COUNTRIES OF REMOVAL.—The requirements of this paragraph may not apply if—

“(I) the Secretary of Homeland Security is seeking to remove the alien to an alternative or additional country of removal under paragraph (1)(C), 2(D), or 2(E) of section 241(b) that was not considered during the alien’s prior removal proceedings;

“(II) the alien’s motion to reopen is filed within 30 days after receiving notice of the Secretary’s intention to remove the alien to that country; and

“(III) the alien establishes a prima facie case that the alien is enti-
tled by law to withholding of removal 
under section 241(b)(3) or protection 
under the Convention Against Torture 
and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrad-
ing Treatment or Punishment, done 
at New York December 10, 1984, 
with respect to that particular coun-
try.”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This amendment made by 
this section shall apply to motions to reopen or reconsider 
which are filed on or after the date of the enactment of 
this Act in removal, deportation, or exclusion proceedings, 
whether a final administrative order is entered before, on, 
or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 509. PROHIBITION OF ATTORNEY FEE AWARDS FOR 
REVIEW OF FINAL ORDERS OF REMOVAL.

(a) In General.—Section 242 (8 U.S.C. 1252), as 
amended by section 505(b), is further amended by adding 
at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) Prohibition on Attorney Fee Awards.—
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court may 
not award fees or other expenses to an alien based upon 
the alien’s status as a prevailing party in any proceedings 
relating to an order of removal issued under this Act, un-
less the court of appeals concludes that the determination
of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security that the alien was removable under sections 212 and 237 was not substantially justified.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to proceedings relating to an order of removal issued on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, regardless of the date that such fees or expenses were incurred.

SEC. 510. BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO HEAR CASES IN 3-MEMBER PANELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), cases before the Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice shall be heard by 3-member panels of such Board.

(2) HEARING BY A SINGLE MEMBER.—A 3-member panel of the Board of Immigration Appeals or a member of such Board alone may—

(A) summarily dismiss any appeal or portion of any appeal in any case which—

(i) the party seeking the appeal fails to specify the reasons for the appeal;

(ii) the only reason for the appeal specified by such party involves a finding
of fact or a conclusion of law that was conceded by that party at a prior proceeding;

(iii) the appeal is from an order that granted such party the relief that had been requested;

(iv) the appeal is determined to be filed for an improper purpose, such as to cause unnecessary delay; or

(v) the appeal lacks an arguable basis in fact or in law and is not supported by a good faith argument for extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;

(B) grant an unopposed motion or a motion to withdraw an appeal pending before the Board; or

(C) adjudicate a motion to remand any appeal—

(i) from the decision of an officer of the Department if the appropriate official of the Department requests that the matter be remanded back for further consideration;

(ii) if remand is required because of a defective or missing transcript; or
(iii) if remand is required for any other procedural or ministerial issue.

(3) **Hearing en banc.**—The Board of Immigration Appeals may, by a majority vote of the Board members—

(A) consider any case as the full Board en banc; or

(B) reconsider as the full Board en banc any case that has been considered or decided by a 3-member panel.

(b) **Affirmance without opinion.**—Upon individualized review of a case, the Board of Immigration Appeals may affirm the decision of an immigration judge without opinion only if—

(1) the decision of the immigration judge resolved all issues in the case;

(2) the issue on appeal is squarely controlled by existing Board or Federal court precedent and does not involve the application of precedent to a novel fact situation;

(3) the factual and legal questions raised on appeal are so insubstantial that the case does not warrant the issuance of a written opinion in the case; and
(4) the Board approves both the result reached
in the decision below and all of the reasoning of that
decision.

(e) REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATIONS.—Not later
than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations to carry
out this section.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 601. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Sec-
retary, shall, as soon as practicable but not later than 90
days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit
to Congress a draft of any technical and conforming
changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act which are
necessary to reflect the changes in the substantive provi-
sions of law made by the Homeland Security Act of 2002,
this Act, or any other provision of law.
To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for comprehensive reform and for other purposes.

S. 2454

Calendar No. 376