

S 884

Stopping Border Surges Act

Congress: 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Immigration

Introduced: Mar 22, 2021

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Mar 22, 2021)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/884>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Lee, Mike [R-UT]

Party: Republican • **State:** UT • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (7 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Blackburn, Marsha [R-TN]	R · TN		Mar 22, 2021
Sen. Ernst, Joni [R-IA]	R · IA		Mar 22, 2021
Sen. Tuberville, Tommy [R-AL]	R · AL		Mar 22, 2021
Sen. Cruz, Ted [R-TX]	R · TX		Mar 23, 2021
Sen. Cotton, Tom [R-AR]	R · AR		Mar 24, 2021
Sen. Daines, Steve [R-MT]	R · MT		Mar 25, 2021
Sen. Moran, Jerry [R-KS]	R · KS		Apr 14, 2021

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	Senate	Referred To	Mar 22, 2021

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Immigration

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
117 HR 7452	Related bill	Nov 1, 2022: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
117 HR 1901	Identical bill	May 18, 2021: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
117 HR 1958	Related bill	Mar 17, 2021: Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Stopping Border Surges Act

This bill modifies immigration law provisions relating to unaccompanied alien minors and to asylum seekers.

For certain unaccompanied inadmissible alien children, generally those not at risk of being trafficking victims nor having a fear of persecution, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall repatriate the child. Currently, only inadmissible unaccompanied aliens from neighboring countries are subject to repatriation, and DHS has discretion whether to repatriate.

When HHS releases an unaccompanied child to an individual, it shall provide DHS with certain information about that individual, including Social Security number and immigration status.

The bill amends the definition of *credible fear of persecution* to require that such fear can be established by statements that are more probable than not. The bill also imposes certain rules relating to credible fear interviews, including requirements for recordings and interpreters.

If an alien is granted asylum because of fear of persecution in a country, the alien shall be deemed to have renounced asylum status by returning to that country, if there has been no change in the country's conditions.

The bill also (1) expands the definition of what constitutes a frivolous asylum application, (2) imposes additional limitations on eligibility for asylum, (3) shortens the deadline for applying for asylum, and (4) extends the time period an alien seeking asylum must wait before receiving employment authorization.

Any individual who knowingly and willfully makes materially false statements or uses fraudulent documents in asylum-related proceedings shall be fined or imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.

Actions Timeline

- **Mar 22, 2021:** Introduced in Senate
- **Mar 22, 2021:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.