

HR 876

Border Crisis Prevention Act of 2023

Congress: 118 (2023–2025, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Immigration

Introduced: Feb 8, 2023

Current Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Latest Action: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. (Feb 8, 2023)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/876>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Lesko, Debbie [R-AZ-8]

Party: Republican • **State:** AZ • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (5 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Babin, Brian [R-TX-36]	R · TX		Feb 8, 2023
Rep. Gaetz, Matt [R-FL-1]	R · FL		Feb 8, 2023
Rep. Higgins, Clay [R-LA-3]	R · LA		Feb 8, 2023
Rep. LaMalfa, Doug [R-CA-1]	R · CA		Feb 8, 2023
Rep. Lamborn, Doug [R-CO-5]	R · CO		Feb 9, 2023

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred To	Feb 8, 2023

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Immigration

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Border Crisis Prevention Act of 2023

This bill imposes additional requirements on asylum seekers, increases certain time limits related to detained non-U.S. nationals (*aliens* under federal law), and addresses other immigration-related issues.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) must detain certain aliens, such as an individual convicted of an aggravated felony or believed to be a trafficker of controlled substances, beyond certain time limits for immigration-related detention.

The bill also provides for additional instances when DHS may extend the 90-day removal period (generally the window in which DHS has to remove an alien after a final order of removal). An alien choosing to appeal mandatory detention or detention as part of a removal period extension may do so only by filing for a writ of habeas corpus.

DHS must establish a process to determine whether an alien not subject to mandatory detention and who has tried to comply with a removal order should be detained or released with conditions.

Furthermore, under this bill, an asylum applicant's credible fear of persecution must be more probable than not in order to be eligible for asylum.

DHS may also deny asylum to an applicant and remove the applicant to a country that is not the applicant's country of nationality, if the applicant would be safe and able to apply for asylum from that country. (Currently, an asylum applicant may be removed to a third country only if that country is party to an agreement allowing for such removal.)

The Department of Justice may appoint 100 additional immigration judges.

Actions Timeline

- **Feb 8, 2023:** Introduced in House
- **Feb 8, 2023:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.