Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Edward Kennedy (D-MA) Secure America and Orderly Immigration Act of 2005 (S. 1033).	Senators John Cornyn (R-TX) and Jon Kyl (R-AZ) Comprehensive Enforcement and Immigration Reform Act of 2005 (S. 1438).	Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE) legislative package: enforcement and national security (S. 1916); employment eligibility verification (S. 1917); future guestworkers (S. 1918); and earned legalization plus backlog reduction (S. 1919).
<ul> <li>400,000 visas for initial year with an escalator;</li> <li>initial three year authorization with option to extend up to 6 years;</li> <li>spouse and minor child derivative visa status available;</li> <li>H-5A Adjustment to permanent residence if petition by employer by alien after cumulative total of 4 years in H-5A status;</li> <li>English Language and civics requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Temporary Worker Visa Program</li> <li>2 year work "W" visa and a mandatory one year return. Available for three 2 year work and return programs;</li> <li>family members can only visit 30 days for each 2 year work visa;</li> <li>no cap on the number of visas unless a newly established task force recommends a cap;</li> <li>no opportunity for permanent residence conversion from this category;</li> <li>repeals the H-2B program.</li> </ul>	Temporary Worker Visa Program  H-2B Reform  100,000 annual cap; 9 month maximum admission in any 12 month period for "short-term service or labor"; dual nonimmigrant and immigrant intent is permissible.  New H-2C Visa 250,000 annual cap;
Undocumented Immigrants in the U.S.  New H-5B Visa and then Adjustment to Permanent Residence Status - Outside the Employment-Based	Undocumented Immigrants in the U.S.      Mandatory Return Program over the next 5 years;      thore is no new local mechanism for the	<ul> <li>2 year admission with an option for an additional 2 year renewal;</li> <li>spouse and minor child derivative visa status.</li> </ul> Undocumented Immigrants in the U.S. Earned Adjustment to Permanent Residence Outside the Employment Based Caps
<ul> <li>physical presence at time of introduction, in unlawful status and not inadmissible;</li> <li>spouses and children also receive H-5B status;</li> <li>must be employed at the time of application;</li> <li>must have evidence of employment;</li> <li>6 year authorized stay with no change to other visa category permitted;</li> <li>filing fee paid by alien of \$1,000.</li> </ul> Adjustment to LPR status from H-5B	<ul> <li>there is no new legal mechanism for the undocumented to use to re-enter the U.S.;</li> <li>disallows participation in either the "W" program or the Mandatory Return Program if the home country has not entered into a bilateral agreement with the U.S. that requires on return, criminal issues, housing, health coverage etc.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physical presence for five years prior to date of introduction (brief, casual and innocent exception);</li> <li>evidence to show 3 years of work during the 5 year period;</li> <li>filing fee of \$2,000;</li> <li>spouses/children are included;</li> <li>waivers of inadmissibility included;</li> <li>Deferred Departure Status for those who do not meet the residency or work requirements for the earned adjustment program.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Adjustment to LPR status from H-5B</li> <li>May apply after 6 years of work in H-5B status;</li> </ul>		program.

• world-wide cap not applicable.

Family Unity and Immigrant Visa Backlog Reduction  Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens are carved out from the family-based immigrant visa cap of 480,000; spouses and minor children of permanent residents are re-classified as immediate relatives.	Family Unity and Immigrant Visa Backlog Reduction  Reallocates employment-based immigrant visa distribution and recapture of unused numbers.	Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens are carved out from the family-based immigrant visa cap of 480,000;     employment-based annual cap remains the same with high-skilled workers and immediate family members exempt;     H-1B professional visa cap exempts those who have earned advanced degrees in the U.S.
Interior Enforcement	Interior Enforcement	Interior Enforcement
Establish a new Employment Eligibility     Confirmation System to replace the existing     I-9 system.	<ul> <li>10,000 new investigators over 5 years for worksite enforcement and 1,000 new fraud detection agents;</li> <li>Mandatory Employment Eligibility Verification Program within 12 months.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Employer Verification System is mandatory and permanent but phased in over several years;</li> <li>increases fines for employers;</li> <li>provides a safe harbor.</li> </ul>
Border Enforcement	Border Enforcement	Border Enforcement
<ul> <li>provide for the collection of biometric machine-readable information from an alien's immigration-related documents upon arrival and departure from the U.S. to determine the alien's status;</li> <li>authorizing the establishment of labor migration facilitation programs with foreign governments whose citizens participate in the new temporary worker program.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>10,000 additional detention beds;</li> <li>10,000 new border patrol agents; 1250 new CBP officers;</li> <li>\$5 billion over 5 years for new technology and infrastructure;</li> <li>authorizes denial of admission to national of a country that does not accept the prompt return of its nationals;</li> <li>1000 additional DHS investigators, additional trail attorneys and judges.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dedicated funds from fines for border security;</li> <li>CBP to work with Army Corp of Engineers on closing tunnels and building fences;</li> <li>expansion of expedited removal;</li> <li>expansion of criminal penalties for SSN abuse, document fraud, smuggling/trafficking;</li> <li>members of street gangs are deportable even if not convicted.</li> </ul>