

A Bill

The Practical Immigration Reform Act of 2027

Whereas, immigration problems have plagued the United States for decades, and the immigration laws have not changed in decades;

Whereas, through various presidential administrations and Congresses over decades, immigrants have illegally entered the United States;

Whereas, there are now many millions of immigrants illegally in the United States, and many of them are children or came to the United States as children;

Whereas, mass deportation is not a realistic solution to the illegal immigration problem with respect to those currently in the United States unlawfully, as such would harm the economy and many illegal immigrants have lived in the United States peacefully and without committing any significant crime for many years;

Whereas, those immigrants in the United States unlawfully who are children or who were brought to the United States as children are without fault, and they should be granted a right to stay and a path to citizenship, provided they have and continue to maintain a clean record;

Whereas, those immigrants in the United States who have been convicted of a felony in the United States or of a heinous crime in another country should be deported;

Whereas, other immigrants unlawfully in the United States who report to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service should be granted temporary lawful residency status that will be made permanent after seven years, but revoked in the event of conviction of a felony, provided reasonable punishment is accepted by them in the form of ineligibility for refundable tax credits and entitlements other than Medicare and Social Security, with any existing Social Security record eliminated and Social Security benefits payable beginning three years later than when a United States citizen would be entitled to begin receiving such benefits;

Whereas, absent impossibility, immigrants unlawfully in the United States who fail to report to ICE as noted in the immediately preceding clause should be deported;

Whereas, the border should be enforced and those coming to the United States unlawfully after enactment of this bill should be subject to immediate deportation;

Whereas, the laws of the United States allow significant “chain migration,” including allowing parents of citizens to become lawful permanent residents (LPRs) regardless of need;

Whereas, older adults who are parents and wish to come to the United States will generally not benefit the United States, and should be permitted to enter and obtain LPR status only if there is a significant need for their help by family members lawfully residing in the United States or if they face significant hardship or personal livelihood risk in their home country and cannot resolve the problem, including by moving to another country;

Whereas, diversity immigrants aside, the United States annually permits only 10,000 ordinary working people to be granted lawful permanent residence status, and such figure is very low given the current population of the United States (in excess of 345 million);

Whereas, the United States annually admits 140,000 people to be granted LPR status based on employment, such figure is very low given the current population of the United States, and the vast majority of such permitted persons are higher education, wealth and/or achievement;

Whereas, Congress wishes to permit an additional 100,000 properly vetted working people into the United States annually, with all of such persons to be ordinary working people who have skills that are needed in the United States;

Whereas, the United States annually admits approximately 1,000,000 persons to obtain LPR status, and the vast majority of those admitted are family members of people who have immigrated to the United States;

Whereas, there is a concern that those coming to the United States are interested in receiving entitlements and refundable tax credits, as the safety net for such has become expansive, and Congress desires not to permit those coming to the United States to partake in such benefits, excluding Medicare and Social Security;

Whereas, there is a seven percent (7%) per country limit on family and employment-based immigration, such has proven unreasonable given some countries have very large populations relative to other countries, and Congress wishes to change such limit to a pro rata based on relative world population for each country; and

Whereas, the diversity immigration program that accepts immigrants from underrepresented countries is limited to 55,000 people per year, demand regularly exceeds that figure, and Congress wishes to increase the figure to 100,000.

Therefore, to help achieve the objectives outlined above, effective January 1, 2029 except as otherwise noted, Congress hereby amends Title 8 of the United States Code, as follows effective January 1, 2029 except where otherwise noted.

(a) Clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of 8 U.S.C. section 1151 is revised by replacement of the first sentence thereof with the following sentence: “For purposes of this section, the term “immediate relatives” means the children, spouses and parents of a citizen of the United States, except that, in the case of parent(s), such citizen must be at least 21 years of age, and no parent will have an automatic right to immigrate to the United States based on being the parent of a person lawfully residing in the United States (as a United States citizen or otherwise) absent proof of significant need of help of such parent(s) by a child thereof lawfully residing in the United States or significant hardship in their country of residence that cannot be remedied by any reasonable means (including possibly moving elsewhere).”

(b) In subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) subsection (d) of 8 U.S.C. section 1151, the figure “140,000” is changed to “240,000.”

(c) In subsection (e) of 8 U.S.C. section 1151, the figure “55,000” is changed to “100,000.”

(d) A new subsection (g) is added to 8 U.S.C. section 1151, with the heading to be “**Entitlements and Tax Credits**,” and the text to read as follows:

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, individuals obtaining citizenship or lawful permanent residence status via immigration after 2028 will not be entitled to receive entitlements or refundable tax credits except for potential participation in Social Security and Medicare. For this purpose, entitlements means any anything of value supplied directly or indirectly by the United States government (including State benefits funded by the United States government), including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and refundable tax credits means any tax credit to the extent it does more than reduce income tax liability.

(e) The only sentence of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of 8 U.S.C. section 1152, relating to per country levels for family-sponsored and employment-based immigrants, is revised to read as follows:

Subject to paragraphs (3), (4) and (5), the total number of immigrant visas made available to natives of any single foreign state under subsections (a) and (b) of section 1153 of this title in any fiscal year may not exceed the pro rata share of world population of such single foreign state of the total number of such visas made available under such subsections in that fiscal year.

(f) In paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) 8 U.S.C. section 1153, the figure “28.6” is replaced with “16.7” in the two places it appears.

(g) In subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of 8 U.S.C. section 1153, the figure “28.6” is replaced with “63.6,” and in the only sentence of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of 8 U.S.C. section 1153, “10,000” is replaced with “60,000.”

(h) A new section 1162 is added to 8 U.S.C., to read as follows:

§ 1162. Conditional Immigration Status for Certain Illegal Immigrants

(a) One-Time Conditioned Immigrations Status

A one-time conditioned immigration status will be available to those persons residing in the United States unlawfully as of January 1, 2026, provided the requirements of this section are met. The relief provisions of this section will be granted only to those persons who does not meet the requirements of this section.

(b) Continuous Residence in the United States

To be eligible for the relief provided by this section, a person must have resided in the United States continuously beginning on January 1, 2025 and ending on December 31, 2028. For this purpose, failure to reside in the United States 330 days or more of any calendar year during the four year period beginning of January 1, 2025 equates to a failure to reside in the United States continuously beginning on January 1, 2025 and ending on December 31, 2028. An individual seeking the benefits of this section must prove this requirement has been met. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services agency (USCIS) may issue regulations supplying means of proving continuous residency has existed.

(c) Reporting to USCIS

To be eligible for the relief provided by this section, an individual must report to USCIS and complete forms and supply information requested by USCIS to prove eligibility (under the other subsections of this section) no later than June 30, 2029. For this purpose, incapacitated persons may act through an agent granted power of attorney or other similar legal power. Absent proof of impossibility of complying with the provisions of this subsection, any person not complying with the provisions of this subsection who would potentially be eligible for benefits under this section will be subject to deportation. USCIS is authorized to issue regulations and forms necessary to implement this subsection.

(d) Children

Subject to subsection (f), any person who came to the United States accompanied by an adult while under the age of 18 will: (i) if under the age of 18 as of the time of submission of an application under subsection (c), be granted temporary lawful resident status until attainment of 18 upon successful completion of the registration required under subsection (c), and be granted lawful permanent resident status as of attaining age 18 with the right to apply for citizenship at age 23; and (ii) if age 18 or older as of the time of submission of an application under subsection (c), be granted lawful permanent resident status upon successful completion of the registration required under subsection (c) with the right to apply for citizenship five (5) years after successful completion of registration. USCIS is authorized to issue regulations and forms necessary to implement this subsection.

(e) Non-children

Subject to subsection (f), upon successful completion of the registration required under subsection (c), any person potentially eligible for amnesty not described in subsection (d) will be granted temporary lawful resident status for a period of seven (7) years, and thereafter will be eligible to seek lawful permanent resident status (and no other conditions will potentially apply to acquiring such status other than those ordinarily applicable to an applicant not taking advantage of this section).

(f) Criminal Activity

Any person convicted of either a felony in the United States or a heinous crime of any nature in any other country will not be eligible for the relief provided by this section, and the relief provided by this section will be immediately revoked upon conviction of either a felony in the United States or a heinous crime of any nature in another country after the relief provided by this section has been granted. USCIS is authorized to issue regulations necessary to implement this subsection, with such regulations to define “heinous” as having its customary English language meaning.

(g) No eligibility for Entitlements Except Medicare and Limited Social Security

Notwithstanding any provision of any law to the contrary, any person who receives the benefits of this section will be ineligible for entitlements or refundable tax credits except for potential participation in Social Security and Medicare, and participation in Social Security and Medicare will be modified as provided in the following sentence. Any person who receives the benefits of this section will be treated as if he were three (3) years younger than his actual age for all purposes of Social Security and Medicare, and no Social Security or Medicare record of any nature (including work performed or tax paid) will be deemed to exist with respect to such person prior to 2030. For purposes of this subsection, entitlements means any anything of value supplied directly or indirectly by the United States government (including State benefits funded by the United States government), including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and refundable tax credits means any tax credit to the extent it does more than reduce income tax liability.

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