Below is the summary of the of the Immigration bill. The different titles and sections are all basically parts of the large bill. As for the first paragraph that starts with S.744, that is just the description of the bill from which you can pull the name of the bill.

S.744, also known as the “Border, Security, Economic Opportunity and Immigration Modernization Act,” was introduced on 4/16/2013 by Senator Charles Schumer (NY). The bill has passed the Senate and is now heading to the House for a vote. The bill, about 1200 pages long, is divided into various Sections and Titles. Some of the major Sections and Titles are summarized below:

**Sections 1-9**

Sections 1-9 of the bill call for an increase in security and expansion of the border between Mexico and the United States. Section 4 creates a Southern Border Security Commission, whose job it is to advise the President and Congress on how to best manage the Mexico-U.S. Border safely and efficiently. Section 6 creates a fund called the “Comprehensive Immigration Reform Fund,” which will be used for the maintenance of the Southern border and other aspects of immigration control. The fund will start with $46.3 million, and will maintain itself through immigration fees collected by the government.

**Title I- Border Security**

Title I increases the number of border patrol agents and customs and border officials, along the Southern Border. It mandates that recruitment incentives, such as the paying off of student loans, be given to Army Reservists and former members of the Armed Forces in order to incentivise them to join the Border Patrol.

The Governor of any Southwest border state can order the state’s National Guard to patrol the border if he or she deems it necessary due to special circumstances. More judges and prosecutors will be added to border areas and courts. There will be an expanded use of technology for border patrol, including the use of unmanned drones. When illegal aliens are detained, decisions about what to do with them are to be made with the most humane methods kept in mind. This includes making sure not to split up families and treating children with care. In order to achieve this, the bill creates a training program for border officials that shows how best to deal with apprehending suspected illegal aliens.

Title I will create a Department of Homeland Security Border Oversight Task Force. The function of the Task Force is to evaluate and make recommendations for better border enforcement in regards to the rights of nearby peoples, including migrant workers. It also creates a Department Ombudsman to oversee immigration related concerns.

Title I directs the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to identify areas near the Northern and Southern borders where migrant deaths are occurring due to climatic and environmental conditions, and deploy up to 1,000 movable distress beacon stations to those areas.

Finally, Title I states that only parts of the Act can be found unconstitutional, not the whole Act itself.

**Title II- Immigrant Visas**

Title II authorizes a system for people classified as “aliens” in the United States to become registered provisional immigrants. Prerequisites of becoming a registered provisional immigrant (RPI), include being physically active in the United States on or before December 31st, 2011 and maintaining this presence until the alien is granted status as an RPI. An RPI candidate can not have been convicted of any felonies or 3 or more misdemeanors. The title also creates a system for agricultural workers to attain “blue card status” if they have performed agricultural work that has equaled 575 hours or 100 work days during a 2 year period starting on December 31st, 2012.

To become a permanent resident, a temporary resident must be a continuous resident of the U.S., pay taxes, and must be employed or attending school, in addition to being in the process of learning English. After three years, a permanent resident can become a citizen.

Title II includes the ‘‘Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2013”, more commonly referred to as the DREAM ACT. It mandates that illegal aliens who came here under the age of 16 can become permanent residents if they have graduated high school or have obtained a general education development certificate in the United States; have acquired a degree from an institution of higher education or have completed at least two years in a program for a bachelor's or higher degree in the United States, or have served in the Uniformed Services for at least four years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge; and  have provided a list of each secondary school attended in the United States. Finally the individual must have been in Registered Provisional Immigrant status for at least five years.

Title II includes the “Agricultural Worker Program Act of 2013,” which states that migrant agricultural workers and their families can be given “blue card” (temporary residence) in the U.S., with a chance to become permanent residents after 5 years if they are employed for most of that 5 year time period and have paid taxes. The Act mandates that no American workers can be laid off in favor of migrant agricultural workers as part of the Agricultural Work Program.

Title II repeals diversity immigrant visas (also known as the Green Card Lottery), and mandates that employment-based visas be limited to 140,000 per year. Visas will be given out on a merit-based point system, with points being given for things such as educational history, occupational experience, and knowledge of English.

Title II includes changes to various Offices in the U.S. Government. The Office of Citizenship in U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, for instance, shall now be referred to as the ‘‘Office of Citizenship and New Americans’’. This Office will help new immigrants assimilate to U.S. life and guide them towards citizenship. Also created, is a “Task Force on New Americans,” whose job it is to identify and address issues related to immigrant life in the U.S.

Title II makes the J-1 visa waiver (Conrad state 30/medical services in underserved areas) program permanent. It excludes from numerical immigration limitations, alien physicians who have completed national interest waiver requirements by working in a health care shortage area, including alien physicians who completed such service before the date of enactment of this Act, as well as their spouse and children. It sets forth specific employment protections and contract requirements for alien physicians working in underserved areas, and increases the number of alien physicians that a state may be allocated to 35 per fiscal year under specific circumstances. Finally it provides for additional increases or decreases to this number of physicians based upon demand. Title II also provides up to three visa waivers per fiscal year per state for physicians in academic medical centers.

**Title III- Interior Enforcement**

Title III prohibits the employment of illegal aliens by any U.S. employer. Employers must show documents (i.e. Social security, passport, license) or fill out forms proving legality of all employees to the federal government. To achieve this goal, the title establishes an Employment Verification System to monitor possible transgressions.

The Title also mandates the development of fraud-resistant, tamper-resistant, wear-resistant, and identity theft-resistant Social Security cards within 5 years.

Title III reinforces the ban on employee discrimination based on national origin or citizenship status, and prohibits Federal law enforcement officials from making decisions based on race or ethnicity, unless the person of interest matches the description of a suspect the officials are looking for.

Created in the title is the Office of the Small Business and Employee Advocate in the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. This office is meant to help businesses keep track of legality and status of employees and  provide guidance to address immigration related issues.

Within the Executive Office for Immigration Review, the title creates an Office of Legal Access Programs to run Orientation programs that familiarize illegal aliens with court proceedings and procedures in the United States.

Title III mandates improved training for federal officials to regulate and manage child trafficking. To help do this, the Department of Homeland Security will hire child welfare professionals.

Included in Title III is the elimination of the one-year time limit for filing an asylum claim. It grants the President the authority to designate refugee groups. This section also authorizes: (1) the Secretary to designate specific groups of individuals as stateless persons, (2) the Secretary or the Attorney General to provide conditional lawful status to a qualifying stateless person who is otherwise inadmissible or deportable, and (3) the Secretary or the Attorney General to adjust such person to lawful permanent resident status after one year in conditional lawful status. Title III ultimately sets forth protections for stateless persons in the United States, including work and travel authorizations.

Finally, the title mandates the placement of sanctions on countries delaying repatriations of their citizens that were in the U.S. illegally, and increases regulations to protect foreign exchange students and the children of those apprehended by Immigration enforcement.

**Title IV- Reforms to Nonimmigrant Visa Programs**

Title IV limits non-immigrant visas to 115,000-180,000 per year, with precedence given to applicants who have master degrees or higher in science, engineering, technology, or math (STEM). Companies helping workers obtain these visas will have to pay increased fees for the applications, with the revenue going to the a newly established account within the Treasury called the STEM Education and Training Account. Money in the account will be used to provide: (1) a low-income STEM scholarship program, (2) K-12 STEM education, and (3) STEM capacity building at minority-serving institutions. Title IV also authorizes grants to eligible entities for American Dream Accounts for a group of low-income students.

More generally, Title IV reforms several visa programs, including H1-B, H2-B, and W visas. It also creates a new nonimmigrant X-visa for qualified entrepreneurs who: (1) have secured at least $100,000 in investments from an accredited investor, venture capitalist, or government entity for such alien's U.S. business; or (2) whose U.S. business has created at least three qualified jobs during the previous two years and has generated at least $250,000 in annual revenue in the United States. Entrepreneurs can also be granted three-year extensions based upon job creation, investment, or revenue, and up to two one-year extensions based upon certain performance waivers and economic benefits to the United States.

Title IV also establishes EB-6 immigrant investor visas for qualifying entrepreneur aliens (including aliens with advanced STEM degrees) living in the United States whose U.S. business has met specified job creation, revenue, and/or venture capital or investment requirements.

The Title also calls for increased background checks for student visas, and makes the penalty for education officials committing visa or document fraud 15 years in prison.

Title IV also mandates protection for U.S. workers, prohibiting employers from replacing them with non-immigrant workers on visas. The title will require enhanced screenings of visa applicants for terrorist links, as well as enhanced oversight of non-immigrant workers on visas in general.

Title IV also includes the JOLT Act. The Act expedites the visa application process and calls for incentives to increase tourism to the United States.

Finally, Title IV establishes the Bureau of Immigration and Labor Market Research to provide statistics on non-immigrant visas.

**Title V- Jobs for Youth**

The final title of this bill aims to help youth in the United States find employment. It starts off by creating a Youth Jobs Fund in the Treasury of the United States. This account will receive $1.5 billion in appropriations. With these funds, the Secretary of Labor will provide both summer, and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youths. This amount shall be made available to the Secretary of Labor in fiscal year 2014 until December 31st, 2014. The Secretary of Labor will then allocate funds to every state to be used to provide said employment opportunities to low-income youths.