

# Legislative History of the DREAM Act and Similar Bills

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The document below outlines 32 bills that have been introduced to congress on behalf of Dreamers. Not one of the bills have been approved by the legislature and passed into law. The first bill was introduced nearly 20 years ago.

## 1. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act<sup>1</sup>

- Introduced in the Senate August 01, 2001.
- The bill would have allowed for undocumented youth to adjust their status to legal permanent resident status if they:
  1. had attained the age of 12 prior to enactment of the Act;
  2. filed an application before reaching the age of 21;
  3. had earned a high school or equivalent diploma;
  4. had been physically present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding the date of enactment of the Act (with certain exceptions);
  5. had good moral character; and
  6. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified criminal or security grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

## 2. Student Adjustment Act of 2001<sup>2</sup>

- Introduced in the House May 21, 2001.
- Would have granted permanent legal status to middle or secondary students with qualifying year of U.S. residency.

## 3. Student Adjustment Act of 2003<sup>3</sup>

- Introduced in the House April 9, 2003.
- Would have granted permanent legal status to middle or secondary students with qualifying year of U.S. residency.

## 4. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2003<sup>4</sup>

- Introduced in Senate July 31, 2003.
- Would have granted 6 years of conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth who:
  1. entered the United States prior to his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;

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<sup>1</sup> S. 1291, 107<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2001), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/107th-congress/senate-bill/1291>.

<sup>2</sup> H.R. 1918, 107<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2001), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/107th-congress/house-bill/1918>.

<sup>3</sup> H.R. 1684, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2003), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/house-bill/1684>.

<sup>4</sup> S. 1545, 108<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2003), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/senate-bill/1545>.

2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified criminal, security, smuggling, or illegal entrant or immigration violator grounds, with certain age-related exceptions;
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a U.S. high school or equivalent diploma; and
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal.
- After 6 years, the bill required the filing of a petition requesting for the removal of conditional status for beneficiaries who:
    1. maintained good moral character;
    2. did not abandoned his or her U.S. residence;
    3. acquired a degree from a U.S. institution of higher education or has completed at least two years in a U.S. bachelor's or higher degree program, and /or has served in the U.S. armed forces for at least two years and, if discharged, had received an honorable discharge. (Required the petition to also show all U.S. secondary schools attended.)

#### **5. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2005<sup>5</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate November 18, 2005.
- This bill would have granted conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth who:
  1. entered the United States prior to his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma; and
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal.

#### **6. American Dream Act<sup>6</sup>**

- Introduced in the House April 6, 2006.
- This bill would have granted conditional resident status for those who:

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<sup>5</sup> S. 2075, 109<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2005), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/2075>.

<sup>6</sup> H.R.5131, 109<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2005), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/house-bill/5131>.

1. entered the United States prior to his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
2. had good moral character;
3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and
4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma.

#### **7. Education Access for Rightful Noncitizens Act or the EARN Act (EARN Act)<sup>7</sup>**

- Introduced in the House February 28, 2007.
- The EARN Act would have provided conditional permanent resident status to petitioners who:
  1. entered the United States prior to his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or general education diploma in the United States; and
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal.

#### **8. America Dream Act<sup>8</sup>**

- Introduced in the House March 1, 2007.
- This act would have granted conditional resident status to undocumented youth who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma.

#### **9. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2007<sup>9</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate March 6, 2007.

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<sup>7</sup> H.R.1221, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2007), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/house-bill/1221>.

<sup>8</sup> H.R.1275, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2007), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/house-bill/1275>.

<sup>9</sup> S.774, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2007), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/senate-bill/774>.

- The DREAM Act of 2007 would have provided for conditional resident status to those who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma; and
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal.

**10. Security Through Regularized Immigration and a Vibrant Economy Act of 2007 (STRIVE)<sup>10</sup>**

- Introduced in the House March 22, 2007.
- The STRIVE Act included the DREAM Act of 2007. Passage of the STRIVE would have granted conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth based on the DREAM Act of 2007 requirements.

**11. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2007<sup>11</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate October 18, 2007.
- Cloture Motion Rejected on October 24, 2007<sup>12</sup>
- The DREAM Act of 2007 would have provided for conditional resident status to individuals who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma;
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal; and
  6. were under 30 years old on the date of enactment of this Act.

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<sup>10</sup> H.R.1645, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2007), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/house-bill/1645>.

<sup>11</sup> S.2205, 110<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2007), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/senate-bill/2205>.

<sup>12</sup> **Cloture**-The only procedure by which the Senate can vote to place a time limit on consideration of a bill or other matter, and thereby overcome a filibuster. Under the cloture rule (Rule XXII), the Senate may limit consideration of a pending matter to 30 additional hours, but only by vote of three-fifths of the full Senate, normally 60 votes. [https://www.senate.gov/reference/glossary\\_term/cloture.htm](https://www.senate.gov/reference/glossary_term/cloture.htm).

## **12. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2009<sup>13</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate March 26, 2009.
- Undocumented youth would have qualified for conditional permanent resident status if they:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and had been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma;
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal; and
  6. were under age 35 on the date of this Act's enactment.

## **13. American Dream Act<sup>14</sup>**

- Introduced in the House March 26, 2009
- The American Dream Act would have granted conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma.

## **14. Removal Clarification Act of 2010<sup>15</sup>**

- Introduced in the House May 12, 2010.
- Passed the House July 27, 2010. Bill died in the Senate December 09, 2010.<sup>16</sup>
- The Removal Clarification Act of 2010 included the DREAM Act of 2010. Passage of this bill would have granted conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and had been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had been a person of good moral character since entering the United States;

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<sup>13</sup> S.729, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2009), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/729>.

<sup>14</sup> H.R.1751, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2009), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/1751>.

<sup>15</sup> H.R.5281, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/5281>.

<sup>16</sup> S.3992, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/3992>.

3. were not inadmissible for reasons of health, criminality, security, public charge, smuggling, student visa abuse, citizenship ineligibility, polygamy, international child abduction, or unlawful voting;
4. were not deportable for reasons of smuggling, marriage fraud, criminality, security, public charge, or unlawful voting;
5. had not participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;
6. had not been convicted of certain offenses under federal or state law;
7. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) or had earned a high school diploma or general education development certificate in the United States;
8. had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal unless the individual had remained in the United States under color of law after such order's issuance, or received the order before attaining the age of 16; and
9. were under age 30 on the date of enactment of this Act.

#### **15. Citizenship and Service Act of 2010<sup>17</sup>**

- Introduced in the House September 29, 2010.
- This bill proposed the granting of conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth who:
  1. entered the United States prior to his or her sixteenth birthday, and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding enactment of this Act;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and
  4. at the time of application, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had earned a high school or general education diploma in the United States.

#### **16. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2010<sup>18</sup>**

- Introduced to the Senate September 22, 2010.
- Passage of the DREAM Act of 2010 would have granted conditional permanent resident status for individuals who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding this Act's enactment;
  2. had good moral character;

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<sup>17</sup> H.R.6327, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/6327>.

<sup>18</sup> S.3827, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/3827>.

3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma;
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal; and
  6. were under age 35 on the date of this Act's enactment.
- Required beneficiaries to submit applications within one year of being admitted to an institution of higher education or earning a high school or equivalent diploma.

### **17. Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2010 (CIR Act of 2010)<sup>19</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate September 29, 2010.
- Included the DREAM Act of 2010. Passage of the CIR Act would have granted conditional permanent resident status to undocumented youth who met the requirements set out in the DREAM Act of 2010.

### **18. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2010<sup>20</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate November 17, 2010.
- The DREAM Act of 2010 would have granted undocumented youth with conditional permanent resident status if they:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding this Act's enactment;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma;
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal; and
  6. were under age 35 on the date of this Act's enactment.
- Required beneficiaries to submit their applications within one year of being admitted to an institution of higher education or earning a high school or equivalent diploma.

### **19. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2010<sup>21</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate November 17, 2010.
- This bill proposed the granting of conditional permanent resident status to those individuals who:

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<sup>19</sup> S.3932, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/3932>.

<sup>20</sup> S.3962, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/3962>.

<sup>21</sup> S.3963, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/3963>.

1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and had been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding this Act's enactment;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) or had earned a high school or equivalent diploma;
  5. from the age of 16 and older, had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal; and
  6. were under age 30 on the date of this Act's enactment.
- Required beneficiaries to submit their applications within one year of being admitted to an institution of higher education or earning a high school or equivalent diploma.

#### **20. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2010<sup>22</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate November 20, 2010.
- This version of the DREAM Act would have provided undocumented youth with conditional nonimmigrant status for ten year if they:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding this Act's enactment;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. had not participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;
  5. had not been convicted of certain offenses under federal or state law;
  6. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) or had earned a high school diploma or general education development certificate in the United States;
  7. had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal unless the petitioner had remained in the United States under color of law after such order's issuance, or received the order before attaining the age of 16; and
  8. were under age 30 on the date of this Act's enactment.

#### **21. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2010<sup>23</sup>**

- Introduced in the House December 7, 2010

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<sup>22</sup> S.3993, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/3992>.

<sup>23</sup> H.R.6497, 111<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2010), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/6497>.



- This version of the DREAM Act required the application for a 5 year-period of conditional nonimmigrant status which included an employment authorization permit to those who:
  1. entered the United States before his or her 16th birthday and has been present in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding this Act's enactment;
  2. had good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible or deportable under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. had not participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;
  5. had not been convicted of certain offenses under federal or state law;
  6. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) or had earned a high school diploma or general education development certificate in the United States;
  7. had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal unless the individual had remained in the United States under color of law after such order's issuance, or received the order before attaining the age of 16; and
  8. were under age 30 on the date of this Act's enactment.
- The bill required the renewal of the conditional nonimmigrant status every 5 years.
- Petitioner could apply for legal permanent resident status one year before completing 10 years of conditional nonimmigrant status.

## **22. Reform America's Broken Immigration System Act<sup>24</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate January 25, 2011.
- This bill called for the reformation of current immigration law including the passage of the DREAM Act.

## **23. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2011<sup>25</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate May 11, 2011.
- The DREAM Act of 2011 would have provided undocumented youth with 6 years of conditional permanent resident status if they:
  1. entered the United States on or before his or her 15th birthday and has been present in the United States for five years preceding this Act's enactment;
  2. were a person of good moral character;
  3. were not inadmissible under specified grounds of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

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<sup>24</sup> S.6, 112<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2011), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/senate-bill/6>.

<sup>25</sup> S.952, 112<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2011), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/senate-bill/952/>.

4. had not participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;
5. had not been convicted of certain offenses under federal or state law;
6. had been admitted to an institution of higher education (IHE) in the United States or had earned a high school diploma or general education development certificate in the United States; and
7. were age 35 or younger on the date of this Act's enactment.

#### **24. Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2011<sup>26</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate June 6, 2011.
- Passage of Comprehensive Immigration Reform would have included passage of the DREAM Act of 2011.

#### **25. Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act<sup>27</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate April 16, 2013.
- This bill passed the Senate on June 27, 2013, but was not considered by the House of Representatives.
- It would have granted undocumented youth with registered provisional immigrant status (RPI) if they:
  1. met specified eligibility requirements,
  2. applied before the end of the application period,
  3. had paid the required fee and penalty if applicable, and
  4. had been physically present in the United States since December 31, 2011, and maintained such presence until RPI status had been granted.
- This bill also included the DREAM Act of 2013 which would have allowed beneficiaries of RPI status to apply for legal permanent resident status if they:
  1. had been in RPI status for at least five years;
  2. were younger than 16 years of age when such person entered the United States;
  3. had earned a high school diploma or obtained a general education development certificate in the United States;
  4. had acquired a degree from an institution of higher education or had completed at least two years in a program for a bachelor's or higher degree in the United States, or had served in the Uniformed Services for at least four years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge; and
  5. had provided a list of each secondary school attended in the United States.

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<sup>26</sup> S.1258, 112<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2011), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/senate-bill/1258>.

<sup>27</sup> S.774, 113<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2013), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/744>.

## **26. Bar Removal of Individuals who Dream and Grow our Economy Act (BRIDGE Act)<sup>28</sup>**

- Introduced in the House January 12, 2017.
- The bill was a version of DACA but would have provided protection for 3 years instead of 2.

## **27. DREAM Act of 2017<sup>29</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate July 20, 2017.
- The DREAM Act of 2017 would have required the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to cancel removal and grant lawful permanent resident status on a conditional basis to undocumented youth who is inadmissible or deportable or is in temporary protected status who:
  1. had been continuously physically present in the United States for four years preceding this bill's enactment;
  2. was younger than 18 years of age on the initial date of U.S. entry;
  3. was not inadmissible on criminal, security, terrorism, or other grounds;
  4. had not participated in persecution;
  5. had not been convicted of specified federal or state offenses; and
  6. had fulfilled specified educational requirements.
- The Act would have also granted lawful permanent resident status to DACA recipients.

## **28. Recognizing America's Children Act<sup>30</sup>**

- Introduced in the House March 9, 2017.
- This bill would have authorized the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to cancel the removal of, and adjust to conditional nonimmigrant for an initial five-year period the status of, an individual who:
  1. was younger than 16 years old when he or she initially entered the United States and has been physically present in the United States since January 1, 2012;
  2. was a person of good moral character;
  3. was not inadmissible or deportable on specified grounds under the Immigration and Nationality Act;
  4. had not participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;
  5. had not been convicted of certain offenses under federal or state law;
  6. was 18 years or older and had earned a high school diploma, general education development certificate, or high school

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<sup>28</sup> H.R.496, 115<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2017), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/496>.

<sup>29</sup> S.1615, 115<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2017), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/1615/>.

<sup>30</sup> H.R.1468, 115<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2017), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1468>.

equivalency diploma in the United States, had been admitted to an institution of higher education, or had a valid work authorization; and

7. had never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal unless the individual had remained in the United States under color of law after such order's issuance or received the order before attaining the age of 18.

### **29. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2017 (DREAM Act of 2017)<sup>31</sup>**

- Introduced in the House July 26, 2017.
- The bill directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to cancel removal and grant lawful permanent resident status on a conditional basis to an individual who is inadmissible or deportable or is in temporary protected status who:
  1. had been continuously physically present in the United States for four years preceding this bill's enactment;
  2. was younger than 18 years of age on the initial date of U.S. entry;
  3. was not inadmissible on criminal, security, terrorism, or other grounds;
  4. had not participated in persecution;
  5. had not been convicted of specified federal or state offenses; and
  6. had fulfilled specified educational requirements.
- The Act would have also granted lawful permanent resident status to DACA recipients.

### **30. American Hope Act<sup>32</sup>**

- Introduced in the House July 28, 2017.
- Would have granted DACA recipients with conditional permanent resident status for 8 years.
- Under this act, individuals could adjust to a permanent status after 3 years of having conditional status. Years in which the individual was protected by DACA would have counted towards the 3-year requirement of conditional status.

### **31. Solution for Undocumented Children through Careers, Employment, Education, and Defending our Nation Act or the SUCCEED Act<sup>33</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate September 25, 2017.
- This bill would have provided conditional permanent resident status for DACA recipients for a period of 5 years.

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<sup>31</sup> H.R.3440, 115<sup>th</sup> Cong. 92017), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3440/>.

<sup>32</sup> H.R.3591, 115<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2017), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3591/>.

<sup>33</sup> S.1852, 115<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2017), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/1852/>.

- After 10 years of conditional status, beneficiaries could have adjusted to legal permanent resident status

### **32. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2019 (The DREAM Act of 2019)<sup>34</sup>**

- Introduced in the House May 17, 2019.
- Would have provided DACA recipients with conditional permanent resident status.

### **32. The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019<sup>35</sup>**

- Introduced in the House March 12, 2019.
- Passed in the House June 4, 2019.
- Would have provided DACA recipients with conditional permanent resident status for 10 years before they could qualify for permanent status and eventually citizenship.

### **33. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2019 (The DREAM Act of 2019)<sup>36</sup>**

- Introduced in the Senate March 26, 2019.
- Would have provided DACA recipients with conditional permanent resident status and others who:
  1. had been continuously physically present in the United States for four years preceding this bill's enactment;
  2. were younger than 18 years of age on the initial date of U.S. entry;
  3. were not inadmissible on various grounds such as those related to crime or security; and
  4. had fulfilled specified educational requirement.

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<sup>34</sup> H.R.2820, 116<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2019), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/2820>.

<sup>35</sup> H.R.6, 116<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2019), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6>.

<sup>36</sup> S.874, 116<sup>th</sup> Cong. (2019), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/874>.