

## Comparison of Legislative Solutions for Dreamers in the U.S. House of Representatives

Date Introduced and Main Original Sponsors	USA Act (H.R. 4796)  1/16/2018  Sponsor: Hurd (R-TX)  Cosponsors:	Securing America's Future Act (H.R. 4760)  1/10/2018  Sponsor: Goodlatte (R-VA)  Cosponsors:	Preserving Opportunities for Childhood Arrivals Act (H.R. 4488)  11/30/2017  Sponsor: Pearce (R-NM)	DREAM Act (H.R. 3440) (Senate companion is S. 1615) 7/26/2017  Sponsor: Roybal Allard (D-CA)	RAC Act (H.R. 1468)  3/9/2017  Sponsor: Curbelo (R-FL)  Cosponsors:	BRIDGE Act (H.R. 496) (Senate companion is S. 128)  1/12/2017 Sponsor: Coffman (R-CO)  Cosponsors:
Dreamer Provisions	8 year conditional residency with work authorization if recipient is in education, work, or the military.  Those that complete education, work, or military requirements are eligible for a green card.	McCaul (R-TX), Labrador (R-ID), McSally (R-AZ), Sensenbrenner (R-WI), Carter (R-TX)  3 year renewable legal status for DACA recipients with status at the time the bill is enacted.	10 year conditional protected legal status for DACA recipients that may be renewed indefinitely, which includes work authorization.  Recipients must meet INA admissibility requirements, no convictions for violent misdemeanor, and have been continuously	Cosponsor: Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)  8 year conditional permanent residency with work authorization.  Green card can be earned via military service, work, or education and other conditions.	5 year conditional permanent residency with work authorization, must be in work, education, or the military.  Conditional permanent residency can be extended for five more years, and recipients become eligible for a green card.	3 year provisional protected presence established for DACA-eligible Dreamers that provides protection from deportation and work authorization.  Applicants must pursue education or military service.
			present in the US while having DACA.			

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			Conditional protected status recipients are eligible for apply for lawful permanent residency if they have an avenue to qualify for it.			
Border Security Provisions	Implements the SMART Act, including investments in security technology and ports of entry infrastructure.  Requires DHS Secretary to develop a Comprehensive Southern Border Strategy.  Eradicates Carrizo Cane and Salt Cedar plants along the Rio Grande.  Authorizes Operation Stonegarden, a collaboration between CBP and state and local law enforcement.	Requires hiring of 5,000 additional Border Patrol agents.  Expands border security in the U.S. through the construction of physical barriers along the southern border, and investment in border technology and ports of entry.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Provisions	Improves federal efforts to improve economic and security conditions in Central America.  Increases the number of immigration judges and attorneys.	Makes major cuts to legal immigration by restricting family-based immigration and ending the diversity visa program.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Imposes E-Verify on all		
employers and		
employees.		
employees.		
Creates a new H-2C		
temporary agricultural		
worker visa.		
Worker visa.		
Criminalizas unlauful		
Criminalizes unlawful		
presence in the United		
States.		
Restricts jurisdictions		
from having policies that		
restrict officers from		
inquiring about the		
immigration status of an		
individual.		
Restricts eligibility for		
Restricts enginity for		
asylum and lessens		
protections for		
unaccompanied minor		
children.		
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