

Comparison of Legislative Solutions for Dreamers in the U.S. Senate

	DREAM Act (S. 1615) (House companion is H.R. 3440)	SUCCEED Act (S. 1852)	USA Act (<u>S. 2367</u>) (McCain-Coons Amendment)	Rounds-King Amendment	Thune- Portman- Moran Amendment	Three-Year Border and DACA Extension Act (S. 2464)
Date Introduced and Original Main Sponsors	7/20/2017 Sponsor(s): Graham (R-SC) Durbin (D-IL) Flake (R-AZ) Schumer (D-NY)	9/25/2017 Sponsor(s): Tillis (R-NC) Lankford (R-OK), Hatch (R-UT)	2/05/2018 Sponsor(s): Coons (D-DE) McCain (R-AZ)	2/14/2018 Sponsor: Rounds (R-SD) Cosponsors: 8 Republicans, 7 Democrats, 1 Independent	2/15/2018 Sponsor(s): Thune (R-SD) Portman (R-OH), Moran (R-KS)	2/27/2018 Sponsor(s): Flake (R-AZ) Heitkamp (D-ND)
Dreamer Provisions	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 another five years if work, education, or military conditions met.	5 year conditional permanent residence for DACA recipients or DACA-eligible Dreamers if they are in education, work, or the military. After 5 years, recipients eligible for a green card.	12 year conditional permanent residence, with up to 2 years of credit for DACA beneficiaries, if they meet certain educational requirements or serve in the military. After 12 or 10 years, recipients can apply to naturalize.	Permanently codifies existing DACA protections. Status lasts for 2 years, may be renewed indefinitely for additional 2-year periods.	3 year provisional protected presence and work authorization, effectively an extension of DACA.

		resident eligible for a green card.				
Border Security Provisions	N/A	N/A	Mandates situational awareness and operational control of the border by 2020 and the creation of a comprehensive strategy. New ports of entry are authorized for construction, along with expansions at the southern border ports of entry. Authorizes Operation Stonegarden, a collaboration between CBP and state and local law enforcement.	Authorizes and appropriates \$25 billion in northern and southern border security funding for next 10 years. DHS must report to Congress on security plan, including physical barriers, tactical infrastructure, fencing, technology, personnel, and implementation milestones. Funding after the first year is released each year once DHS certifies that at least 75% of goals for prior year reached.	Establishes a \$25 billion border security trust fund. Funds may be used in the construction of physical barriers, access and patrol roads, lighting, surveillance camera systems, remote sensors, aircraft and unmanned aircraft. DHS must report to Congress annually on the status of fencing and security improvement construction and the estimate number of unlawful border crossings.	Authorizes \$7.6 billion in border security spending for fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Establishes a Border Security Enforcement Fund. Spending may include the construction, installation, deployment, operation, and maintenance of tactical infrastructure and technology, new aircraft, vessels, and other equipment, and hiring and recruitment.
Other Provisions	N/A	Requires that Dreamers agree to relinquish certain benefits or due process if they fail to meet the bill's requirements.	Hires additional immigration judges and attorneys. Improves federal efforts to improve economic and	Directs DHS to prioritize immigration enforcement against those with serious criminal convictions, threats to national security or public safety, or are	N/A	N/A

	security conditions in	unlawfully present	
Imposes new	Central America.	and arrived after June	
bars on visa		30, 2018.	
overstays,			
including a bar		Parents of Dreamers	
on the right to an		that receive	
immigration		citizenship are	
court hearing.		prohibited from	
		applying for	
		citizenship.	