



Dream and Promise Act of 2021

On **March 3**, Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-40), Nydia Velázquez (NY-07), and Yvette Clarke (NY-09) reintroduced the **Dream and Promise Act**, designated [H.R. 6](#). This legislation was first introduced in 2001, and was last introduced in the House in 2019 during the 116th Congress. In 2019, it successfully passed the House with bipartisan support but never had a hearing in the Senate.

H.R. 6 would provide a pathway to lawful permanent residence and U.S. citizenship to beneficiaries of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and other eligible youth. The bill would grant conditional permanent resident (CPR) status, lawful permanent resident status and road map to citizenship, for immigrants who came or were brought to the U.S. at or before age 18, have had continuous physical presence in the U.S. since January 1st, 2021, and who are earning or have earned a high school diploma, are enrolled in GED or apprenticeship program.

Additionally, the bill includes protections and a pathway to citizenship for current or eligible Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) holders who have been in the U.S. for three years before enactment and were eligible or had TPS on September 17, 2017 or had DED status as of January 20, 2021.

On **March 18**, the U.S. House of Representatives voted 228 to 197 to pass H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act. The legislation passed in a bipartisan manner with nine Republicans voting yes, including Representatives Bacon, Valadao, Upton, Salazar, Newhouse, Fitzpatrick, Smith, Gimenez, Diaz-Balart. Full vote breakdown can be found here: clerk.house.gov/Votes/202191

A separate bill, the **DREAM Act**, designated [S. 264](#), was reintroduced in the Senate on **February 4**, by U.S. Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL), and Senator Lindsey Graham (R-SC). The DREAM Act would provide a path to citizenship for eligible youth mostly known as 'Dreamers'. The **SECURE Act**, designated [S. 306](#), a separate bill, would allow qualified people with TPS to apply for legal permanent residency. U.S. Senators Ben Cardin and Chris Van Hollen (both D-MD) and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) introduced the SECURE Act on February 8. Both bills will need 60 votes to pass the Senate.

If the legislation passes the U.S. Senate, Congress may form a conference committee to resolve or reconcile the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. It would then be sent to President Biden's desk.

President Biden issued a [statement](#) in support of the House version, which would legalize more immigrant youth. If either bill becomes law, it would go much further than the Obama Administration's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) initiative, which only provided temporary protections from deportation and the ability to work lawfully.