
THE CONGRESS PROJECT

Assignment Prompt Sheet

DREAM Act

Overview

Act Title: Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2010

Congress: 111th Congress (2009-2010)

Session/Sessions: 1-2

Statute No:

Public Law No:

Eid: 111703992

Gid: 212-005

Bill: [S 3992](#)

Sponsor: Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL)

House Committees: Judiciary

Senate Committees: Judiciary

Companion Bill: [HR 5281](#)

Related Bills: [S 3454](#); S 729; HR 6497; S 3992; HR 1751; HR 6327; S 3827; S 3962; S 3963

House Rules: [Hres 1756](#)

Past Bills: 107 HR 1463; 107 HR 1582; 107 S 1291; 107 S 1265; 108 HR 1684; 108 S 1545; 108 S 8; 108 HR 84; 109 S 2075; 109 HR 5131; [109 S 2611](#); [109 HR 4437](#); [109 Hres 610](#); 110 S 774; 110 HR 1275; 110 HR 1645; 110 HR 1221; [110 S 1639](#); 110 S 2205

Introduced Date- Law Date: March 26, 2009-

House Floor Days: 2

Senate Floor Days: 4

Roll Call Votes: 6 (2 in the 111th House, 4 in the 111th Senate)



(Above) Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL), the sponsor of S 3992.

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Legislative History Comments

The *Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act* (or “DREAM” Act) has gotten a great deal of attention in recent years. Multiple versions of the bill have been introduced over the years and the content has varied somewhat. However, the legislation has generally sought to provide a pathway to legal status for young adults who were illegally brought to United States and/or repeal a provision from the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (104 PL 208) (see [CRS 2012](#); [CQ Almanac 2011](#)). This provision “prohibits states from granting unauthorized aliens certain postsecondary educational benefits on the basis of state residence, unless equal benefits are made available to all U.S. citizens ([CRS 2012](#), 2).”

The DREAM Act was never enacted, though Congress was close to breaking a filibuster on it in the [111th Congress](#). The first iteration of it was introduced in the House by Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL). Eventually, President Obama enacted the DACA program (which was more limited than the DREAM Act) (see [CRS 2021](#)). It was scrapped under the Trump administration but the phase out period was been extended through litigation and a Supreme Court decision (see [Department of Homeland Security v. Regents of the University of California](#); [Gerstein 2020](#)).

Because this bill failed and is a modern, controversial measure, it is a bit of a procedural nightmare. With this bill, I opted to have you guys consider it across three separate congresses (the 109th-111th). Accordingly, you’ll notice there are a number of process sections below. Don’t let them freak you out. A few of them are pretty short episodes that feature only a failed Senate cloture vote. I mentioned this in the notes, but I don’t think you’ll need to add more than a paragraph to “Senate Consideration of S 2205.”

Here’s a brief history of this measure during this period. Attempts to DREAM Act provisions were included in a Senate passed comprehensive immigration plan (S 2611) in the 109th Congress, but not the House-passed measure (HR 4437). No further action was taken on either bill after initial consideration (see [CQ Almanac 2005](#); [CQ Almanac 2006](#)). The Senate attempted to pass separate versions of the DREAM Act in the 110th Congress. S 1639 was a bipartisan, comprehensive immigration bill that included a version of the DREAM Act. However, the measure was pulled from the Senate floor after cloture was rejected (see e.g. [CQ Almanac 2007](#); [Bruno 2012](#)).¹ So both HR 4437 and S 2611 are broader immigration bills.

¹ A separate vote on a motion to table an amendment that would have repealed Division VI of the bill—which included the DREAM Act was agreed to 55-40 (thus retaining the DREAM Act). Cloture on the bill was rejected 46-53 on June 28th.

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I gave you a bunch of notes below (maybe too much), trying to address issues like vehicles, filling the amendment tree, cloture, etc... You can build off that stuff or simply leave it as is and play up the substantive debate. Also, in addition to the pieces linked above, [CRS \(2019\)](#) is a nice broader look at U.S. immigration policy. I'd recommend taking a look at both of these *Last Week Tonight* pieces on the broad topic of immigration:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tXqnRMU1fTs>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9fB0GBwJ2QA>

Don't hesitate to e-mail me with additional questions!

Assignments

For the sections below, you're going to want to answer the questions and write-up the process sections that correspond to your assigned number. Here they are:

#1.

#2.

#3.

#4.

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Background Questions

1. So what is the DREAM Act? Why is it important? Who was pushing for it? How have the various bills differed over the years? Be clear on the technical details here. The CRS links above are definitely worth a look.
2. Discuss the broader political context this bill was considered in during the 111th Congress. Who controlled the House? The Senate? By how many? Who was the President during this period? Was this part of the President's agenda? What other pieces of legislation were being considered/passed in this Congress? The Stathis (2014) piece might worth a citation here.

In answering this question, also address the parties attitudes on this topic. Something that stands out is how much Republican support immigration reform lost over time. The broader immigration measure, S 2611, passed [63-36](#) with 24 Republican senators voting yes. In the 110th Congress, 12 Republican senators voted yes on S 2205. On the final vote in the 111th Congress, just three did. What accounts for this? Shifting content from bill to bill? Changes in external pressure?

3. What motivated consideration of this legislation in the mid-2000s? Was it in response to a specific event? Or was this a slower build over time? What happened in previous congresses regarding this? Had Congress considered comparable legislation? Were scholars arguing immigration reform was needed? Why?

In this question, take the reader through previous U.S. immigration [legislation](#). In particular, what was the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (104 PL 208, "IIRA") (see [CRS 2012](#); [CQ Almanac 2011](#))? What did it do? Why did it need reform?²

4. What did existing federal policy look like in this specific issue area? Why did reformers feel it needed to be changed? Basically, give the reader a workable discussion of U.S. immigration policy here. What is a refugee? What is asylum? What is an illegal alien? Why are these distinctions important? CRS should help with a discussion of [immigration policy more broadly](#).

Commented [AJM1]: The bulk of U.S. immigration policy was set by the [Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 \(89 PL 236\)](#). As CQ notes, that measure "[abolished the existing system of country-by-country quotas which had fixed a legal maximum of about 158,000 persons who could enter annually on a quota basis from non-Western Hemisphere areas, and which, by assigning over two-thirds of all the quota numbers to Britain, Ireland and Germany, had sharply limited immigration from Southern Europe, Asia and Africa.](#)" One point of this law that has a really interesting legal aspect is that it included a legislative line item veto. This provision was struck down in the Supreme Court case [INS v. Chadha](#), though scholars have argued that Congress often ignores that ruling.

U.S. asylum policy was essentially set by the [Refugee Act of 1980 \(96 PL 212\)](#). In part, that act defined the meaning of the term "refugee." It also set new rules for vetting refugees and increased the number allowed to enter the country.

² IIRA has been criticized in recent years for causing a massive increase in deportations. The [Washington Post \(2019\)](#), for instance, described it as institutionalizing "the detention of all asylum seekers while they await their appearance in immigration court." And [Vox \(2016\)](#) dubbed it "the disastrous, forgotten 1996 law" that "laid the groundwork for the massive deportation machine that exists today." [Slate \(2020\)](#) asserted it was "aimed squarely at bringing down the boot and grinding it in."

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Process Sections

Please write-up the sections that correspond to your number. Feel free to incorporate any notes I might have dumped in the margins. Also, please note that the process sections below span several congresses. The first two sections occurred in the 109th Congress, the next two in the 110th Congress and the last four in the 111th Congress.

#1. House Consideration of HR 4437 (December 15-16, 2005)

On December 15, 2005, Rep. Phil Gingrey (R-GA), called up Hres 610, a resolution that provided for consideration of [HR 4437](#), the Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005, under a structured rule. Gingrey's remarks were primarily focused on the substance of the bill which he called "critical and long overdue." He argued it represented the best way to "secure our borders and remove incentives for illegal immigration (*Congressional Record*, 109th Congress, December 15, 2005, H11670)."

In opposition, Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-MS) dubbed the measure a Christmas present from "an extremist Grinch" and noted it was "so loaded up our bill with controversial immigration proposals [...] it is opposed by every reasonable business, immigration or human rights group in America (*Congressional Record*, 109th Congress, December 15, 2005, H11671)." Additionally, Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL) described the rule as restrictive and noted that under it "a meager 15 of the 130 amendments that were offered in the Rules Committee are actually made in order. The rule was eventually adopted [220-206](#) with one Democrat voting yes and seven Republicans in opposition.

After some amendments, HR 4437 passed the House [239-182](#). 36 Democrats and 204 Republicans voted yes; 17 Republicans joined 164 Democrats in opposition. It was not considered in the 109th Senate.

#2. Senate Consideration of S 2611 (May 15-25, 2006)

On May 15, 2006, S 2611 was brought before the Senate by unanimous consent. The Senate Minority Leader, Harry Reid (D-NV), described the bill as a "summer blockbuster" and praised the bill managers, Senators Arlen Specter (R-PA) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) for their work on the bill. He argued it was "nothing short of a miracle to get the bill out of the committee in the first place and then to get in the Senate (*Congressional Record*, 109th Congress, May 15, 2006, S4530-4533)."

Commented [AJM2]: A month earlier, the Senate debated S 2454, the Securing America's Borders Act, but the bill was pulled after a cloture vote on it failed by a comical 36-62 vote.

Commented [AJM3]: He also compared it to the "Da Vinci Code" movie. I've read a lot of Senate speeches before and think fairly highly of Reid, but this is pure garbage.

#3. Senate Consideration of S 1639 (June 26-28, 2007)

On June 20th, 2007, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) moved to proceed to S 1639, an immigration reform bill and filed for cloture on his motion. Reid noted that he was originally planning on asking for unanimous consent on the motion to proceed but was "advised there would be an objection from the Republican side (*Congressional Record*, 110th Congress, June 20, 2007, S8158)."

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Cloture on the motion to proceed is eventually agreed to, 64-35, on June 26th.

Cloture on passage of S 1639 fails on June 28th, 46-53.

#3. Senate Consideration of S 2205 (October 22, 24, 2007)

The first standalone DREAM Act bill was brought to the Senate floor several months later. S 2205 was a bipartisan effort co-sponsored by Senators Dick Durbin (D-IL) and Orin Hatch (R-UT). Speaking in favor of the measure, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) argued senators “should vote for this legislation because the DREAM Act recognizes that children should not be penalized for the actions of their parents.” Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) noted the measure impacted individuals “brought to this country as minors, not of their own doing.” Durbin stressed the importance of the vote, claiming it would be noticed because “thousands of young people across America know that their fate and future will be determined by [it] (*Congressional Record*, 110th Congress, October 24, 2007, S13301-2).”

Opponents raised both procedural issues with the measure and argued it would have a detrimental impact on legal immigration. Objecting on procedural grounds, Senator Chuck Grassley (R-IA) argued that while he supported the end goal, the “bill didn't go through the proper channels and was not approved by the Judiciary Committee.” Grassley added that he opposed Reid’s decision to block amendments by “filling the amendment tree.” Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY), the Minority Leader, asserted the bill rewarded “illegal behavior.” And Senator Jeff Sessions (R-AL) claimed the bill would “strike a dagger...in the heart of the decided will of the American people which is to create a lawful system of immigration (*Congressional Record*, 110th Congress, October 24, 2007, S13302-5).”

Cloture on the motion to proceed to S 2205 was rejected 52-45, falling short of the 60-vote threshold needed. Eight Democrats joined 37 Republicans in opposing the measure, while 12 Republicans and 40 Democrats voted in favor.³

#4. Initial Senate Consideration of S 3454 (September 16, 21 2010)

On September 16, 2010, Senate Democrats filed for cloture on the motion to proceed to S 3454, a Defense Authorization act. Opponents objected to possible restrictions on their ability to offer amendments, the inclusion of the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” repeal and the potential inclusion of other amendments restricting secret holds and adopting the DREAM Act.⁴ After cloture on the motion to proceed failed, the leader entered a motion to reconsider the vote.

³ See Voteview, 111th Senate, renum #394 (Poole and Rosenthal 1997). <https://voteview.com/rollcall/RS1100394>.

⁴ Here’s the McCain – Reid exchange on the cloture motion:

Mr. *McCAIN*. Mr. President, if I understood the majority leader's words, in a rather unusual departure from anything I have ever seen in the Senate, if he receives sufficient votes to proceed to the bill, he would take up certain amendments that are on his agenda, and then, in lameduck session, we might consider other amendments.

Commented [AJM4]: Honestly, I would add maybe just a paragraph on committee consideration to this section. I think it's going to be about this short.

Commented [AJM5]: Was this a campaign issue in 2007? I think it was, but it might be worth stressing here. Democrats won big majorities in the 111th Congress in both chambers.

Commented [AJM6]: S 3454 is actually a Defense Authorization bill Democratic leaders were attempting to add the DREAM Act to.

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#1. House Consideration of HR 5281 (December 8, 2010)

The used a previously passed measure dealing with lawsuits against federal officials as a vehicle for the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (or “DREAM”) Act. Prior to considering HR 5281, the chamber considered Hres 1756 on December 8th. Hres 1756 made it order that “the House concur in the Senate amendment” with an amendment that included the text of the DREAM Act.⁵ In support of the rule, Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO) argued the DREAM Act represented a “choice between forcing a brain drain from our country or retaining the best and brightest to contribute to our country and make it stronger and more prosperous (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 8, 2010, 8213.)”

In opposition, Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-NC) expressed that she thought he fellow Republicans were all “empathetic to the fact that the youth brought to America as children did not come here illegally of their own accord.” But she stressed the need for “Congress must always respect and preserve the rule of law (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 8, 2010, 8214).”⁶ The previous question motion on Hres 1756 was adopted by voice vote. The rule was than adopted by a narrow 211-208 margin.

The House voted 216-198 to concur in a Senate amendment to H.R. 5281 with an amendment.

Coincidentally, the amendments the majority leader would agree to would be two of them that are totally unrelated to national defense. One is the DREAM Act and the other is secret holds, as I understand it. Then other amendments of importance, which are relevant, which those of us on this side of the aisle have, which are important, maybe we would take them up, under certain circumstances, in a lame duck session.

Mr. REID. I say to my friend from Arizona, I haven't decided for sure. We talked about some of the things I would do with our amendments. I have been very clear with every Republican Senator I have spoken to that, of course, the motion to strike, we would get to that as soon as we can. If Senators had other amendments related to the don't ask, don't tell provision, which has been somewhat controversial, and some people on the other side don't like that--if there are other amendments related to that, we would be happy to do that before we leave for the elections. Then we would have to see what else we can work out on this prior to going home for the elections. But recognize--and I think it is clear--that we are not going to be able to complete this bill before we go home.

Mr. McCAIN. So, again, I say to the majority leader, you are going to ask Members on this side to proceed to the bill without us knowing what amendments you are going to allow and those amendments that may be considered in a lame duck session (*Congressional Record*, September 16, 2010, S7159).

⁵ The amendment was the text of HR 6497. Notably, the text of this version of the DREAM Act was reportedly narrower in its scope than the version the Senate had been considering (S 3992).

⁶ Others were less diplomatic. Rep. Tim Johnson (R-IL): “This may constitute a “dream” for a small number of people who choose to disregard or disobey the law, but it is in fact a sobering reality for America.” To this point, Polis responded by noting that opponents were flaunting the rule of law by maintaining the current system. He added: If you are pulled over for a speeding ticket and you have a child in a car seat next to you, that 2-year-old doesn't get a speeding ticket (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 8, 2010, 8220).”

Commented [AJM7]: This is a pretty good debate and worth expanding on and pulling in some newspaper quotes.

For instance, here's a speech by Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) (who I believe sponsored the original DREAM Act) before House consideration of HR 5280 on 12/8/2010:

“When I was a school teacher, I never knew how well my kids were doing until I gave them a test. That's when you find out what you've really learned. We need to have a test right here today in this Chamber. We need to test our tolerance, our fairness, and our sense of justice. We need to vote today on the DREAM Act. Will we pass that test? Will we get an A or an F? Those who will grade this test are watching. A generation of young people are hoping. Their futures are riding on whether we pass this test. Their families and communities are watching to see how we do on the test. Our Nation wants to see if we are compassionate, if we have the courage do what is right. This is a pass or fail test. Our kids, our young people, they have all passed. They have worked hard. They planned for a better future, and they love this country. They love America. Today, I urge my colleagues not to fail these kids and to reward their love by the passage of the DREAM Act (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 8, 2010, 19187-19188).”

In contrast, Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX), urged his colleagues to oppose the bill, asserting it “gives amnesty to more than 2 million people who are in the country illegally.” Smith added that in doing so, “[I]t encourages fraud and even more illegal immigration (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 8, 2010, 19187-19340).”

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#4. Secondary Senate Consideration of S 3454 and Consideration of S 3992 (December 9, 2010)

On December 9,⁷ cloture on the motion to proceed to S 3454 failed again, this time by a vote of 57-40.⁸

On November 30, S 3992 was introduced separately by Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL). Cloture was filed several days later. On December 8, majority leader Reid received unanimous consent⁹ that a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S 3992 would occur on December 9.¹⁰ Later in the day, the House used a previously passed Senate bill as a vehicle for a version of the DREAM Act that was narrower in scope. In response to this, the majority leader requested consent the Senate vitiate the scheduled cloture vote. The minority objected.¹¹ Prior to the vote, the majority leader

⁷ This was after the motion to reconsider was agreed to by unanimous consent.

⁸ News sources suggest the majority leader lost support due to a dispute over amendments. Reid was close to an agreement with Collins, Murkowski and Voinovich, but the number of amendments he would have had to consider, combined with post-cloture debate time, would have doomed pending legislation.

⁹ Here's the UC:

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 443, S. 3992, occur at 11 a.m. tomorrow, December 9, with the time following any leader time until 11 a.m. equally divided and controlled between the leaders or their designees; that following any leader statement, Senator *Durbin* be recognized for up to 10 minutes, and the Senate then resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 3992; that during Thursday's session, Senator *Bennett* be recognized to speak for up to 20 minutes for his farewell speech and also Senator *Dorgan* be recognized at 2 p.m. for up to 20 minutes for his farewell speech and that Senator *Bunning* be recognized for up to 30 minutes for his farewell speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 8, 2010, S8651)."

¹⁰ All members of the Senate Republican caucus, including potential DREAM Act supporters like Senators Lugar and Collins, announced their intent to vote against cloture on any legislation until Congress voted on a continuing resolution and a measure addressing tax cuts passed during George W. Bush's presidency that were set to expire.

¹¹ The exchange:

Mr. REID. Madam President, we have a piece of legislation that passed last night in the House of Representatives. I received a call last night, I guess around 9:30 or 10 o'clock, from both the majority leader and the Speaker that the so-called DREAM Act had passed in the House. That changes things over here. It changes things because we had been toiling on this for a long time, and now that it has passed the House, the appropriate way to proceed would be to have a vote on that matter, because if we are able to pass it, it goes directly to the President.

Having said that, I think it would be futile for us to have a vote on a motion to invoke cloture on a bill we know will not matter. So what we will do is, I am going to ask consent to vitiate the vote that is scheduled for 11 o'clock on the DREAM Act, and to alert everyone, we have not given up on the DREAM Act. Quite the opposite. It having passed the House gives us more energy to move forward on this most important piece of legislation...

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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moved to table the motion to proceed. The motion to table was adopted, 59-40, and the bill was defeated.

#3. Senate Consideration of HR 5281 (December 16, 18, 2010)

On December 16, the majority leader filed for cloture on the motion to agree to the House amendment to the Senate amendment and forestalled floor amendments by filling the amendment tree. On a Saturday session on December 18, cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment on HR 5281 was defeated 55-41 and no further action occurred on the bill.

Member Spotlight

Choose one of the following for your member spotlight:

#1. Rep. Phil Gingrey (R-GA); Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA); Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-MS); Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R-WI); Rep. Tom Tancredo (R-CO); Rep. Peter King (R-NY)

#2. Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL); Sen. Harry Reid (D-NM); Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA); Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT); Sen. Bill Frist (R-TN); Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC); Sen. Jeff Flake (R-AZ)

#3. Sen. Orin Hatch (R-UT); Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX); Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA); Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY); Sen. Jeff Sessions (R-TX); Sen. Johnny Isakson (R-GA); Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-MA)

#4. Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL); Rep. John Boehner (R-OH); Rep. Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-NC); Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO); Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-FL); Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD); Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX)

Commented [AJM8]: Here's a Voteview link:

<https://voteview.com/rollcall/RS1110675>

Commented [AJM9]: Tancredo was particularly out-spoken on this issue, to the point that he once got into an argument with the Pope over it. Here are a few pieces on him:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/20/us/20catholics.html>
<https://www.politico.com/story/2015/07/tom-tancredo-donald-trump-anti-immigrant-comments-tone-down-120044>

Commented [AJM10]: Durbin originally co-sponsored this with Graham and Flake. Recent piece on it:

<https://www.cnn.com/2021/03/21/politics/dick-durbin-immigration-dream-act-cnntv/index.html>

Commented [AJM11]: Likely the most out-spoken supporter on the DREAM Act:

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2013/07/22/rep-luis-gutierrez-explains-how-immigration-reform-gets-out-of-the-house/>
<https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/11/28/16711658/luis-gutierrez-retire-immigration>

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, on behalf of our leadership, I object (*Congressional Record*, 111th Congress, December 9, 2010, S8660).

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Aftermath Questions

1. How has U.S. policy on the alien minors issue evolved since this? Specifically, President Obama enacted the DACA program (see [CRS 2021](#)). What was DACA? Why was it viewed as more limited than the DREAM Act? As noted above, DACA was scrapped under the Trump administration but the phase out period was been extended through litigation and a Supreme Court decision (see [Department of Homeland Security v. Regents of the University of California](#); [Gerstein 2020](#)). Discuss these changes and the Supreme Court ruling.
2. Why did this bill fail? What did newspapers say about it at the time? Democrats had huge majorities in both chambers in the 111th Congress. Why didn't they move on it sooner? Why did it fail in earlier congresses? A 2020 poll placed public approval for legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children at 74% (see [Pew 2020](#)). Immigration is a notoriously difficult area to pass legislation in. It is contentious and appears to be highly influenced by framing (see e.g. [Binder 2021](#)). Has the DREAM Act's failure been an artifact of that? What do scholars say?
3. How relevant is the DREAM Act currently? Are there additional issues related to it that reformers have been pushing to change? Have scholars been supportive of it? Is the measure likely to pass? The House has passed iterations of the DREAM Act in the 116th and 117th Congress. Is it likely to get out of the Senate? See e.g. [Vox 2021](#); CNN 2021.
4. Broadly speaking, how has U.S. immigration policy changed since 2010? What happened during the Trump administration on this issue. Have immigration policy become less restrictive? More restrictive? What do scholars say about it? What do they say about the effectiveness of U.S. refugee policies? Have we seen an increase in illegal border crossings in the past decade? Asylum seeking? Is there a "crisis at the border ([New York Times 2021](#))"?

Commented [AJM12]: Nice politifact piece here on why Obama didn't go farther with it:

<http://www.politifact.com/truth-o-meter/statements/2013/nov/26/obamas-heckler/obamas-immigration-heckler-wrong-presidential-powe/>

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Suggested Sources

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