**Summary of the Federal DREAM Act**

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| Notes | Text |
| As you read, take notes or mark your | **Summary of the Federal DREAM Act, 2011**    The **DREAM Act** (**Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors**) is a bill designed to help undocumented students get citizenship. It has been debated for over a decade. Supporters argue it is time for more opportunities for undocumented students. But opponents argue the bill would attract families and young people to immigrate illegally.      In 2011, legislators tried again. The idea was to set strict rules in return for earning citizenship.  According to the 2011 DREAM Act, an undocumented student could apply to begin the citizenship process if they:   * Arrived in the U.S. by age 15 * Lived in the country continuously for at least five years prior to the bill's enactment * Graduated from a U. S. high school * Applied within one year of graduating (or the bill becoming law) * Were “of good moral character,” meaning that they have not been arrested and found guilty of any serious offense. * Submitted biometric information (e.g., fingerprints, palm prints, and other identifies) * Underwent security and law-­‐enforcement background checks; * Underwent a medical examination; and * Registered for the Selective Service.     If they qualified, undocumented young people could:   * Get in-­‐state tuition at public colleges and universities, * Apply for public scholarships and work-­‐study jobs to help them earn while in college, and * Participate in student support programs like tutoring and counseling.     If these undocumented young people:   * Graduated from a two-­‐year community college or completed at least two years towards a four-­‐year degree or served two years in the US military * Paid any back taxes * Demonstrated the ability to read, write, and speak English and knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history, principles, and form of government of the United States. |
| in order to answer |
| these questions: |
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| What do young people |
| have to do to qualify to become citizens? |
| What will the DREAM |
| Act offer undocumented young people? |
| In your view, does this versin of the DREAM Act offer undocumented students a fair chance to become citizens? |
| undocumented |
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Then they could apply for citizenship.

As full citizens they could:

* Get further public education at resident rates in their states
* Vote
* Apply for licenses (driver, beautician, health care worker, etc.)
* Pass citizenship onto their children