

# What is the DREAM?

The DREAM Act would provide immigration relief to a select group of students and allow them to become permanent residents if they came to the United States as children (under the age of 16), are long-term U.S. residents (5 years or more), have good moral character, and attend an institution of higher learning or enlist in the military for at least two years. In addition, the legislation would allow states to grant in-state tuition rates to alien students. The DREAM Act would provide young people with an incentive to move towards permanent residency, while pursuing further education or serving our country in the U.S. Armed Forces.

## Why DREAM?

Senator Lugar supports this legislation because it encourages young immigrants to continue their education and earn a degree or serve our country in the armed forces. Current census figures indicate that Indiana is now home to more than 290,000 Hispanics. If enacted, the DREAM Act would allow undocumented college-bound immigrants to apply for a conditional legal status. Approximately 50,000-70,000 undocumented students graduate from U.S. high schools each year; however, without legal status, it is difficult for them to attend college, acquire a job or join the military. Nationally, more than thirty percent of Hispanic students drop out of high school before graduation.

# The DREAM Act

## The Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act

Introduced on March 26, 2009 by U.S. Senator Richard G. Lugar and U.S. Senator Richard Durbin



DREAM Act voted on by U.S. House of Representatives

DREAM Act goes to conference, then voted on by both House & Senate

DREAM Act goes to President for signature

DREAM Act becomes law!



DREAM Act voted on by U.S. Senate

DREAM Act introduced to U.S. Senate