



# RENEWING IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1929

## Background

Across the United States, immigrants play vital roles working in hospitals, building homes, teaching children, and fueling innovation in our economy. Yet millions who have peacefully and productively resided in the United States without legal documentation of have no realistic way to gain lawful permanent resident status, even after decades of contributing to our country.

The Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929 would permit eligible immigrants, those with a clean record, who have lived in the U.S. for many years a chance to apply for a green card and the stability that comes with it.

The bill would update section 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act known as Registry. Registry has been a bipartisan policy, first enacted in 1929, that allows certain immigrants who have built lives in the United States to regularize their status. But the law hasn't been updated since Ronald Reagan was 1986, when it was updated to January 1, 1972, more than 50 years ago.

Countless long-term residents, including immigrant youth raised in America, workers with Temporary Protected Status, and professionals stuck in visa backlogs, and even the spouses of American citizens, are left in legal limbo.

## Bill Summary

The Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929 makes a simple and long-overdue update:

- Updates the registry law so immigrants could apply for a green card if they've lived in the U.S. for at least 7 years.
- Makes the date rolling, meaning the law would automatically update over time without needing new legislation.

Applicants would still go through security vetting and be required to meet strict eligibility and criminal background requirements.