

TPS Bill Comparison Chart

Title	ESPERER Act of 2017 (H.R. 4184)	American Promise Act of 2017 (H.R. 4253)	ASPIRE TPS Act 2017 (H.R. 4384)	SECURE Act (S. 2144)
Sponsor	Rep. Carlos Curbelo (R-FL-26)	Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY-7)	Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY-9)	Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD)
Adjustment	Adjustment of status to lawfully admitted for permanent residence (LPR). Spouse, or unmarried minor or adult child of successful applicant may also adjust status to lawfully admitted for permanent residence subject to certain conditions.	Adjustment of status to lawfully admitted for permanent residence (LPR). Spouse, parent, or unmarried minor or adult child of successful applicant may also adjust status subject to certain conditions.	Adjustment of status to renewable 6-year protected status. Adjustment to lawfully admitted for permanent residence (LPR) in cases of extreme hardship. Adjustment of family members only through current law mechanisms.	Adjustment of status to lawfully admitted for permanent residence (LPR). Spouse, domestic partner, parent, or unmarried minor or adult child of successful applicant may also adjust status subject to certain conditions.
Application deadline for adjustment	Must apply before January 1, 2021.	Must apply within 3 years after bill's date of enactment .	Must apply within registration period established by the Secretary of Homeland Security, which must be at least one year.	No deadline specified.
Eligible countries	Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, or Honduras.	All 13 countries that were designated for TPS or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) as of January 1, 2017.	All 13 countries that were designated for TPS or DED as of January 1, 2017.	All countries that have been designated for TPS, or that are designated in the future.
TPS status or eligibility	Have TPS status on January 13, 2011 and on the date of application.	Have been granted or eligible for TPS, or granted DED on or before October 1, 2017.	Had been granted or was eligible for TPS or DED on January 1, 2017.	Have or had been granted TPS, or eligible for TPS at the time the last designation was made.

Title	ESPERER Act of 2017 (H.R. 4184)	American Promise Act of 2017 (H.R. 4253)	ASPIRE TPS Act 2017 (H.R. 4384)	SECURE Act (S. 2144)
Residence and TPS eligibility requirements	Meets the TPS residence requirements for the nationality, was physically present in the U.S. on January 12, 2011, has been physically present for at least one year, and is physically present on the application date.	Meets the TPS residence requirements for the nationality, plus continuous physical presence in the U.S. for at least 3 years. Waiver of the 3-year requirement authorized in cases of extreme hardship and brief or emergency absences would not count against the requirement.	Meets the TPS residence requirements for the nationality, plus continuous residence in the U.S. for at least 5 years. Brief, casual and innocent absences would not count against the 5-year continuous residence requirement and it does not apply to persons applying for adjustment due to extreme hardship.	Meets the the TPS residence requirements for the nationality, plus continuous physical presence in the U.S. for at least 3 years and physically present on date of application. One or more absences of 180 days or less do not count against the 3-year requirement and a waiver is authorized in cases of extreme hardship.
Other requirements	Must meet the current law criminal, national security, and specified other grounds of admissibility and non-deportability, plus must not have been convicted of a felony or more than 2 misdemeanors. That is in addition to the criminal, national security, and other requirements to be eligible for TPS.	Must meet all current law criminal, national security, and other requirements for admissibility, except that public charge and certain other grounds don't apply, and all others may be waived. That is in addition to the criminal, national security, and other requirements to be eligible for TPS.	Must meet the TPS criminal, national security, and other requirements, except that the following may not be considered: (1) misdemeanors committed more than 6 years before the application and (2) expunged offenses.	Must meet current law criminal, national security, and certain other requirements for admissibility and deportability. That is in addition to the criminal, national security, and other requirements to be eligible for TPS.
Fees	Fee based on assessment of cost to the government (current law)	Fee based on assessment of cost to the government (current law)	\$50 plus standard work authorization fee	Fee based on assessment of cost to the government (current law)
Deportation relief	Yes, while application pending	Yes, while application pending	Yes, if prima facie eligible and application pending or within first 30 days of registration period.	Yes, while application pending or if individual is prima facie eligible and indicates intent to file application

Title	ESPERER Act of 2017 (H.R. 4184)	American Promise Act of 2017 (H.R. 4253)	ASPIRE TPS Act 2017 (H.R. 4384)	SECURE Act (S. 2144)
Work authorization while application under review?	Yes, after 180 days. At DHS discretion prior to that.	Yes.	Yes, if prima facie eligible and application pending or within first 30 days of registration period.	Yes.
Path to Citizenship	Individual typically can apply for naturalization 5 years after adjusting to LPR status under the bill (current law).	Individual can only apply for naturalization 5 years after adjusting to LPR status under the bill. English language test is waived and applicant may take the civics test in their own language	No path to citizenship for those granted new 6-year protected status. Those granted LPR status under the extreme hardship provision typically can apply for naturalization 5 years after adjusting to LPR status (current law).	Individual typically can apply for naturalization 5 years after adjusting to LPR status under the bill (current law).
TPS reforms	n/a	n/a	Specifies that TPS holders shall be considered inspected and admitted to the US under immigration law, eliminating a current limitation that prevents many from adjusting to LPR status when they are otherwise qualified to do so. Also provides that expunged convictions are not counted for TPS eligibility.	n/a