

## HR 4151

Undocumented Taxpayers Opportunity Act of 2019

**Congress:** 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Immigration

**Introduced:** Aug 2, 2019

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (Aug 28, 2019)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/4151>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Eshoo, Anna G. [D-CA-18]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** CA • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors

*No cosponsors are listed for this bill.*

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Aug 28, 2019
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred to	Aug 2, 2019

### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Immigration

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 HR 641	Related bill	<b>Mar 4, 2019:</b> Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
116 S 175	Related bill	<b>Jan 17, 2019:</b> Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Sponsor introductory remarks on measure: CR S294)

## **Undocumented Taxpayers Opportunity Act of 2019**

This bill allows qualified alien taxpayers to obtain provisional immigrant status and establishes procedures for provisional immigrants to obtain permanent resident status.

An alien shall qualify if he or she has been assessed and paid taxes for each of the previous five years before applying for such status. The Department of Homeland Security may grant provisional immigrant status to qualified individuals who pass security checks and are not disqualified for various reasons, such as an aggravated felony conviction. DHS may waive certain disqualifications for humanitarian or public interest reasons.

Provisional immigrants shall be authorized for employment in the United States and travel outside the United States. Such individuals shall be ineligible for various federal benefits, including the healthcare premium assistance tax credit.

Individuals going through deportation or removal proceedings shall be given a chance to apply for provisional immigrant status if they qualify.

Provisional immigrants may apply for permanent resident status, subject to various requirements, including payment of federal taxes for the each of the previous three years. An alien may not hold provisional immigrant status for more than eight years.

## **Actions Timeline**

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- **Aug 28, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
- **Aug 2, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Aug 2, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.
- **Aug 2, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Social Security.