

TERMS AND CONCEPTS SPECIFIC TO THIS eTUTORIAL:

DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals): DACA is a program initiated through executive order under the Obama administration. It allows individuals who came to the U.S. as children and meet several requirements to apply for temporary protection from deportation and work eligibility for a renewable period of 2 years. On Sept. 5, 2017, the Trump administration announced DACA would be rescinded and planned a phase out with no new applications allowed. Due to several court injunctions, the U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments on June 28, 2019, and will announce a decision on the fate of the DACA program by June 2020.

DACAmented: Phrase used by a DACA recipient to describe their status and type of documentation. DACA recipients have an Employment Authorization Document (EAC) which serves as work authorization.

Deportation: Deportation occurs when the federal government orders forced removal of an undocumented individual from the United States. Deportation has been pursued not just when criminal laws have been violated, but also for minor offenses such as traffic offenses, or for no reason at all other than unauthorized status.

Detained: When an undocumented individual is apprehended and taken into custody in preparation for deportation.

DREAM (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act): The DREAM Act would provide a pathway to legal status for thousands of undocumented students who graduate from high school year. The bill allows current, former, and future undocumented high school graduates and GED recipients a pathway to U.S. citizenship through college or the armed services (American Immigration Council, 2010, para. 8).

Important to note: The DREAM Act has **not** passed to date, so during former President Obama's final term he took Executive Action and implemented DACA (see above).

ICE Sensitive Locations Memo: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have each issued and implemented policies designed to limit enforcement actions at or focused on 'sensitive locations,' Such sites include:

- Schools, such as known and licensed daycares, pre-schools and other early learning programs; primary schools; secondary schools; post-secondary schools up to and including colleges and universities; as well as scholastic or education-related activities or events, and school bus stops that are marked and/or known to the officer, during periods when school children are present at the stop;

- Medical treatment and health care facilities, such as hospitals, doctors' offices, accredited health clinics, and emergent or urgent care facilities;
- Places of worship, such as churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples;
- Religious or civil ceremonies or observances, such as funerals and weddings; and
- During public demonstrations, such as a march, rally, or parade.

Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN): A U.S. tax processing number, issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to individuals who file taxes but do not have, and are not eligible to obtain, a social security number.

In-state tuition: Refers to in-state tuition rates for students at public colleges and universities. In-state tuition when referring to undocumented students means that they are being charged resident tuition rates rather than **out-of-state or international student tuition** rates, higher education then becomes more affordable and thus more accessible.

Know Your Rights: Know Your Rights guidelines and trainings outline U.S. Constitutional rights afforded to anyone present in the United States, in both public and private spaces. Know Your Rights teaches undocumented and mixed-status communities about their individual rights, while providing recommend practices in scenarios that involve interacting with law enforcement. Some of these include the right to remain silent, the right to contact an attorney, and the right to refuse to sign anything without due process. Know Your Rights training can also include information on finding trustworthy legal support and creating family preparedness plans when facing situations such as raids, detention, deportation, and more.

Mixed-status family: A mixed-status family is a family, or household, whose members include people with different citizenship or immigration statuses. Each individual has his or her own legal restraints or accessibilities to public benefits, and therefore can have unique familial obligations.

Non-citizen: A person who has not obtained U.S. citizenship, but resides in the U.S. as an undocumented immigrant or a **lawful immigrant**, meaning they can legally reside in the U.S. Some examples of lawful permanent residents include refugees, asylees, temporary visitors, DACA recipients, and TPS holders.

Non-immigrant: A person who is allowed to enter the U.S. for a specific purpose for a certain period of time. This includes students, tourists, visitors, migrant laborers, and others.

Plyler v. Doe (1982): The first Supreme Court case that dealt with the issue of undocumented immigrants and public education. Ever since this court case, undocumented students are legally

able to attend U.S. public K-12 schools, and the schools cannot mandate that students provide a Social Security Number.

Sanctuary Movement: A movement with religious and political underpinnings that works to protect and stand with undocumented immigrants facing detention and deportation. In the 1980s, hundreds of places of worship, campuses, and cities embraced the Sanctuary Movement and provided safe havens to Central American refugees who were denied political asylum. A **sanctuary city** refers to municipal jurisdictions that limit their cooperation with federal government efforts to enforce immigration law. A **sanctuary campus** provides safe spaces and adopt policies and practices to build trust, ensure confidentiality, and protect students and other members of the campus community who are undocumented immigrants.

State Aid: Undocumented students cannot legally receive any federally funded student financial aid, including loans, grants, scholarships or work-study money. However, there are at least seven states that grant eligibility for state financial aid to undocumented students at state public colleges and universities. When undocumented students are allowed to compete for state financial aid it becomes easier for undocumented students to be able to pay for the high cost of higher education. At least seven states—California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas and Washington—currently allow undocumented students to receive state financial aid. (National Conference on State Legislatures, 2019)

Temporary Protected Status (TPS): Temporary protected status is a temporary immigration status provided to nationals of certain countries due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely, or in certain circumstances, where the country is unable to handle the return of its nationals adequately.

Tuition Equity: There are at least twenty states and the District of Columbia that have passed “tuition equity” laws or policies. The general premise of these laws and policies permit certain students who have attended a certain amount of years and graduated from secondary schools in their state to pay the same tuition as their “in-state” classmates at their state’s public institutions of higher education, regardless of their immigration status. As of 2019, the states are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, and Washington. The University of Michigan’s Board of Regents adopted a similar policy for its campuses. (National Immigration Law Center, 2019).

Undocumented person: Foreign-born non-citizens who are not legal residents and either:

- Entered the U.S. without inspection - meaning they didn’t go through proper channels to become a U.S. citizen, or,
- They did go through all the necessary and proper channels and were admitted temporarily with a visa, but stayed past the date they were to leave the U.S, or it expired and didn’t take necessary steps to ensure it was renewed. (Immigration Policy Center, 2011).

UndocuAlly: This term is used to refer to people who are committed to supporting the undocumented community on their campus and beyond. This commitment requires becoming

familiar with the historical, political, and human context of undocumented immigrant experiences, in order to move into actions that are informed by the needs, desires, and leadership of people with undocumented status and/or who live within mixed-status families. There is great potential for positive cultural changes and inclusive practices on college campuses when institutions hire trained specialists to lead programming for the undocumented student community and who offer **UndocuAlly Trainings** for student peers, staff, and faculty to learn how to be supportive agents of change toward equity and dignity for all students.

Undocu-friendly (or Undocufriendly): Schools and campuses that practice welcoming and visible support of undocu-students. They invest in legal resources, scholarships and provide aid, undocu-ally programs, safe spaces, and more.