

DACA

LATEST

UPDATES

DACA UPDATE

Top 5 Things to Know About the Announcement That DACA Is Ending

SEPTEMBER 5, 2017

ON SEPTEMBER 5, 2017, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL JEFF SESSIONS, on behalf of the entire Trump administration, announced the end of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.

Here are the top five things to know about his announcement:

- 1. Your DACA is valid until its expiration date.** DACA and work permits (employment authorization documents) will remain valid until their expiration date. To determine when your DACA and work permit expire, check your I-795 Approval Notice and the bottom of your employment authorization document (EAD).
- 2. No new DACA applications will be accepted.** U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will not accept or process first-time applications for DACA after September 5, 2017.
- 3. If you already have DACA and want to renew it: DACA issuances and work permits that expire between now and March 5, 2018, must be submitted for renewal by October 5, 2017.** If you have a work permit that will expire between now and March 5, 2018, and you want to renew it, you must apply for a two-year renewal of your DACA by October 5, 2017.
- 4. Advance parole to travel abroad is no longer available.** The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will no longer grant DACA recipients permission to travel abroad through advance parole. Any pending applications for advance parole will not be processed, and DHS will refund any associated fees.
- 5. We are united in this fight.** You are not alone. We mobilized, organized, and marched five years ago for DACA, and we will continue to do everything in our power to protect immigrant youth and their families across the country. Visit www.weareheretostay.org for resources to help you and your loved ones take care of yourselves in this difficult time, as well as information on what you can do to take action now.



**FREQUENTLY
ASKED
QUESTIONS
ABOUT
DACA**

Frequently Asked Questions on DACA Termination

Last revised **SEPTEMBER 14, 2017**

On September 5, 2017, the Trump administration announced that it is ending the DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) program that was created under President Obama.

According to the administration’s new policy, if you already have DACA, your DACA and work permit will continue to be valid until its expiration date. If you have a first-time or renewal DACA application that was accepted for processing by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) as of September 5, 2017, the agency will continue with the process of adjudicating your application. If you have a work permit (employment authorization document) that will expire between September 5, 2017, and March 5, 2018, you may apply for a two-year renewal of your DACA, but your request must be accepted by USCIS by October 5, 2017.

We will be updating this FAQ as we learn more. We encourage you to refer back to it periodically to get up-to-date information. Look for information about the following topics on these pages of the FAQ:

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DACA VALIDITY AND APPLICATIONS

■ Is my DACA still valid?

Your DACA is valid until it expires. DACA and work permits (employment authorization documents, or EADs) will remain valid until their expiration date. To determine when your DACA and work permit expire, look at your I-795 Approval Notice and the bottom of your EAD.

■ I don’t have DACA. If I am eligible, can I still apply?

No new DACA applications will be accepted. USCIS no longer will accept first-time applications after September 5, 2017.



■ I submitted a first-time DACA application already. What will happen to my application?

If your application has been received and accepted by USCIS before September 5, it will be processed. It is unclear if applications received in the lockbox as of September 5 but for which a receipt notice has not been issued will be adjudicated by USCIS.

■ My DACA is expiring soon. Can I renew it?

If you have DACA and your DACA expires between now and March 5, 2018, you can submit your application for a two-year renewal by October 5, 2017. After October 5, 2017, USCIS will no longer accept any renewal applications.

If your DACA expires March 6, 2018, or later, you will not be able to apply to renew it.

■ I submitted my DACA renewal application already. What will happen to my application?

If your application is currently pending, it will be adjudicated, according to USCIS. It is unclear if applications will be processed that have been received by USCIS but for which USCIS has not yet sent a receipt notice to the applicant.

■ If my DACA doesn't expire until after March 5, 2018, can I still apply for renewal?

USCIS has said that a renewal application it receives after September 5, 2017, will not be accepted or processed if the person's DACA expiration date is March 6, 2018, or later. For example, if your DACA expires on December 7, 2018, and you do not have a renewal request pending, you cannot apply to renew your DACA.

■ Can I still apply for advance parole to travel outside the U.S.?

Advance parole to travel abroad is no longer available. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will no longer grant DACA recipients permission to travel abroad through advance parole. Any pending applications for advance parole will not be processed, and DHS will refund any associated fees.

EMPLOYMENT

■ What does this decision mean for my ability to work?

Since the Trump administration is not *immediately* ending any current grants of DACA or work permits, your employer should not ask to verify your work authorization again until your work permit's current expiration date. At that time, if you qualified for and timely renewed your DACA and work permit or obtained a work permit on another basis, you will need to present your new work permit to your employer to show that you continue to have authorization to work.

If you no longer have a valid work permit, your employer will most likely lay you off when your current work authorization expires, since you will no longer have legal authorization to

be employed in the U.S. In some situations, you may be able to negotiate with your employer to be placed on a leave of absence until you can show you are authorized to work again; however, your employer is not obligated to agree to this.

More information about DACA and your workplace rights is available at www.nilc.org/about-daca-and-employment/.

DRIVER'S LICENSE

■ What happens to my driver's license when my DACA is terminated or my work permit expires?

Driver's license rules, including eligibility and document requirements and procedures for renewing a license, vary from state to state. All 50 states allow people with DACA to get a driver's license if they are otherwise eligible. In most states, a driver's license expires when the deferred action grant or work authorization document expires. Depending on the state's rules, you may need to show new proof that you are lawfully present in the U.S. or have a specific immigration status (other than DACA) when you renew your license.

Twelve states (CA, CO, CT, DE, HI, IL, MD, NV, NM, UT, VT, WA), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico issue driver's licenses to eligible residents, regardless of their immigration status. About 44 percent of DACA recipients live in a state that issues driver's licenses to eligible state residents regardless of their immigration status. These states issue at least two types of licenses: a REAL ID-compliant license that is acceptable for certain federal purposes, and a non-REAL ID license that cannot be used for these purposes. If you have a REAL ID-compliant license from one of these states, you will likely need to apply for a non-REAL ID license when your current license expires. If you already have a non-REAL ID license, you may be able to keep/renew your current license.

You will need to check with your state's department of motor vehicles for the specific requirements in your state.

HEALTH CARE

■ Do I still have health insurance?

If you have health coverage through your employer, you should remain covered as long as you are employed.

If you have health coverage through your spouse's or partner's employer, you should remain covered. There are no immigration status requirements for such coverage.

DACA recipients are not eligible for health insurance through the health insurance marketplaces established under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) (e.g., Covered California), so the rescission of DACA does not affect their access to ACA plans. Anyone who doesn't have another source of coverage can buy private health coverage directly from insurance companies and brokers, regardless of their immigration status. However, no financial assistance is available, and coverage can be purchased only during an *open enrollment* or a *special enrollment* period.

■ What if I have health insurance through a public insurance program in my state?

In California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York, low-income DACA recipients may be eligible for comprehensive health coverage through a state program (e.g., Medi-Cal). In Washington, DACA grantees with disabilities may be eligible for medical coverage. After your DACA expires, you may still be eligible for state health programs. Check back here for updates, or check with a trusted advocacy organization in your state.

The District of Columbia provides health services to all income-qualified residents of the district. You will not lose your health care when your DACA expires.

[Many states](#) provide coverage for the treatment of certain diseases, or to certain populations, regardless of an individual's immigration status.¹ Access to this coverage will not be affected by the ending of DACA. In most states, low-income DACA recipients' eligibility for Medicaid coverage is limited to treatment for emergencies, including labor and delivery services. This Medicaid for emergencies is available regardless of a person's immigration status and will not change.

■ What if I'm pregnant?

In [many states](#), income-qualifying pregnant women are eligible for pregnancy-related services through the state's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or through a state program, regardless of their immigration status.² Services available include prenatal care, labor and delivery services and, in some cases, postpartum care. Access to this program will not be affected by the ending of DACA.

In the other states, pregnant women whose immigration status makes them ineligible for full-scope Medicaid are eligible for restricted-scope or emergency Medicaid for labor and delivery services. Children born to mothers covered by Medicaid (including restricted scope) are automatically eligible for Medicaid. The ending of DACA will not affect eligibility for these programs.

■ I'm 18. Are there any special public health insurance options for kids and adolescents?

California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, and Washington provide full-scope health coverage to all residents under age 19, regardless of immigration status, if they meet the income eligibility requirements for the state Medicaid and/or CHIP program. The District of Columbia provides health services to all income-qualified residents of the district.

■ I don't have health insurance. Do I have any other options for affordable health care?

Many cities and counties provide health services for their residents who are ineligible for comprehensive coverage, regardless of their immigration status. Access to those programs will not be affected by the rescission of DACA.

¹ See www.nilc.org/medical-assistance-various-states/.

² See www.nilc.org/healthcoveragemaps/.

In addition, the following health programs are available regardless of a person's immigration status in all states and remain an option for uninsured immigrants, including people who have DACA or whose DACA has expired:

- Emergency-room care
- Community health centers and free clinics
- Public and safety-net hospitals
- Public health services (immunizations, treatment of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV, sexually transmitted diseases)
- Emergency treatment under emergency Medicaid, including labor and delivery for pregnancy
- Hospital and community health center financial assistance programs (also known as “charity care”)

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

Below is some information about access to higher education for students whose DACA has expired. Some answers will vary depending on the state, college, or university system. And some answers could change depending on what your state, institution, or scholarship program decides to do. Advocacy in coordination with your college or university could be very important in ensuring that you and other students can continue your education.

■ Can former DACA grantees enroll in public colleges and universities?

Almost every state allows students, regardless of their immigration status, to enroll in public colleges and universities. Alabama and South Carolina are exceptions and do not allow undocumented immigrants to attend public institutions. Advocacy would be needed to try to ensure that students currently enrolled can complete their education.

A few selected colleges in Georgia deny enrollment to students with DACA as well as to undocumented immigrants (thus there would be no change for students losing DACA in that state). *In all other states, former DACA grantees should be able to enroll in public colleges and universities.*

■ Can former DACA grantees qualify for in-state tuition rates?

At least [20 states](#) and the District of Columbia have “tuition equity” laws or policies, allowing students who attended high school for a certain number of years in the state and who meet other criteria to qualify for in-state tuition rates, regardless of their immigration status.³ About 76 percent of DACA grantees live in a state with a tuition equity law or policy. *Former DACA grantees who meet these criteria can continue to pay in-state tuition rates.*

DACA grantees in some other states, including Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Virginia, have been able to pay in-state tuition rates if

³ See www.nilc.org/eduaccesstoolkit2/#maps.

they meet the state's residence criteria. (Litigation on this issue is ongoing in Arizona and Georgia.) Individual colleges in some other states also allow DACA grantees to pay in-state tuition. But undocumented immigrants generally are not eligible to pay in-state tuition in these states. Advocacy would be needed to ensure that students already paying in-state rates can continue to do so—or to secure other resources for students who may be charged higher tuition rates. Students could also press these states to adopt tuition equity laws.

Several states, including but not limited to Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, already deny in-state tuition rates to DACA grantees. Eligibility for students losing DACA would not change in these states.

■ Can former DACA grantees qualify for financial aid or scholarships?

DACA grantees (and former DACA grantees) are not eligible for federal financial aid. However, at least [8 states](#) and the District of Columbia offer state financial aid to students who meet certain criteria, regardless of their immigration status.⁴ And universities in some states offer institutional aid or scholarships to students regardless of their status. Former DACA grantees should continue to be eligible for state financial aid in these states or institutions.

Some [private scholarships](#) are available to students regardless of status, while others may be available only to DACA grantees and other students who are lawfully present in the U.S.⁵ Advocacy would be needed to persuade groups administering these private scholarships to make them available to students regardless of their status—including former DACA grantees.

FINANCES

■ How should I prepare?

As you continue to plan your financial future, we recommend that you remember to do the following:

- Authorize someone to pick up your paycheck if you are unable to. (Arrange this with your employer.)
- Create a list of the banks where you have accounts, as well as a list of the accounts you have at each bank.
- Create a list of all the utilities/bills you regularly pay.
- Be sure that there is someone else, in addition to yourself, who has authorization to make transactions in your bank accounts—including deposits, withdrawals, or potentially closing your account(s).
- Have someone else, in addition to yourself, listed on your utility bills who can close accounts and collect deposit refunds.
- Add someone (in addition to yourself) to your lease or rental agreement who can terminate it if need be and collect any security or other deposit refunds.

⁴ See www.nilc.org/eduaccessstoolkit2/#maps.

⁵ See www.nilc.org/aid-scholarships-groups/.

- Add someone (in addition to yourself) to your mortgage who can continue making payments on your mortgage, terminate it, or sell your property for you.
- Add someone to your car lease who can continue payments, terminate purchase, or sell your vehicle for you.
- Begin saving money immediately according to a plan that you stick to, even if it's only a little each month. The money you save might come in handy later.

TAXES

■ What will happen to my Social Security number?

Once you receive a Social Security number (SSN) from the Social Security Administration, you must use your SSN for tax-filing purposes and discontinue use of an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) if you had previously been issued one. If your work authorization is rescinded, your SSN remains valid for tax purposes, so you should continue to use your SSN for that purpose.

Note that this applies only to a *valid* SSN that has been *assigned to you*. You are required to file all your taxes under that single SSN going forward. It is important not to present false information on tax forms—such as filing the return with an SSN that was not assigned to you—since this could affect your immigration case in the future.

If you have questions about tax filing, you can visit a local tax clinic. In general, if you earn less than \$54,000 a year, you are eligible for free services at Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites. You can find a local VITA site at <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/free-tax-return-preparation-for-you-by-volunteers>.

Frequently Asked Questions: Rescission Of Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

Release Date:

September 5, 2017

The following are frequently asked questions on the September 5, 2017 Rescission of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program.

Q1: Why is DHS phasing out the DACA program?

A1: Taking into consideration the federal court rulings in ongoing litigation, and the September 4, 2017 letter from the Attorney General, it is clear that program should be terminated. As such, the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security rescinded the June 15, 2012 memorandum establishing the DACA program. Please see the Attorney General's letter and the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security's memorandum for further information on how this decision was reached.

Q2: What is going to happen to current DACA holders?

A2: Current DACA recipients will be permitted to retain both the period of deferred action and their employment authorization documents (EADs) until they expire, unless terminated or revoked. DACA benefits are generally valid for two years from the date of issuance.

Q3: What happens to individuals who currently have an initial DACA request pending?

A3: Due to the anticipated costs and administrative burdens associated with rejecting all pending initial requests, USCIS will adjudicate—on an individual, case-by-case basis—all properly filed DACA initial requests and associated applications for EADs that have been accepted as of September 5, 2017.

Q4: What happens to individuals who currently have a request for renewal of DACA pending?

A4: Due to the anticipated costs and administrative burdens associated with rejecting all pending renewal requests, USCIS adjudicate—on an individual, case-by-case basis—properly filed pending DACA renewal requests and associated applications for Employment Authorization Documents from current beneficiaries that have been accepted as of September 5, 2017, and from current beneficiaries whose benefits will

expire between September 5, 2017 and March 5, 2018 that have been accepted as of October 5, 2017. USCIS will reject all requests to renew DACA and associated applications for EADs filed after October 5, 2017.

Q5: Is there still time for current DACA recipients to file a request to renew their DACA?

A5: USCIS will only accept renewal requests and associated applications for EADs for the class of individuals described above in the time period described above.

Q6: What happens when an individual's DACA benefits expire over the course of the next two years? Will individuals with expired DACA be considered illegally present in the country?

A6: Current law does not grant any legal status for the class of individuals who are current recipients of DACA. Recipients of DACA are currently unlawfully present in the U.S. with their removal deferred. When their period of deferred action expires or is terminated, their removal will no longer be deferred and they will no longer be eligible for lawful employment.

Only Congress has the authority to amend the existing immigration laws.

Q7: Once an individual's DACA expires, will their case be referred to ICE for enforcement purposes?

A7: Information provided to USCIS in DACA requests will not be proactively provided to ICE and CBP for the purpose of immigration enforcement proceedings, unless the requestor meets the criteria for the issuance of a Notice To Appear or a referral to ICE under the criteria set forth in USCIS' Notice to Appear guidance (www.uscis.gov/NTA). This policy, which may be modified, superseded, or rescinded at any time without notice, is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law by any party in any administrative, civil, or criminal matter.

Q8: Will USCIS share the personal information of individuals whose pending requests are denied proactively with ICE for enforcement purposes?

A8: Generally, information provided in DACA requests will not be proactively provided to other law enforcement entities (including ICE and CBP) for the purpose of immigration enforcement proceedings unless the requestor poses a risk to national security or public safety, or meets the criteria for the issuance of a Notice To Appear or a referral to ICE under the criteria. This policy, which may be modified, superseded, or rescinded at any time without notice, is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied

upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law by any party in any administrative, civil, or criminal matter.

Q9: Can deferred action received pursuant to DACA be terminated before it expires?

A9: Yes. DACA is an exercise of deferred action which is a form of prosecutorial discretion. Hence, DHS will continue to exercise its discretionary authority to terminate or deny deferred action at any time when immigration officials determine termination or denial of deferred action is appropriate.

Q10: Can DACA recipients whose valid EAD is lost, stolen or destroyed request a new EAD during the phase out?

A10: If an individual's still-valid EAD is lost, stolen, or destroyed, they may request a replacement EAD by filing a new Form I-765.

Q11: Will DACA recipients still be able to travel outside of the United States while their DACA is valid?

A11: Effective September 5, 2017, USCIS will no longer approve any new Form I-131 applications for advance parole under standards associated with the DACA program. Those with a current advance parole validity period from a previously-approved advance parole application will generally retain the benefit until it expires. However, CBP will retain the authority it has always exercised in determining the admissibility of any person presenting at the border. Further, USCIS retains the authority to revoke or terminate an advance parole document at any time.

Q12: What happens to individuals who have pending requests for advance parole to travel outside of the United States?

A12: USCIS will administratively close all pending Form I-131 applications for advance parole under standards associated with the DACA program, and will refund all associated fees.

Q13: How many DACA requests are currently pending that will be impacted by this change? Do you have a breakdown of these numbers by state?

A13: There were 106,341 requests pending as of August 20, 2017 – 34,487 initial requests and 71,854 renewals. We do not currently have the state-specific breakouts.

Q14: Is there a grace period for DACA recipients with EADs that will soon expire to make appropriate plans to leave the country?

A14: As noted above, once an individual's DACA and EAD expire—unless in the limited class of beneficiaries above who are found eligible to renew their benefits—the individual is no longer considered lawfully present in the United States and is not authorized to work. Persons whose DACA permits will expire between September 5, 2017 and March 5, 2018 are eligible to renew their permits. No person should lose benefits under this memorandum prior to March 5, 2018 if they properly file a renewal request and associated application for employment authorization.

Q15: Can you provide a breakdown of how many DACA EADs expire in 2017, 2018, and 2019?

A15: From August through December 2017, 201,678 individuals are set to have their DACA/EADs expire. Of these individuals, 55,258 already have submitted requests for renewal of DACA to USCIS.

In calendar year 2018, 275,344 individuals are set to have their DACA/EADs expire. Of these 275,344 individuals, 7,271 have submitted requests for renewal to USCIS.

From January through August 2019, 321,920 individuals are set to have their DACA/EADs expire. Of these 321,920 individuals, eight have submitted requests for renewal of DACA to USCIS.

Q16: What were the previous guidelines for USCIS to grant DACA?

A16: Individuals meeting the following categorical criteria could apply for DACA if they:

- Were under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012;
- Came to the United States before reaching their 16th birthday;
- Have continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007, up to the present time;
- Were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012, and at the time of making their request for consideration of deferred action with USCIS;
- Had no lawful status on June 15, 2012;
- Are currently in school, have graduated, or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, have obtained a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, or are an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States; and

- Have not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

Topics:

[Border Security](#), [Deferred Action](#)

Keywords: [DACA](#), [Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals](#) (Created by: Homeland Security)

Can my employer ask to see my work permit again?

Typically, once you are hired and have completed the I-9 or E-Verify employment eligibility verification process, your employer should not ask to see your work permit or any other identity or employment eligibility verification document again until the time a document you provided expires. When an employer asks to see such a document again, this is called reverification. Your employer may reverify your employment eligibility only under certain circumstances. Your employer may reverify your employment eligibility – and ask to see your document again – if your document is about to expire or has already expired. (For more information about the reverification process in the DACA context, see “The DACA renewal process.”)

Are there any limits on my employer’s ability to reverify my work authorization?

If your employer singles you or a certain group of fellow employees out for reverification without having some legitimate reason – such as the expiration of your document – the employer may be engaging in illegal reverification.

Under immigration law, it is unlawful discrimination for an employer to selectively reverify the employment eligibility of certain employees on the basis of their country of origin, citizenship, or type of immigration status. If employers reverify workers, they must treat those workers the same regardless of their citizenship, immigration status, or national origin. If the employer treats workers differently, such as by reverifying some of them but not others, the employer’s action could be unlawful.

It is also unlawful for an employer to request more or different documents than are required by the I-9 Form to verify employment eligibility, reject reasonably genuine-looking documents, or require certain documents over others. If your employer is engaging in this kind of unlawful conduct, you can call the free worker hotline at the [Immigrant and Employee Rights Section](#) of the Department of Justice at 1-800-255-7688. The IER offers a mediation-type process designed to quickly resolve disputes with employers; if that process fails you may file a formal complaint.

Can my employer fire me?

In general, unless you are covered by a union or other employment contract, employment in the U.S. is considered “at will” and an employer can fire an employee at any time, as long as the employer is not impermissibly discriminating or retaliating against you. **Thus, even if you do have a valid work permit, your employer may still legally choose to fire you.**

The new announcement may cause confusion and some employers may assume work permits of DACA recipients are immediately invalid, rather than valid until expiration. If that’s the situation you’re experiencing, refer your employer to:

DHS Memo on Rescission of DACA

<https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/memorandum-rescission-daca>

DHS Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on DACA Rescission

<https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/frequently-asked-questions-rescission-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca>

You or your employer can also call the Immigrant and Employee Rights Section of the Department of Justice at the number listed above.

Is there anything else I can do to keep my job?

Your employer will most likely lay you off when your work authorization expires, since you will no longer have legal authorization to work. In some situations, you may be able to negotiate with your employer to be placed on a leave of absence until you can show you are authorized to work again (in the case DACA is reactivated, a clean legislative solution is passed, or you gain work authorization some other way). Your employer could then give you your job (or a comparable job) back when you receive your new work permit. If your employer is willing to place you on a leave of absence, request that any reinstatement to your previous position be with the seniority that corresponds to your original hire date. Note, however, that your employer is not obligated to do any of this.

What happens if my work permit expires and my employer fails to request a new work permit?

If you continue to work for your employer after your work permit has expired, and your employer does not request further proof of your eligibility to work, you will be working without authorization. You do not have an affirmative duty to tell your employer that your work permit has expired if your employer fails to request a new work permit. Your employer may, if and when it realizes your work authorization has expired, terminate your employment at any time.

But if your employer fails to check and you simply continue to work for the same employer after your work permit expires, without making any false statements about your status, eligibility for employment, or identity in order to keep working and without providing any false documents, then, in general, there should be no additional immigration or criminal consequences beyond those you may already be subject to on account of your immigration status. But you should consult a qualified immigration attorney to assess any risks specific to your personal situation.

If my work permit expires, what happens to my employer if they fail to request a new work permit and continue to employ me?

Your employer may be audited by the Worksite Enforcement Unit of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which is responsible for enforcing the law prohibiting unlawful employment. Nationally, ICE targets approximately 1,200 employers for I-9 inspections each year. According to their [webpage](#), DHS's Worksite Enforcement Unit concentrates its worksite inspection efforts on "employers conducting business in critical infrastructure and national security interest industries/sectors." If your employer is audited and is found to have knowingly continued to employ you after your authorization to work has ended, your employer may be subject to liability under federal immigration law. Financial [penalties](#) for knowingly continuing to employ an unauthorized worker range from \$548 to \$4,384, per violation, for first time offenders. DHS considers numerous factors in determining financial penalty amounts, including the size of the employer and the history of any previous violations.

What should I do if my employer offers to pay me under the table after learning my work authorization has expired?

Generally, an individual does not have authorization to work after his/her work permit expires. As noted above, however, simply working without authorization generally does not result in additional immigration or criminal consequences beyond those associated with being undocumented. (Falsely claiming to be a citizen, assuming a false identity to secure and keep

employment, or presenting false documents to work, on the other hand, may result in additional potential immigration and criminal consequences.)

As for being paid under the table, accepting wages in the form of cash payments is not, by itself, unlawful. Generally, you are not responsible for an employer's failure to report or pay required employer-side payroll taxes. You should confer with a tax expert or accountant about the taxes you may owe and/or tax filing that may be required for any cash payments you receive.

Can I work as an independent contractor?

Businesses are not required to check if an independent contractor has work authorization. Generally, a Form W-9 is used by businesses for independent contractors. The independent contractor is required to provide his/her correct name and Social Security Number (SSN) on the W-9, although workers who are not eligible for an SSN may instead use an Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN). If the worker does not have a SSN or ITIN, he/she can apply for an ITIN and in the interim, fill out "Applied For" in the space on the W-9 for the tax identification number and leave the W-9 certification blank.

However, regardless of whether you are an employee or independent contractor, individuals are not permitted to work in the United States without work authorization. Nor may businesses contract for labor with someone who the business knows is unauthorized to work.

If I lose my job, am I entitled to be paid out my vacation and paid sick leave balances?

Generally, yes, but it may depend on applicable state laws, some of which distinguish between accrued paid vacation and paid sick time and require that you be paid out the vacation, but not the sick time. You will need to check the laws of the state in which you were employed and performed the work to determine precisely which types of accrued paid time off the employer is obligated to pay you upon termination. For more information, see <https://www.workplacefairness.org/> and <https://www.lawhelp.org/>.

If I lose my job, do I qualify for unemployment benefits?

No. To be eligible for unemployment benefits, a person must be ready, willing and able to work. If you are not authorized to work, then you cannot meet the requirement of being "able to work".

If I lose my job, can I request the funds in my employer-sponsored retirement account?

Any vested portions of an employer-sponsored retirement account will remain yours after your employment ends. If you have "vested" savings in your employer-sponsored retirement account, when you leave your employment you are entitled to take out all of your contributions and your employer's contributions to your account. If you have not yet vested, at a minimum you are entitled under law to take out your contributions to the account (but may not be entitled to your employer's contribution). This assumes you have a "defined contribution" retirement plan, which the vast majority of U.S. private sector employees have. Some private sector employers, and many government agencies, maintain "defined benefit" retirement plans, which will be governed by different rules and you should consult your human resources department or union representative for information about withdrawals under such a plan.

It bears mention that most savings plans do not require that you withdraw the funds in your account when you leave employment. If you leave the savings in your employer-sponsored account, the account will continue to accrue interest but no additional contributions will be made

by your employer. If you chose to take out the savings in your account as cash, you will lose a significant amount of your savings due to penalties and taxes. In order to avoid these penalties, you can open your own retirement account such as an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) and “roll over” the money from your employer-sponsored account to your personal account.

What benefits should I try to negotiate for with my employer upon my termination from employment?

There are several steps your employer can take to support you as your work authorization ends. These include:

- severance pay
- paying out all accrued leave balances (this may be required in certain states, see above)
- providing you an opportunity to be reinstated to your prior position if you obtain work authorization in the future
- providing a positive reference, and/or
- contributing to a legal defense fund in the event you need immigration legal defense in the future

What can my employer do if she doesn’t agree with Trump’s decision to end DACA?

You can encourage your employer to call her representatives in Congress, and/or join a statement of businesses, to express her opposition to the termination of DACA and calling on Congress to pass a “clean” version of the DREAM Act (with no additional immigration enforcement or border security provisions). Additional resources for employers will be made available at <http://weareheretostay.org/>.

What happens to my Social Security number?

Your Social Security number is yours for life even if you no longer have legal authorization to work. For example, you should use your Social Security number to file income tax returns going forward. However, your Social Security number may not be used for employment purposes if you do not have a valid work permit. If you receive work authorization in the future, you will be able to go back to using your Social Security number for employment purposes.

Can my employer call ICE about me?

An employer can call ICE to try and report your immigration status. But ICE is not required to respond to the call. Context can also matter. If the employer made the report because you were engaged in protected activity (like filing a legal claim against the employer, taking protected leave, organizing coworkers to improve working conditions, or some other exercise of your workplace rights), then the report may be unlawful. In limited cases, the employer’s retaliatory reporting may be grounds for a U visa. ICE has also entered into an [agreement](#) with various federal labor law enforcement agencies and issued [guidance](#) against engaging in investigations or immigration enforcement actions at worksites where an ongoing labor dispute exists or that are being investigated by a federal labor agency. Although these agreements remain in effect, it is unclear how closely they will be followed or implemented by the current administration.

If approached by an immigration officer, you should remember that you do not have to answer questions. You should not run away or give false information. You can ask if you are free to leave and walk away if you are not under arrest. You can say that you want to first consult with an attorney and then seek legal assistance before answering any questions. You can find out more about your rights when stopped by immigration officers [here](#).



FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT
NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER at reply@nilc.org

Prepared by Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus, ASPIRE, National Immigration Law Center, and United We Dream. Thank you to Educators for Fair Consideration, Legal Aid at Work, and Outten and Golden for their input and assistance with this FAQ.

Please note that the information in this FAQ is not legal advice. It is merely informational. Federal employees may have different obligations. Obligations may also vary according to the terms of any applicable employment contract. To get legal advice specific to your situation, consult a qualified immigration and employment attorney.

**FINANCIAL
RESOURCES
FOR
DACA
RENEWAL**

DACA RENEWAL SCHOLARSHIPS

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATIONS
 <p>(Nationwide) www.undocumedia.org</p>	<p>UndocuMedia has set up a fundraiser with the goal of being able to assist one thousand (1,000) DACA beneficiaries eligible to renew to file before OCTOBER 5th 2017.</p>	<p>Are you in need of financial assistance to be able to pay for the \$495.00 filing fee for your DACA renewal?</p> <p>If so, please fill out the form on the link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSffGskFMJylo6qHKv-9NyLEDNUaDnSRStx1ByoD8OufNvnctA/viewform</p> <p>DISCLAIMER*We do not guarantee that we will be able to support every request, but we are doing the best we can to make sure we help as many of you as possible.</p>
 <p>DACA Fund (nationwide, based in Los Angeles, CA) www.unitedwedream.org</p>	<p>Immigrant rights organizers in Los Angeles put together an online fundraiser to help folks renew their DACAs.</p>	<p>To apply for a DACA renewal scholarship, send an e-mail to dacafund@gmail.com. In your e-mail you must include an attached copy/picture of your current work permit (note: omit personal info like your USCIS #, WAC #, address and birthday), along with a brief explanation of any financial hardships you are currently facing.</p>
 <p>Mexican Consulate (Nationwide) http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2014/09/30/347748662/mexico-pays-to-help-its-citizens-avoid-deportation-from-the-u-s</p>	<p>DACA Scholars, a free mobile app, announced that the Mexican Consulate will assist folks who are struggling financially and need to submit their DACA renewal applications before October 5th.</p>	<p>Eligibility requirements vary slightly depending on the location so it is recommended that you contact your local Mexican Consulate office for more information and to apply.</p> <p>DISCLAIMER: If you are of Mexican Ethnicity and need assistance paying your DACA renewal fees, the Mexican Consulate has committed itself to paying the \$495 fee for Mexican citizens. You do not need an appointment just ask to speak to Department of “consulate protection.” All Consulate Protection departments are open from 9AM-5Pm in all 50 Mexican Consulates within the United States.</p>

DACA RENEWAL SCHOLARSHIPS

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENTS
 <p>CHIRLA Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights</p> <p>chirla.org</p>	<p>CHIRLA will provide FREE legal services to <i>all</i> eligible Dreamers needing to submit their DACA renewal application to meet the October 5th deadline.</p>	<p>CHIRLA is waiving ALL lawyer fees as well as the USCIS fees for those who qualify.</p> <p>Visit us every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday up until the 3rd of October renewal deadline.</p> <p>Learn more at: #ProtectTheDream</p>
 <p>OC DACA Renewal</p>	<p>This scholarship opportunity was put together by the Orange County Immigrant Youth United.</p>	<p>This opportunity is only open to folks who live in Orange County, CA.</p> <p>To apply, fill out the form on the link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1BKEfqO6cCD1pXe548H1FBc6PN6mQ1lQE7aHu5p53v6M/viewform?edit_requested=true</p>
	<p>The Weingart Foundation is pleased to contribute \$500,000 of the fund to specifically support community college, California State University, and University of California students.</p>	<p>Between now and the October 5 deadline, MAF will provide 2,000 Dreamers with scholarships of \$495 to renew their DACA permit. DACA recipients with a permit expiring between now and March 5 are eligible to receive the scholarships. As time is of the essence, this online scholarship will be processed within a day.</p> <p>Visit the link below to apply for the scholarship: http://lc4daca.org/</p>

**FREE
DACA
RENEWAL
CLINICS**

FREE DACA RENEWAL WORKSHOP

WHEN

**THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 7, 2017
SEPTEMBER 14, 2017
SEPTEMBER 21, 2017
SEPTEMBER 28, 2017
3:00 P.M. – 6:00 P.M.
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY**

WHERE

**ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING JUSTICE-
LOS ANGELES**

1145 WILSHIRE BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CA 90017

All legal services are provided by authorized immigration attorneys, Department of Justice (D.O.J.) Accredited Representatives, and trained staff

Asian Americans Advancing Justice-Los Angeles is a Department of Justice (D.O.J.) – recognized organization

ATTENDEES MUST

- BE ELIGIBLE FOR
DACA RENEWAL
AND**
- HAVE A WORK
PERMIT THAT WILL
EXPIRE BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 5, 2017
AND MARCH 5, 2018**

BOOK AN APPOINTMENT TODAY

CHINESE	800.520.2356
KHMER	800.867.3126
KOREAN	800.867.3640
TAGALOG	885.300.2552
THAI	800.914.9583
VIETNAMESE	800.267.7395
ENGLISH/OTHER	888.349.9695

immrelief@advancingjustice-la.org

**ALL DACA RENEWAL
APPLICATIONS MUST BE
ACCEPTED BY U.S.C.I.S. BY
OCTOBER 5, 2017**



FREE DACA RENEWAL WORKSHOP

WHEN

SEPTEMBER 23, 2017

9AM - 1PM

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

WHERE

**ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING JUSTICE - ATLANTA**

**6040 UNITY DRIVE. SUITE E
NORCROSS GA 30071**

All legal services are provided by authorized immigration attorneys, Department of Justice (D.O.J.) Accredited Representatives, and trained staff

Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Atlanta is a Department of Justice (D.O.J.)- recognized organization

ATTENDEES MUST:

- BE ELIGIBLE FOR
DACA RENEWAL
AND**
- HAVE A WORK
PERMIT THAT WILL
EXPIRE BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 5, 2017
AND MARCH 5, 2018**

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

404-890-5655

immigration@

advancingjustice-atlanta.org

**ALL DACA RENEWAL
APPLICATIONS MUST BE
ACCEPTED BY USCIS
BY **OCTOBER 5, 2017****



ASIAN AMERICANS
**ADVANCING
JUSTICE**
ATLANTA

Citizenship & DACA Renewal Workshop

DACA Renewal Assistance (Form I-821D), Pro-bono legal consultations

University of La Verne
College of Law
320 East D Street,
Ontario, CA 91764

Check in on the 2nd Floor

SATURDAY

September 23, 2017
9:00AM- 5:00PM

RSVP is required.

Please call: (909) 481-6474
to make an appointment

STAY·WORK·STUDY
with **DACA**



DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR CITIZENSHIP:

- State identification or driver's license
- Permanent resident green card
- Social Security Card
- If applying for fee waiver, please provide verification of benefits letter

INFORMATION NEEDED FOR CITIZENSHIP:

- Address, employment & school history (last 5 years)
- Current or expired passport
- Marriage(s) & Children
- Criminal Record

DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR DACA RENEWAL:

- A copy of your previous DACA application
- A copy of your work permit (front and back) (approval notice if you do not have the work permit)
- Immigration Court documents (if in removal proceedings)
- Criminal records (including tickets and citations)
- Two passport-style photographs with your name and A-number written on the back
- A check or money order for \$495 made out to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (no fee waivers)

Hosted by the COL Career Development Office, the Justice & Immigration Clinic, the Inland Empire Immigrant Youth Collective, the Pomona Economic Opportunity Center, &

San Bernardino Community Services.

WILL YOUR DACA EXPIRE BETWEEN SEP. 5, 2017 - MARCH 5, 2018?

IF YES, THEN YOU MUST FILE YOUR DACA RENEWAL
APPLICATION BEFORE **OCTOBER 5, 2017.**

DACA RENEWAL CLINIC

SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER 23RD, 2017
10 AM - 1 PM
THE VILLAGE @ INDIAN HILL
1460 E HOLT BLVD, POMONA CA

DON'T FORGET TO BRING:

- Initial DACA application
- List of addresses for the past two years
- Estimates of annual income, expenses, and assets (for I-765WS)
- Copy of Work permit (front and back)
- Copy of Social Security Card
- Copy of Passport
- Copy of Drivers license or Identification card
- 2 Passport photos
- If you traveled- Advance Parole document
- \$495 Check or money order to "U.S. Department of Homeland Security"

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (909)397-4215 OR EMAIL BWOOD@POMONADAYLABOR.ORG



¿SE VENCE SU DACA ENTRE EL 5 DE SEPTIEMBRE, 2017 - 5 DEL MARZO, 2018?

TIENE QUE METER SU RENOVACIÓN DE DACA ANTES DE 5 DE OCTUBRE, 2017.

CLÍNICA PARA RENOVACIÓN DE DACA

SÁBADO 23 DE SEPTIEMBRE DEL 2017
10 AM - 1 PM

THE VILLAGE @ INDIAN HILL
1460 E HOLT BLVD, POMONA CA

POR FAVOR TRAIGA LO SIGUIENTE CON USTED:

- Una copia de su primera solicitud
- Dos fotos estilo pasaporte
- Lista de domicilios de los últimos dos años
- Pasaporte
- Estimaciones de ingresos y gastos (para I-765WS)
- Documentos de Autorización de empleo
- Licencia de manejo o Tarjeta de identificación
- Tarjeta de Seguro Social
- Si viajó- Documento del Permiso de Viaje
- Cheque personal o giro postal por valor de \$495 a nombre de "US Department of Homeland Security"

PARA MAS INFORMACIÓN CONTACTENOS: (909)397-4215/ BWOOD@POMONADAYLABOR.ORG



POMONA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Respect, Relationships, Responsibility and Results



CALIFORNIA
SENATOR CONNIE LEYVA
Senate District 20



¿Se vence su permiso de trabajo de DACA antes del 5 de marzo de 2018?

¡Si es así, renueve antes del 5 de octubre de 2017!



Renovación de DACA Gratis

EL COSTO DE \$495 PARA RENOVAR SERÁ CUBIERTO

**SEPT. 22-24, SEPT. 29-30, Y OCT. 1
9:00 AM — 5:00 PM**



**610 S. Ardmore Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90005**

¡Regístrese Ahora!

www.bit.ly/daca-workshop

Llame al

(213) 385 – 2977 ext. 296

Por Correo Electrónico

Anthony Perez

aperez@publiccounsel.org

Debe traer estos documentos:

- PERMISO DE TRABAJO
- TARJETA DE SEGURO SOCIAL
- IDENTIFICACIÓN CON FOTO
- CARTAS DE APROBACIÓN (SI LAS TIENE)
- COPIA DE SU ÚLTIMA APLICACIÓN DE DACA
- PERMISO ANTICIPADO PARA VIAJAR AL EXTERIOR
- 2X FOTOS TIPO PASAPORTE

Does your DACA work permit expire before March 5, 2018?

If so, renew before October 5, 2017!



Free DACA Renewal

\$495 RENEWAL FILING FEE COVERED

SEPT. 22-24, SEPT. 29-30, & OCT. 1
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM



610 S. Ardmore Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90005

Register Today!

www.bit.ly/daca-workshop

CALL

(213) 385 – 2977 ext. 296

EMAIL

Anthony Perez

aperez@publiccounsel.org

Must bring these documents:

- WORK PERMIT
- SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
- PHOTO IDENTIFICATION
- APPROVAL LETTERS (IF YOU HAVE THEM)
- COPY OF YOUR LAST DACA APPLICATION
- ADVANCE PAROLE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS (IF APPLICABLE)
- 2 PASSPORT-STYLE PICTURES



CARECEN

CENTRAL AMERICAN RESOURCE CENTER / CENTRO DE RECURSOS CENTROAMERICANOS

¡RENUOVE SU DACA AHORA!

¿TIENES PERMISO DE DACA CON FECHA DE EXPIRACION EL 5 DE MARZO DE 2018 O ANTES?

Si es así, renueve su DACA lo más pronto posible y antes de la fecha límite del 5 de octubre del 2017

CARECEN puede tramitar su renovación de DACA gratuitamente:

- 2845 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, CA 90005
 - Todos los lunes y miércoles de 8:30am - 4:30pm
- 16501 Sherman Way, Suite 220, Van Nuys, CA 91406
 - Todos los días entre 2-5pm
- FamilySource Centers para residentes de la ciudad de Los Angeles solamente con cita.
 - Vea: http://www.carecen-la.org/legal_services

Para renovar su DACA, necesita traer lo siguiente:

- Money order de \$495
- 2 fotos estilo pasaporte
- Su permiso de trabajo
- Sus aplicaciones anteriores de DACA (si los tienes)





CARECEN

CENTRAL AMERICAN RESOURCE CENTER / CENTRO DE RECURSOS CENTROAMERICANOS

RENEW DACA NOW!

DO YOU CURRENTLY HAVE DACA WITH AN EXPIRATION DATE OF MARCH 5, 2018 OR EARLIER?

Renew your DACA as soon as possible and before the October 5, 2017 deadline

CARECEN can assist you with your DACA renewal application for FREE as follows:

- 2845 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, CA 90005:
 - Every Monday and Wednesday from 8:30am – 4:30pm
- 16501 Sherman Way, Suite 220, Van Nuys, CA 91406
 - Monday thru Friday from 2-5pm (except Fri, Sept 8th)
- FamilySource Centers for City of Los Angeles residents by appointment only.
 - See: http://www.carecen-la.org/legal_services

To renew your DACA, bring the following:

- A money order for \$495
- 2 passport-style photos
- Your current work permit
- Your prior DACA applications (if you have them)



**LEGAL
RESOURCES
FOR
DACA
RENEWAL**

Law Centers and Resources for Dreamers/Undocumented Individuals

<p>Janic Hahn's Office Wilmington Municipal Building, Thursdays Call Mary Bautista, District Representative Janice Hahn 310-831-1799 San Pedro Office and 310-549-8282, Wilmington Office</p>	<p>Toberman Neighborhood Center 131 N. Grand Ave. San Pedro, CA 90731-2035 310-984-6477 Legal Advice on Thursdays 9-4pm</p>
<p>The Long Beach Immigrant Rights Coalition (LBIRC) 1 (714) 335-5297 http://www.lbirc.org</p>	<p>Central American Resource Center (CARECEN) 2845 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90005 Monday – Friday, 9 am – 5 pm (213) 385-7800, Processing fee: \$150</p>
<p>Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA) Jorge-Mario Cabrera, (562) 243-5559. 2533 West Third Street Suit 101 Los Angeles, CA 90057 (213) 353-1333, no appointment necessary Processing fee: Consultation, Free. Processing is \$40 for members, \$80 for non-members</p>	<p>Los Angeles County Bar Association (LACBA) 1055 West Seventh Street, Ste. 2700 Los Angeles, CA 90017-2577 (213) 485-1872, no appointment required Processing fee: \$20 consultation, \$150 for processing</p>
<p>The Korean Resource Center, an affiliated of the National Korean American Service & Education Consortium (NAKASEC) Keish Kim: keish@krcla.org or Yaechan Lee: Yaechan@krcla.org.</p>	<p>Asian Americans Advancing Justice Center, Los Angeles (FREE Services) Legal Help Hotline: 888.349.9695 1145 Wilshire Blvd., 2nd Floor Los Angeles CA 90017, To reach APALC, please call (213) 977-7500 Ext. 885</p>
<p>National Immigration Law Center Shiu-Ming Cheer - Immigration Attorney 3435 Wilshire Bl. #2850 Los Angeles, CA 90010 213.674.2833 (o) 213.235.8269 (c) cheer@nilc.org</p>	<p>Public Counsel Law Center 610 South Ardmore Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90005 Monday – Friday, 9 am – 12:30 pm, 1:30 pm – 5:15 pm, (213) 385-2977, appointment required Processing fee: \$40 consultation, \$110 for processing</p>
<p>Loyola Law School, Immigrant Justice Clinic (LIJC) 919 S. Albany St Los Angeles, CA 90015 Tel: 213-736-8136</p>	<p>Immigration Center for Women and Children (ICWC) 634 South Spring Street, Suite 727, Los Angeles, CA 90014 Tel: 213-614-1165 Atención a público de 9:00 am a 3:00 pm</p>
<p>Mil Mujeres, Inc. 448 South Hill Street, Suite 815 Los Angeles, CA 90013 Tel: 213-568-4720 Toll free number: 1-888-441-1189</p>	<p>Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice (LCLJ) 1241 South Soto Street, Suite 102 Los Angeles, CA 90023 Tel: 323-980-3500 Hacer cita</p>

Individuals are urged to be cautious of immigration scams that could result in their deportation. Se les recomienda a todas las personas tener cuidado con estafas de abogados y notarios no elegibles para proveer informacion legal.

GET INVOLVED!

**KNOW YOUR
REPRESENTATIVES**

How to call your Representatives to say you support the Dream Act:

1. Look up your member of Congress – go to www.house.gov and enter your zip code in the right hand corner. Get their name and local office number.
 - a. Name _____ district phone # _____
2. Check to see if they have signed on as a Co-Sponsor of the Act (list on back).
3. If they have, call and thank them for support. If they have not, call and ask them to support.

Sample script if they already support:

Hello, my name is _____ and I live in the City of _____. I would like to thank Congressperson _____ for supporting the Dream Act. I support this Bill because _____.

Thank you for your time.

Sample script if they don't support yet:

Hello, my name is _____ and I live in the City of _____. I would like to ask Congressperson _____ to support the Dream Act. I support this Bill because _____.

Thank you for your time.

Call Nancy Pelosi (415) 556-4862

Hello, my name is _____ and I live in California. I would like to thank Congressperson Pelosi for her support of a clean Dream Act. I support this Bill because _____.

Thank you for your time.

H.R. 3440 – Dream Act of 2017 Cosponsors

Rep. Huffman, Jared [D-CA-2]	Rep. Sherman, Brad [D-CA-30]
Rep. Garamendi, John [D-CA-3]	Rep. Aguilar, Pete [D-CA-31]
Rep. Thompson, Mike [D-CA-5]	Rep. Napolitano, Grace F. [D-CA-32]
Rep. Matsui, Doris O. [D-CA-6]	Rep. Lieu, Ted [D-CA-33]
Rep. Bera, Ami [D-CA-7]	Rep. Gomez, Jimmy [D-CA-34]
Rep. McNerney, Jerry [D-CA-9]	Rep. Torres, Norma J. [D-CA-35]
Rep. Denham, Jeff [R-CA-10]	Rep. Ruiz, Raul [D-CA-36]
Rep. DeSaulnier, Mark [D-CA-11]	Rep. Bass, Karen [D-CA-37]
Rep. Pelosi, Nancy [D-CA-12]	Rep. Sanchez, Linda T. [D-CA-38]
Rep. Lee, Barbara [D-CA-13]	Rep. Takano, Mark [D-CA-41]
Rep. Speier, Jackie [D-CA-14]	Rep. Waters, Maxine [D-CA-43]
Rep. Swalwell, Eric [D-CA-15]	Rep. Barragan, Nanette Diaz [D-CA-44]
Rep. Costa, Jim [D-CA-16]	Rep. Correa, J. Luis [D-CA-46]
Rep. Khanna, Ro [D-CA-17]	Rep. Lowenthal, Alan S. [D-CA-47]
Rep. Eshoo, Anna G. [D-CA-18]	Rep. Vargas, Juan [D-CA-51]
Rep. Lofgren, Zoe [D-CA-19]	Rep. Peters, Scott H. [D-CA-52]
Rep. Panetta, Jimmy [D-CA-20]	Rep. Davis, Susan A. [D-CA-53]
Rep. Valadao, David G. [R-CA-21]	
Rep. Carbajal, Salud O. [D-CA-24]	
Rep. Brownley, Julia [D-CA-26]	
Rep. Chu, Judy [D-CA-27]	
Rep. Schiff, Adam B. [D-CA-28]	
Rep. Cardenas, Tony [D-CA-29]	