

UC SAN DIEGO 15TH ANNUAL
BLACK HISTORY MONTH SCHOLARSHIP BRUNCH



The UC San Diego UJIMA Network and campus community invite you to join us for our 15th annual scholarship fundraiser. The event will include a Southern-style soul food brunch with music provided by national recording jazz harpist Mariea Antoinette, as well as recognition of student scholars and a silent auction. All proceeds from the silent auction support the UC San Diego UJIMA Network Scholarship fund.



FEATURING KEYNOTE SPEAKER

DR. STEVE PERRY

Educator, speaker and author

Saturday, February 25, 2017
10 a.m.–1 p.m.

LOCATION

UC San Diego Price Center
West Ballrooms A and B

TICKETS

General public	\$85
UC San Diego faculty, staff and alumni	\$75
General students	\$60
UC San Diego students with ID	\$5

TICKET PURCHASE

https://act.ucsd.edu/bhm_scholarshipbrunch/

MORE INFORMATION

(858) 822-5248
blackhistorymonth@ucsd.edu

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UC San Diego

QACON17



April 28–30, 2017
UC Berkeley Campus



Immigrant Rights

Under a Trump Administration

What Immigrant Families Should Do Now

⦿ Talk to an immigration services provider about your immigration options

Find immigration legal help on the Immigration Advocates Network's national directory of free or low-cost nonprofit immigration legal services providers at <https://www.immigrationlawhelp.org>

- If you have a green card, find out if you can become a U.S. citizen.
- If you are here on a visa, find out if you can get a green card.
- If you do not have immigration status, find out if you may be eligible to get a visa or work permit.
- If you have a criminal arrest or conviction, find out how it might affect your case, or if there is a way to erase it from your record.

⦿ Make a child care and family preparedness plan

- Make sure all information and emergency contacts are up to date at your children's school(s) including who can and cannot pick up your children.
- Create a sheet of emergency numbers and contact information and a file of important documents so that you, your family or your emergency contact person can easily access them.
- Complete a caregiver's authorization affidavit so another adult can care for your children temporarily (available in California).
- Designate and document someone you trust with Power of Attorney to make financial, legal or child care decisions in your absence. You can designate this person to care for your children; to make decisions for your children; to handle your finances; to manage business decisions; to pay your rent or mortgage; or to pay for your legal and other expenses.
- Register your child's birth with your country's government (for example, with your country's consulate) if your child was born in the United States.

⦿ Figure out which documents you should and should not carry with you

- At all times, carry with you the telephone number of an immigration lawyer, advocate or nonprofit immigration legal services provider you will call in an emergency.
- If you have a valid work permit or green card, carry it with you at all times. If you do not have one, generally it is advisable to carry a municipal ID, state ID or driver's license if it was issued in the United States and contains no information at all about your immigration status or your country of origin. Ask a local immigration advocate about what kind of documents are safe to carry in your area.
- Do not carry any documentation about your country of origin.
- Do not carry any false identity documents or false immigration documents.
- At all times, carry a red card to exercise your right to remain silent in case you are stopped or interrogated by ICE or police officers.

Everyone's Rights During an Immigration (ICE) Raid

Everyone – both documented and undocumented persons – have rights in this country.

⦿ Make sure you and others know what to do if approached by ICE officers.

Inform your family members (even children), housemates, neighbors and co-workers, regardless of their immigration status, of their right to remain silent and all of these rights if ICE or the police comes to your home, neighborhood or workplace.

⦿ You have the right to remain silent.

You can refuse to speak to an ICE agent. Do not answer any questions, especially about your birth place, immigration status or how you entered the United States. Say that you want to remain silent until you speak with a lawyer.

⦿ You have the right to demand a warrant before letting anyone into your home.

Do not open your door to authorities without a warrant. You do not need to open the door unless an ICE agent shows you a warrant signed by a judge with your specific and correct name and address on it. If they say they have one, do not open the door for them to show it to you. Ask them to slip it under the door or through a window.

⦿ You have the right to speak to a lawyer and the right to make a phone call.

Make sure to carry the phone number for an immigration lawyer with you at all times.

⦿ You have the right to refuse to sign anything before you talk to a lawyer.

Do not sign anything. That could eliminate your right to speak with a lawyer or have a hearing in front of an immigration judge. This may result in you being deported immediately without a hearing.

⦿ You have the right to refuse to show any documents before speaking with a lawyer.

Remain calm and do not try to run away.

If you do, ICE or the police may use that against you.

What Allies Can Do During an Immigration Raid

⦿ If you can do so safely, take photos of, video record, document and report raids and arrests.

- Obtain the names and phone numbers of any witnesses.
- Share information about the raid with your co-workers. If there is a union in your workplace, contact a union official.
- If ICE agents or police officers enter without a proper warrant, ask for their names and/or write down their badge numbers.

⦿ To report a raid, contact United We Dream's hotline 1-844-363-1423 or text 877877.

- Report any incidents of raids or abuses/mistreatment by ICE, police or border patrol.



MALDEF

The Latino Legal Voice for Civil Rights in America.

Immigrants' Rights Under a Trump Presidency: FAQs FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS & SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

During his campaign, President-elect Donald Trump called Mexican immigrants "criminals" and vowed to build a border wall, rescind the Obama Administration's DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) and DAPA (Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents) initiatives, and "mass deport" millions of undocumented immigrants. Many families feel afraid and confused. Below are answers to common questions about what we know at this point about what a Trump presidency might mean for immigrants.

I am undocumented / have undocumented family members. Will we be immediately deported? No. We do not know at this time what approach the Trump Administration will take toward undocumented families. Individuals without status who are present in the U.S. have certain legal and constitutional rights. You have a right to a hearing and to have a judge review your case. That process can take years in some cases, and you can remain in the U.S. until a final decision is made. Other constitutional protections prevent certain enforcement tactics, and may present a basis to challenge overly aggressive attempts at immigration enforcement by the federal government.

I have DACA. Will my deferred action be terminated when Trump takes office in January? The new President may cancel DACA if he chooses. At this time, we do not know if Trump will immediately cancel the DACA initiative or when that might happen. Even if DACA is terminated, whether or not your lawful presence and work permit will cease right away depends on the announcement by the President and how it is implemented by the federal government.

I have DACA. Will the federal government use my information to find and deport me? Deporting over 700,000 DACA recipients would be very time-consuming and expensive. DACA recipients are also near the bottom of the government's priority list for deportation. However, Trump's actions are difficult to predict, so families should take precautions now by discussing other legal options with a qualified immigration lawyer. There would also certainly be a legal challenge to use of private data submitted under DACA for enforcement activity.

Should I apply for DACA now? The answer depends on your personal circumstances, which you should discuss with an immigration lawyer. Some considerations are your age, whether you need deferred action or work authorization urgently, and whether your situation would allow you to wait several months to see what happens to DACA. It is important to consider that applying for DACA will give your personal information to the government and may put you at risk should Trump rescind DACA. It is also important to note that current processing and review times indicate that any application filed now would not result in an answer until after the Trump Administration takes office.

Should I renew my DACA application or seek "Advance Parole" to travel as a DACA beneficiary? If your deferred action is set to expire within 150 days, you should apply to renew it now. If you have urgent humanitarian reasons to travel outside the U.S., you may seek permission to travel by seeking "Advance Parole" with USCIS (Form I-131). The government already has your personal information, so you are not creating a new risk by applying for renewal unless your situation has changed in a way that you might not be eligible for DACA any more, for example, a criminal conviction. If you travel on "Advance Parole," be sure to return before January 20, 2017.

What will happen with DACA / Expanded DACA (DACA 2014)? Implementation of these initiatives has been halted by a lawsuit. MALDEF is vigorously defending these programs in court. However, the new President can rescind these initiatives if he chooses, effectively making that court process moot.

I have a pending immigration petition. What will happen with my application? For non-DACA applications pending with USCIS, there is no reason to believe that those applications will stop being normally processed according to current laws.

How can I find out if I have other options to avoid deportation? Seek assistance from a reputable immigration lawyer. Avoid *notario* scams. Visit immigrationlawhelp.org for more information about non-profit legal service organizations by state.

I've been placed in removal proceedings. What can I do? Talk to an immigration lawyer immediately to plan your next steps. You have the right to a hearing before any decision is made about whether you have to depart the country. You also have the right to an appeal.

Can my citizenship be taken away if my parents are undocumented? No. The U.S. Constitution grants citizenship to all people born in the U.S. regardless of their parents' immigration status. There is not enough support to amend the Constitution to remove birthright citizenship, and any attempt to amend the Constitution would take years and would likely apply only to those born after adoption of an amendment.

Will in-state tuition / admission for undocumented college students end? No. The laws that provide in-state tuition/admission for students are passed by states and cannot be changed by the President.

Should I worry about going to the hospital emergency room? No. Under federal law, your personal information should be kept private by doctors and staff.

Should I still report crime to the police? Yes. Most police officers are only interested in investigating crime and won't be interested in your immigration status. If you are a crime victim, you may be eligible for a visa that would allow you to stay in the U.S. Talk to an immigration lawyer about the facts of your case.

I plan to file an application for VAWA / U visa/ T visa. Should I wait? No. There is no reason to delay filing for this relief. It is established in U.S. law and cannot be changed by the President acting alone.

What can my family do to prepare for any interaction with ICE, for example, if my workplace is the target of an ICE raid? The Immigrant Legal Resource Center has created Red Cards that provide information about how to assert your constitutional rights during a raid. Visit ilrc.org/red-cards for details.

My family sends money to relatives in Mexico. Can the government confiscate that money? No. Companies that transfer money among relatives from the U.S. to Mexico do not track their clients' immigration status. Even if companies could distinguish between legal and undocumented immigrants in their clientele, seizing funds based on national origin or immigration status would be unconstitutional and would be immediately challenged in court.

I'm a Latino immigrant. Does half of the U.S. hate me? No. A 2016 poll shows 79% of Americans favor providing a way for undocumented immigrants to become U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents.

Diversity and Inclusion at the CIA

OUR PEOPLE ARE WHAT MAKE THIS AGENCY GREAT.

“ Our nation derives strength from the diversity of its population and from its commitment to equal opportunity for all. We are at our best when we draw on the talents of all parts of our society, and our greatest accomplishments are achieved when diverse perspectives are brought to bear to overcome our greatest challenges. ”

— Presidential Executive Order 13583

“ We need a work force with a broad range of ethnic and cultural backgrounds, language expertise and educational and life experiences to ensure diversity of thought and to operate effectively worldwide. ... But hiring a diverse work force is not enough — we will not reap the benefits of that diversity unless we also foster a culture of inclusion. Engaged employees are not only more productive, they also bring the full range of views, ideas and talents of our dedicated work force to our vital mission. ... And we are fortunate that our nation offers such a tremendous variety of talented women and men — the first requirement of a truly global intelligence service. ”

— Director, Central Intelligence Agency

ADVANCING THE GLOBAL MISSION

In order for the CIA to meet our mission of protecting our national security interests, we need to employ a work force as diverse as America itself — the most diverse nation on earth. Diversity reflects the unique ways we vary as Intelligence Officers — our nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, culture, sexual orientation, education, values, beliefs, abilities and disabilities. These assorted attributes create different demographic, functional and intellectual views, which are so vital to our innovation, agility, collection and analysis.

At the CIA, we are dedicated to promoting the critical diversity our mission demands. By assembling an organization comprised of smart, focused people from a myriad of occupations and cultures, and who have a wide variety of abilities and experiences, we produce a dynamic work force with unlimited potential. Our diversity expands and enriches our perspective, strengthening our ability to look deeper and understand more. By leveraging the strengths of every individual and fostering an inclusive environment, we are getting the very best that our work force has to offer, which allows us to successfully meet the intelligence challenges of today — and tomorrow.

ATTRACTING DIVERSE TALENT

The CIA is dedicated to building a world-class, high-performing and diverse work force that allows us to meet the increasing threats and challenges to our nation. Building a diverse and inclusive work force begins with robust outreach and recruitment strategies that reach a wide spectrum of the population. We focus on strengthening relations with:

- colleges and universities,
- diverse professional organizations,
- heritage-based groups and
- minority-serving institutions from across the country.

Engagement with these groups raises awareness and understanding about the CIA’s work and expands sources of mission-critical talent.



INSTILLING INCLUSIVE WORK PRACTICES

The CIA fosters a culture of inclusion so that we can fully leverage our talented and dedicated work force, ensuring every Officer's views are heard and that their ideas and skills are given due consideration. The Agency strives to make our workplace accessible to all employees to allow them to contribute in the fullest ways possible. The Agency offers a wide range of reasonable accommodations for our employees with disabilities so that every Officer is able to contribute his or her courage, insight and knowledge to our mission without distraction or uncertainty.

Employee Resource Groups (ERGs), traditionally known as Affinity Groups, play an important role in creating a positive and inclusive workplace. ERGs identify and inform leadership of important trends in diversity and inclusion; they help the CIA work through challenges, some shared and some unique to individual groups, that are closely tied to employee engagement, career advancement and retention; and they help facilitate professional development through mentoring, seminars, brown-bag discussions and informal interactions with more experienced Intelligence Officers.



The following ERGs are open to all staff employees at the CIA:

- Agency Network of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Officers and Allies (ANGLE)
- American Veterans Employee Resource Group (AVERG)
- Asian Pacific American Organization (APAO)
- Black Executive Board (BEB)
- Blacks In Government (BIG) UMOJA Chapter
- Deaf and Hard of Hearing Advisory Council (DHHAC)
- Directorate of Intelligence African American Careerists (DIAAC)
- Directorate of Intelligence Women's Council (DIWC)
- Directorate of Science & Technology Women's Council (DS&TWC)
- disAbility Advisory Panel (DAP)
- Hispanic Advisory Council (HAC)
- Native American Council (NAC)
- National Clandestine Service Women's Council (NCSWC)
- Near East Affinity Group (NEAG)
- The Network (for the CIA's early- to mid-career professionals)
- Senior Intelligence Service (SIS) Women's Council (SISWC)
- South Asia Leadership and Advisory Membership (SALAAM)
- The Multicultural Inclusion Exchange (The MIX)

The CIA is America's premier intelligence agency and is committed to building and maintaining a work force as diverse as the nation it serves.

An equal opportunity employer
and a drug-free work force.



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For additional information and to apply, visit:
www.cia.gov

The Opinion Pages | OP-ED CONTRIBUTOR

Gavin Grimm: The Fight for Transgender Rights Is Bigger Than Me

By GAVIN GRIMM MARCH 7, 2017

Just over two years ago, I started my sophomore year of high school. The summer before, I had come out to my family and friends as a transgender boy. I also came out to the school administration, telling them who I was and asking them to respect my gender identity. They assured me that teachers and administrators would call me Gavin, and use male pronouns when referring to me, and if anyone gave me any kind of trouble, it would be resolved right away. By the time I started school, I had legally changed my name and I was poised to start testosterone.

However, I was still anxious. I come from a fairly conservative community, and I wasn't sure that I'd be accepted for who I am. Because of this anxiety, I did not ask permission to use the boys' restroom. I was not yet accustomed to advocating for myself, and I worried that I would be asking for too much, too soon. Instead, I used the restroom in the nurse's office.

The office was far away from my classrooms that year. It took far too much time out of my day to use the restroom, especially when, in any class, I was just down the hall from a perfectly good boys' room. So I approached the administration again. This time, I asked to use the bathrooms that correspond to my gender identity. My principal told me the following day that I was free to use the boys' restrooms, and I

did. For a period of roughly seven weeks, I went in and went out with no altercations of any kind. No physical or verbal confrontation. No restroom misconduct by or against me. This seven-week period showed me what it was like to be embraced by your school, and it gave me confidence that I would be able to live out a normal school year, unencumbered by restroom politics.

This was, unfortunately, a false sense of security. After that seven-week period, the school board held a meeting — a public conversation about my genitals and restroom usage — without notifying me first. My mother and I found out by chance less than 24 hours before the meeting was to happen. An old friend of my mother's had noticed a post going around Facebook, a rallying cry by adults in my community urging people to show up to the meeting in order to "keep that girl out of the boy's room."

I went to the meeting, in November 2014, and spoke at it. Family and a few friends stood by me, but nothing could have prepared that insecure 15 year old for what was to come. People speaking out against me made a point of referring to me with female honorifics and pronouns. They warned me that I was going to be raped or otherwise abused. They suggested that boys would sneak into the girls' room and harm their children. At a second meeting, a month later, the rhetoric was even more inflammatory. Word had spread throughout the community and people turned up in droves. After each frenzied remark, clapping and hollering reverberated throughout the room. I sat while people called me a freak. I sat while my community got together to banish a child from public life for the crime of harming no one. I sat while my school board voted to banish me to retrofitted broom closets or the nurse's restroom.

And then it was over. At least it felt like it, back then. I was back to being exiled. I heard sneers and whispers about me in the hallways. My school board had invalidated me in perhaps the most humiliating way possible.

But two years later — two crazy, stressful, busy, breathtaking, rewarding, beautiful, fantastic years later — I stand stronger and prouder than ever. I stand not only with my family and friends, but with millions of supporters who stand with me. I stand with so many wonderful people at the A.C.L.U. that I proudly call my family. I know

Supreme Court Case

Related Issues: Trans and Gender-Nonconforming Youth, LGBT Youth, LGBT Rights

The American Civil Liberties Union and the ACLU of Virginia filed a lawsuit against the Gloucester County School Board for adopting a discriminatory bathroom policy that segregates transgender students from their peers. The policy effectively expels trans students from communal restrooms and requires them to use “alternative private” restroom facilities.

The case was filed on behalf of Gavin Grimm, a transgender male student at Gloucester High School who will graduate in 2017. The lawsuit argues the bathroom policy is unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment and violates Title IX of the U.S. Education Amendments of 1972, a federal law prohibiting sex discrimination by schools.

As part of Gavin’s medical treatment for severe gender dysphoria, Gavin and his mother notified administrators of his male gender identity at the beginning of his sophomore year so that he could socially transition in all aspects of his life. With permission from school administrators, Gavin used the boys’ restroom for almost two months without any incident. But after receiving complaints from some parents and residents of Gloucester County, the school board adopted the new policy on December 9, 2014, by a vote of 6-1, despite warnings from the ACLU.

A motion for preliminary injunction was filed asking the court to rule in time for Gavin to be able to use the same restroom as other boys at Gloucester High School when classes resumed for the 2015-16 school year. The district court denied the injunction and

dismissed Gavin's claim under Title IX. That decision was appealed before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and the lower court's decision was overturned in August of 2016. Gloucester County School Board has petitioned for a Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fourth Circuit's mandate has been stayed pending the court's decision on the petition.

The ACLU previously filed a federal discrimination complaint with the Department of Justice and Department of Education in December 2014.

Update (3/6/17): The Supreme Court announced that it is sending Gavin's case back to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to be reconsidered in light of the Departments of Justice and Education rescinding of a Title IX guidance clarifying protections for transgender students.

GAVIN'S TESTIMONY AT A GLOUCESTER COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

DEIRDRE GRIMM'S TESTIMONY AT A GLOUCESTER COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

CASE UPDATES

Supreme Court Sends Case
Back Down to Appeals Court
MARCH 6, 2017

Supreme Court will hear case
OCTOBER 28, 2016

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

now what I did not know then; I will be fine. Regardless of what obstacles come before me, regardless of what hatred or ignorance or discrimination I face, I will be fine, because I have love on my side.

This case will not be resolved until after I graduate. But this fight is bigger than me. I came to realize that very early on, and it is truer now than it ever has been. This fight is for other trans youth in my high school. It is for other trans youth in Virginia. It is for all trans youth who are in school or one day will be. It is for the friends and loved ones of these youth, who want these children to be happy and healthy, rather than at risk and in danger as so many trans people are.

I am often asked if I regret my actions, or if I would do anything differently if I had the chance. When people ask that, I immediately think about the hundreds of parents who have reached out to thank me on behalf of their children. I think of the hundreds of young people who have thanked me themselves. I think of the countless #StandWithGavin messages on social media, and the countless hugs and handshakes at school and on the sidewalks of my town. I think of people I've gotten to meet and grown to love. I think of how honored I am to carry the voice, in some way, of a community so rich and so colorful and so important. I think of how I've grown from that 15-year-old child, sitting in fear as he waits to hear what his future will be, into the young man who stands hand in hand with a huge community as we all prepare to take the next step in this fight. I think of my parents, unwavering and strong as pillars in my success and growth. And I say, "Absolutely not."

Gavin Grimm is a senior at Gloucester High School in Virginia.

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Basic



Undocumented
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**University of California Undocumented Legal Services Center (“Center”)
New Presidential Administration Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)**

The information below is informational and does not constitute legal advice. Each individual case is different, and advice may vary depending on the situation. Further, the information is changing on a daily basis. If you have any questions about your case, please contact a Center attorney for a consultation as soon as possible.

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (“DACA”)

1. Will I still be able to work with my current, unexpired DACA Employment Authorization Document (“EAD”) card after the Presidential Inauguration?

It depends on whether President Trump repeals DACA. If DACA is repealed, you will no longer be able to work with your EAD card even if it has not expired. If DACA is phased out or “sunsetted,” you will only be able to work until your Employment Authorization Card expires. That expiration date is listed on the card. If DACA is left untouched, you may continue to work as long as you maintain DACA.

2. If DACA is revoked, can I work with the social security number I got through DACA?

No, unfortunately you cannot. While your social security number is permanently yours and can be used to file income tax returns, the work authorization allowed for on the social security card might be temporary. The social security card received through DACA only allows for work authorization in conjunction with a valid grant of DACA, or some other valid immigration status.

3. What will happen to my job if my Employment Authorization Document expires or is revoked?

If you are employed with work authorization, you will mostly likely be unable to keep your job. Lawyers and nonprofit organizations are looking for alternatives relating to on- and off-campus jobs.

4. What will happen to my tuition at UC?

Undocumented students are ineligible for Federal financial aid. However, the following California-based programs should not change regardless of what happens with DACA.*

- The California DREAM Act: California law that makes qualifying undocumented students eligible for state-based grants and institutional scholarships.
- The California DREAM Loan Program: Establishes state-based educational loans for undocumented students attending California public universities.
- AB 540: A California law that allows a qualifying student who would otherwise not be eligible for in-state tuition to pay in-state tuition fees at any UC, CSU, or CA community college.

**Check with the financial aid office at your school for policies specific to your campus, especially if you think you have been received funding based on being a DACA recipient.*

5. I currently have DACA. Should I file a DACA renewal application in the future?

No, if DACA is repealed or sunsetted, you should NOT file a DACA renewal application in the future. You will risk losing the filing fee and you will be giving updated information to the government, which could be used against you. If DACA has not been revoked and you would like to renew, please contact a Center attorney as soon as you can.

6. I have not yet applied for DACA. Should I apply now?

No, you should not apply for an initial DACA application. Applying for DACA provides your contact information, immigration history, and other important information to DHS, which can then use that information to go after you or your family members that reside at your address.

Even though the original DACA program promised that information would not be shared with ICE we don't know if the new administration will keep that promise.

Advance Parole

7. I received Advance Parole to be abroad after January 20, 2017 (for example, study abroad). Should I go on my trip?

No, you should not leave or be outside of the country now that the new president has been sworn into office. This is because if President Trump repeals DACA while you are abroad, it is very likely that you will not be permitted to re-enter the United States upon return, with or without Advance Parole. If you want to remain in the United States, you should NOT leave the United States if you are undocumented or DACAmended.

8. I want to visit my family in my country of birth, because my grandmother is there and very sick. Should I apply for Advance Parole to visit her?

No, you should not apply for advance parole or emergency Advance Parole. If you seek emergency Advance Parole, and if you travel now that the new president has been sworn into office, it is possible that you will not be permitted to re-enter the United States.

9. I applied for Advance Parole and my application is pending. Should I withdraw the application? What will happen to my pending DACA Renewal?

No, it is not necessary to withdraw your application if they already cashed your check. Even if your Advance Parole application is approved before your travel date, you should not travel outside of the United States.

What will happen to pending DACA Renewals is still uncertain. We will provide more information as soon as we receive it.

Crimes and Contact with Law Enforcement

10. If I am charged with a crime will it affect my immigration status?

It may and you may be required to appear in immigration court and be at risk of being deported. Under the new Executive Order issued on 1/25/2017, President Trump made a priority for enforcement those who have been charged with a crime but not yet convicted. Please see a Center attorney if you find yourself in that situation.

11. Can I be referred to immigration if I get arrested?

Yes, you may. Under the Executive Order issued on 1/25/2017, you may be referred to immigration court even if you haven't been charged for the crime. Please see a Center attorney if you find yourself in that situation.

Marriage to a U.S. Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident ("LPR" or "Greencard" Holder)

12. I am planning to marry my United States Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident partner – how does that affect my status?

It may affect it positively, but it depends on your specific situation and a variety of other factors. It is very important that your marriage is a "real" or "bona fide" marriage, which means that your marriage cannot be fraudulent. There are many factors that may preclude an applicant from gaining lawful permanent residency through marriage, such as the manner in which the applicant entered the United States and complex laws known as "grounds of inadmissibility." Please see a Center attorney for a consultation to assess whether this is the right option for you and your partner.

General Questions

13. What should I do if I come in contact with ICE?

The U.S. Constitution guarantees rights to all people in the U.S., regardless of citizenship status, which includes the right to be free from unlawful searches and seizures. In practical terms, that means that during a police or immigration officer encounter, you have:

- the right to remain silent;
- the right to refuse consent to a search of your person, your vehicle, or your home without a valid warrant; and
- the right to calmly leave the interaction if you are not under arrest, and the right to ask to speak to an attorney if you are arrested.

You should carry around the Immigrant Legal Resource Center's "red card" to read your rights in case of contact with ICE: <https://www.ilrc.org/red-cards> (available in English and Spanish).

To read more about your rights, please see the National Immigration Law Center's resources: <https://www.nilc.org/issues/immigration-enforcement/everyone-has-certain-basic-rights/>.

For multi-lingual Know Your Rights materials please see: <http://www.immdefense.org/ice-home-and-community-arrests/>

14. What can I do to keep my family safe?

You can help them develop a safety plan, as well as inform them of their rights.

To read more about developing a family preparedness plan, please see:
<https://www.ilrc.org/family-preparedness-plan>

15. Is it ok for me to travel to another state within the U.S.?

In the U.S., domestic flight security is governed by the Transportation Safety Administration, which is part of the Department of Homeland Security. There is risk of travelling on a domestic flight, because you could be asked about your immigration status by security. If you currently have DACA and it has not expired, you should be able to travel within the U.S via plane or other forms of transportation. If you are travelling by plane, you should make sure that you can provide the Transportation and Security Administration Agents with acceptable identification. TSA Acceptable IDs: <https://www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/identification>. If DACA is repealed, you should not use your EAD card, and there may be a greater risk of travelling within the U.S.

If you are undocumented without DACA, it is not recommended that you use an AB60 license as identification for travel: https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/ab_60_4_27_15.pdf.

Please also see the American Civil Liberties Union's (ACLU) fact sheet on risks associated with travel within the "100-mile border zone": <https://www.aclu.org/other/constitution-100-mile-border-zone?redirect=constitution-100-mile-border-zone>.

16. Is the University of California a sanctuary campus?

The terms "sanctuary city" and "sanctuary campus" have no clear definition and can refer to a wide variety of policies. While the University of California does not use the term "sanctuary campus," it is committed to ensuring the safety of its undocumented students, staff, faculty, and

others who are a valued part of the UC community. The UC Office of the President has issued a set of principles in support of undocumented members of the UC community here:
<https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/sites/default/files/Statement-of-Principles-in-Support-of-Undocumented-Members-of-UC.pdf>.

Part of this includes having the Center attorneys available to you to answer any questions you might have. Do not hesitate to contact the Center attorneys with questions via the contact information below.

17. Donald Trump promised to take federal funding away from “sanctuary jurisdictions.” Does this mean that the University of California will no longer stand by President Napolitano’s Principles?

For now, it appears that UC will stand by its commitment to not turn over records, not allow campus police to enforce immigration laws, and to severely restrict any ICE enforcement on any campus: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-president-trump-can-do-young-immigrants-janet-napolitano?articleId=6229781495943434240#comments-6229781495943434240&trk=prof-post>

Miscellaneous issues

18. California just legalized marijuana for recreational use. If I buy marijuana and am caught with it, can that affect my DACA renewal application or any future immigration applications?

Yes, it can. Immigration is governed by federal, not state law, and marijuana is still unlawful to possess under federal law. Furthermore, it is important not to post images on social media of you engaging in marijuana use. If you have an arrest, citation, or conviction for any crime related to marijuana, or are generally concerned about how marijuana possession can impact your immigration status please contact a Center attorney as soon as possible.

19. What other issues might affect me?

We are working to address issues as they come up. We will be updating this FAQ when we have more information.

How to Contact the UC Undocumented Legal Services Center:

E-Mail: ucimm@law.ucdavis.edu

Office Phone: 530.752.7996

Website: <http://law.ucdavis.edu/uc-undocumented>

*You may also contact the attorney assigned to your campus if you have his or her information.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS & PROGRAMS OFFICE

/ / Policy Updates

IMMIGRATION POLICY UPDATES & FAQs

(Updated: 1/31/2017; 4:00pm PST)

The UC San Diego International Students (ISPO) & Programs Office and International Faculty & Scholars Office (IFSO) recognize that recent changes in immigration policy may raise questions and concerns in our international community. This page provides information and support resources to UC San Diego students and scholars.

On January 27, 2017, President Trump issued “Executive Order: Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States”. It contains provisions that directly affect our student and scholar populations, along with the departments and units who host them. For example, the Executive Order suspends visas, entry, and immigration benefits for individuals from Libya, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen (i.e. nationals of these countries, including those who were born in or are permanent residents of these countries, or are dual nationals). In addition, the increased screening procedures outlined in the Executive Order, will likely have an impact on travel and possibly the adjudication of US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) benefits for individuals with immigrant and non-immigrant status in the USA.

For more information:

- **1/29/2017: UC Statement on President Trump's Executive Order**
- **1/29/2017: NAFSA: Association of International Educators: Travel Advisory**
- **1/27/2017: Executive Order: Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States**

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1. How will the results of the 2016 Presidential Election affect my immigration status?

The change in administration has no immediate impact on the immigration status of those currently in the United States. Current regulations remain in place, until any changes the new administration chooses to make. Be aware that changes in laws or regulations take time and will have advance warning.

However, changes in policy or guidance and executive orders may happen more quickly and may take effect immediately. ISPO and IFSO will continue to monitor any decisions impacting our student and scholar populations, and will provide updated information

through this website and via email.

NAFSA: International Association of International Educators offers an excellent summary of the U.S. immigration system, government agencies and the process of change on their Practical Immigration Concepts in a Time of Change webpage. More detailed information can also be found in the following sources (from full resource list at NAFSA.org):

- How Laws are Made and Presidential Executive Orders available on the USA.gov website
- The Legislative Process available on the Congress.gov website
- Series of videos describing the legislative process available on the Congress.gov website
- Guide to the Rulemaking Process by the Office of the Federal Register

2. What are the current Executive Orders?

On January 27, 2017, President Trump issued “Executive Order: Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States”. It contains provisions that directly affect our student and scholar populations, along with the departments and units who host them. For example, the Executive Order suspends visas, entry, and immigration benefits from Libya, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. In addition, the increased screening procedures outlined in the Executive Order, will likely have an impact on travel and possibly the adjudication of US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) benefits for individuals with immigrant and non-immigrant status in the USA.

- **1/27/2017: Executive Order: Protecting the National from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States**
- **1/25/2017: Executive Order: Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements**
- **1/25/2017: Executive Order: Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States**

There are indications that there could be additional executive orders on immigration related matters. It is unclear whether these orders will be approved as leaked or with modification. ISPO and IFSO will continue to monitor this closely. Should the additional orders be enacted, we will provide information and updates as they are available through this website and through email communication.

3. Can I travel outside the US? Can I get my visa renewed? I am a citizen of X country- am I allowed to travel?

On January 27, 2017, President Trump signed an Executive Order entitled Protecting the Nation from Terrorist Entry into the United States by Foreign Nationals. Under Section 3(c) of that Executive Order, entry into the United States of "immigrants and nonimmigrants" from at least 7 countries has been suspended for **90 days** from the date the Executive Order was signed, "except for those traveling on diplomatic visas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visas, C-2 visas for travel to the United Nations, and G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 visas." For now, these countries are:

- Iran
- Iraq
- Libya
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Syria
- Yemen

An exception for lawful permanent residents

Although Section 3(c) covers both immigrants and nonimmigrants, on January 29, 2017, after significant public protest and a lawsuit by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary John Kelly determined that permitting the entry of lawful permanent residents is "in the national interest." By doing this, Secretary Kelly invoked an exception to the entry ban found in Section 3(g) of the same Executive Order.

Travel Advisory

At this time, we continue to conservatively recommend that UC community members from these seven countries (*i.e. nationals of these countries, including those who were born in or are permanent residents of these countries, or are dual nationals*) who hold a visa to enter the United States or who are lawful permanent residents do not travel outside of the United States.

Please consult with an ISPO or IFSO advisor if you have any questions.

In addition, until we have further information as to how each directive will be implemented, it is more important than ever that each person carry documentation of their valid status and abide by all laws of the United States—criminal and civil.

Visa Application and Renewal

Effective January 27, 2017, visa issuance to nationals of the countries of Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen has been suspended effective immediately until further notification. If you are a citizen of one of these countries, please do not schedule a visa appointment or pay any visa fees at this time. The US Department of State will

announce any changes affecting travelers to the United States as soon as the information is available. See press release at
<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/news.html>

4. Will I still have / OPT/ STEM/J-1 Student Academic Training available when I graduate? Will the H1-B program be cancelled? Will the Fulbright program or the J visa program disappear? Will the J-1 2-Year Home Residency Requirement significantly change?

At this time, there is no information regarding what actual changes we will see in the future for any particular visa category. Current regulations remain in place, until any changes the new administration chooses to make. ISPO will continue to accept and process applications for OPT, STEM OPT, Change of Status, and Reinstatement. Be aware that changes in laws or regulations take time and will have advance warning.

Changes in policy or guidance and executive orders may happen more quickly and may take effect immediately. ISPO and IFSO will continue to monitor any decisions impacting our student and scholar populations, and will provide updated information as it is available through this website and via email.

5. Will my country of citizenship be a factor in my admission to UC San Diego?

UC San Diego welcomes applicants from around the world. Applicants are evaluated based on their academic preparation and qualifications. For more information about the undergraduate and graduate student application process, visit:

- Graduate Admissions FAQ
- Undergraduate Admission Review Process

6. Can my family members from the affected countries attend my commencement ceremony in June?

The 1/27/2017 Executive Order suspends visa issuance and entry into the United States of “immigrants and nonimmigrants” from the affected countries for 90 days from the date the Executive Order was signed. Therefore, we recommend postponing your plans until late March. We will continue to monitor for additional guidance from the US Department of State and US Department of Homeland Security. If you have any questions, please contact an ISPO advisor.

7. What is ISPO and IFSO doing to advocate for international students and scholars?

ISPO and IFSO advocates for our international students and scholars on a campus and community level by continuing to provide education, training, and advising for campus partners and stakeholders regarding the complex issues facing our student and scholar population.

ISPO and IFSO also work in partnership with the campus administration and the University of California's Office of Federal Governmental Relations to advocate for regulations and policies supportive of our international community. Additionally, ISPO and IFSO work for advocacy through our membership in NAFSA: Association of International Educators, the world's largest nonprofit association dedicated to international education and exchange.

8. Where can I find support if I have immigration or concerns? Support for anxiety or stress?

Please visit ISPO or IFSO with any immigration concerns or questions. Our Advisers provide a welcoming, safe environment to discuss concerns you may have related to your visa status, as well as explore options and benefits available for your current or future plans. For complex issues beyond our scope, we can assist you in finding a referral for an immigration attorney.

Enrolled UC San Diego students can access resources through Counseling and Psychological Services, including individual confidential counseling appointments, groups, self-help tools, and more. UC San Diego employees and Visiting Scholars or postdocs can find support through the Faculty & Staff Assistance Program which provides free, confidential counseling and referrals.

ISPO is also providing an opportunity for students to come together as a community to get support and provide support for each other. Please join us:

- **Thursday, February 2: 12pm-1pm**

Location: International Students & Programs Office, Student Center B Large Conference Room
Map & Directions
Co-sponsored by ISPO and CAPS

Additional Resource

- How to Cope with Stress

9. What things could jeopardize my status? Should I participate in protests or demonstrations? What are my rights?

At any time, it is important to avoid any violations of your F-1 or J-1 status. In addition to enrollment requirements, address reporting, or employment restrictions individuals in non-immigrant status are expected to refrain from breaking any U.S. state or federal laws. Please think carefully before engaging in protest activities, as arrests can seriously impact immigration status or future visa applications. Arrests or convictions that involve violence, drugs or alcohol can have serious or long-lasting impact on current or future immigration status.

Also be aware that while marijuana use is legal in many U.S. states, it remains illegal at the federal level and use constitutes a violation of federal law. Use of marijuana, or alcohol/drug-related DUI arrests or convictions can lead to severe immigration consequences ranging from fines, visa cancellation to deportation.

If you are arrested or have any legal concerns, please contact ISPO or IFSO immediately. In such cases, we urge you to retain immigration legal counsel to advise you as to next steps and possible consequences. Additional tips for interacting with US law enforcement and understanding your rights is available with the American Civil Liberties Union:

- If questioned about your immigration status
- What to do if ICE is at your door
- If you're stopped by police, Immigration agents or the FBI
- Rights at airports and other ports

10. How do I contact the International Students & Programs Office (ISPO) or International Faculty & Scholars Office (IFSO)?

- ISPO Advisers for students: Walk-In Advising on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 9am-12pm & 1:00-4:00pm. Contact istudents@ucsd.edu or 858-534-3730.
- IFSO Advisers for faculty and researchers: Monday-Friday from 9am-4pm. Contact ischolars@ucsd.edu or 858-822-246-1448 to schedule an appointment.

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International Students & Programs Office (ISPO)

Policy Updates