Thank you to all who contributed to the drafting of this report: Caitlin Patler, Jennifer Angeles, Rachel Ray, Vivek Mittal, Caroline Perris, Jose Alfonso Perez, and Ariel Bailey.
OVERVIEW

This report will cover the 2020-2021 fiscal year and review the services provided to students and families during that period. The report's data points detail the total number of various types of cases ("matters") opened. The report also explains our funding, including our sources of revenue and the growth in our budget. Finally, it highlights our educational and outreach efforts across the UC campuses on key legal developments related to rapidly shifting immigration policies.

MISSION OF THE UC IMMIGRANT LEGAL SERVICES CENTER

The mission of the UC Immigrant Legal Services Center is simple, yet transformative. It is more than a direct legal student service. It is a means to improving the educational and emotional well-being of the university’s immigrant and mixed-status student community. Our mission statement reads:

The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center is committed to supporting and enhancing the well-being of the University of California Community and to advancing equity and success in higher education through provision of free, high-quality immigration legal representation, outreach, and education.

Undocumented students face numerous financial, legal, and personal challenges when it comes to accessing and remaining in higher education institutions. They cannot receive federally funded student aid and the growing number without Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA") are not authorized to work. Importantly, multiple studies demonstrate the impact of uncertain immigration status on college students. A recent study by UC scholars looked at University of California students.¹ Among other findings, it documented that:

“…immigration-related concerns prevented undocumented students from fully engaging in their academics. Our respondents reported high levels of academic distraction due to dealing with or thinking about an issue related to their own or a family members’ immigration status. For example, 76.2% reported being distracted in class due to their own immigration issues and 66% due to a family member’s. Critically, 38% of undocumented students reported thinking about their own deportation once a week or more.”

EXCELLENCE IN THE FACE OF UNPRECEDENTED CHALLENGES

Academic Year 2020-2021 presented the UC Immigrant Legal Services Center with the challenge of providing direct services exclusively in a virtual format and to students no longer on campus. Added to this unique situation was the continuously changing immigration landscape. In particular, the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (DACA), a program that directly affects many UC students, faced legal turmoil and partial reversal.

Despite these circumstances, the Center was able to provide services without interruption and maintained regular communications with the students we serve through webinars, newsletters, and trainings (See Appendixes B and C). Because of the trust the center has earned, and our committed staff, we were are able to continue providing full services despite being 100% virtual. We opened 1,275 cases, only 263 fewer than the previous year notwithstanding the fact that many of our clients were staying in homes without wi-fi and home-office technology.
Among the cases discussed above were 282 initial DACA applications along with 300 renewals. We were able to outrun the adverse decision of the Texas court, which we had anticipated, with the support of pro bono counsel from firms throughout the state with which the Office of General Counsel put us in touch.²

Also, we processed 552 inquiries, an increase from the previous year when we handled 536. Inquiries are contacts with individuals with immigration related questions that do not rise to the level of a matter.

² The drop in renewals from 2020 to 2021 may be the result of many students having chosen to renew early ahead of the US Supreme Court litigation on DACA.
FROM STARTUP TO INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCE

GROWTH

The ability to rise above the challenges speaks to the fact that what was once an Office of the President initiative is now an established student service. Starting with a minimal budget and a staff of 3 in 2015, we now have permanent funding from the State of California, full or partial financial support from five campuses and a staff of sixteen: a director, ten attorneys, two paralegals and three administrative staff.\(^3\) At UC Davis, UC Irvine, UCLA, UC Riverside, and UCSD our attorneys are located onsite because of the support of their campus leadership. In the upcoming year we will be adding an on-site attorney to serve UC Santa Barbara. With this addition, every campus will have a dedicated attorney. The attorneys individually assigned to UC Merced, UCSF, and UC Santa Cruz, will continue to work out of offices located at the UC Davis School of Law.

The funding from the State of California has allowed us to create and hire for a position dedicated to communications and policy analysis because dissemination of information to students, faculty and staff is crucial in a rapidly changing state and federal policy landscape. For example, we were able to provide advice and information for the new Service Incentive Grant program and advised legislators on ways to modify new legislation that requires high school seniors to apply for FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) and withholds graduation for those who do not. Because FAFSA is not available to undocumented students, we worked with legislative staff to ensure that undocumented high school students would not suffer the negative repercussions initially prescribed in the legislation if they were unable to submit a FAFSA application.

BUDGET

Our revenue and expense budget have grown substantially in the almost seven years since our founding. We began with $577,860 from the Office of the President, followed by a quick increase to $900,000. Funding from the Office of the President dropped to $230,000 in FY19-20 and this is the sunset year for that funding. Fortunately, we have been able to replace the funding with full or partial support for attorney salaries from some of the campuses we serve, funding from the state of California, some private foundation grants, and contracts with CDSS for our immigration cases.

Our 2021-22 budget is a break-even budget with $1,888,305 in expenses (94% for salaries), overhead of $358,778.13 paid to UC Davis School of Law and an anticipated revenue of $2,317,000. Beginning this fiscal year, we will receive $1.8 M from the state on an annual basis.\(^4\) Our program is highly regarded in Sacramento and seen as a key component of the State’s policy of welcoming and integrating immigrants.

\(^3\) Note that some campuses are served by legal fellows; we refer to them in this report as “attorneys”.

\(^4\) Detailed budget available upon request.
YEARS OF UNCERTAINTY FOR FIRST-TIME DACA ELIGIBLE STUDENTS

Despite the welcoming environment at the University of California and in the State of California, our clients and our attorneys faced an uncertain legal landscape during the last year and continue to do so.

First-time DACA eligible individuals have been subject to relentless procedural and emotional turbulence ever since the Trump Administration’s September 2017 rescission of the DACA program. While courts quickly intervened in response to the rescission and allowed renewals to continue, first-time requests for DACA were not permitted. This has substantially affected UC’s undocumented student population. Because a first-time DACA requestor must be at least 15 years old, individuals who had not yet turned 15 prior to the rescission were unable to apply. Beginning in Fall 2020, therefore, the incoming first year class was the first generation without DACA and work authorization since the entering class of 2013.

In June 2020, when the Supreme Court invalidated the Trump Administration’s rescission, our center quickly mobilized to assist the incoming first year and others who would be eligible for first-time DACA. We created a toolkit including an informational/instructive webinar, evidence checklist, and screening form. We designed a virtual workshop schedule that would allow our small team to process potentially hundreds of initial DACA applications. Despite the Supreme Court’s decision, in August 2020 the Trump Administration limited the scope of DACA, prohibiting first-time requests. In another turn of events, in December 2020, a federal court in New York ordered the government to start processing first-time DACA applications.

Following the New York federal decision, we moved quickly to file as many first-time DACA applications as possible before another federal court in Texas ruled on DACAs validity, where a hearing date had been scheduled for late December 2020. In December and the months following, many students were relieved to have finally submitted DACA applications after waiting 3 to 4 years. We filed 198 applications and received legal services support from pro bono attorneys secured by the Office of General Counsel, who filed 32 applications. Sadly, for many, relief was short lived. On July 16, 2021, the federal court in Texas ruled that the DACA program is unlawful, and that all pending first-time requests could not be approved. This was particularly frustrating for individuals whose requests had been filed but not yet processed due to a severe backlog at USCIS: “USCIS received more than 62,600 initial DACA requests in the first five months of this year, but adjudicated only 1,900 between December 2020 and the end of May . . .”. Of these 230 total applications filed, just 37 were approved. We have dozens of open cases that have not yet been filed.

As a result, UC now has two incoming classes, 2020 and 2021, of first-year students without DACA or work authorization. These students are unable to accept work-study or other employment, and are excluded from many internships. Also, students without DACA begin to accrue so-called “unlawful presence” at age 18 ½, which can impact their ability to pursue lawful status should a pathway become available through family or a potential employer.

To illustrate the change, our data shows that in 2019-2020 73% of our clients had DACA and 21% were undocumented without DACA. In 2020-2021, 41% of our clients had DACA and 49% were undocumented without DACA.

### Immigration Status of Clients, Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Matter</th>
<th>FY 19-20</th>
<th>FY 20-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DACA</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Permanent Resident</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee/Asylee</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Visa</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Citizen</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Visa</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currently there is no clear path to legalization for DACAmented and DACA eligible students, but there could be other options for legalization through visas such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, U visas, family-based, or others.\(^6\) To that end, our center’s methodology is to thoroughly screen students and their immediate family members for immigration relief other than DACA.

\(^6\) See Appendix A.
DATA POINTS AND TRENDS

While our students come from throughout California and attend campuses throughout the UC system, over half of our clients are from Southern California.

CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, FISCAL YEAR 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Origin</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not CA</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madera</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marin</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Benito</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutter</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventura</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yolo</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 100%
Our clients come from a variety of countries.

### Country of Origin, Fiscal Year 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL               | 100% |
In 2021, the percentage of students versus family members served declined slightly. This may be due to the changes in DACA.

### Students and Family Members Served, Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Student/Family</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry for family</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry for student</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student &amp; Family</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Student/Family</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry for family</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry for student</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student &amp; Family</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS SERVED, FISCAL YEARS 2020 AND 2021

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Undergraduate Student</th>
<th>Graduate Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer 19</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2019</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter 2020</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2020</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 2020</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2020</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter 2021</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2021</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CASE HIGHLIGHTS

BELOW ARE SOME HIGHLIGHTS THAT ILLUSTRATE THE VARIETY AND COMPLEXITY OF THE CASES OUR CENTER HANDLES.

FIRST-TIME DACA APPLICANT
A first year student in Fall 2020 came to us at the beginning of the school year about a potential first-time DACA application. She had not met the age requirement for DACA before the Trump administration stopped accepting first-time applications in 2017. We prepared the student’s application throughout the Fall in anticipation that, per the Supreme Court’s decision in *DHS v. UC Regents*, the administration would start accepting first-time DACA applications again. After the Federal Court order in New York ordered the administration to accept first time applicants, we submitted the student’s application. Hers was one of the few first-time DACA applications that USCIS approved before the July 16, 2021 ruling by Judge Hanen in Texas ended first-time DACA applications, again. Because of this approval, the student has been able to accept a coveted internship where she is working with a prominent tech company, putting her education to effective use.

In screening this student for DACA, our team also identified another potential option for lawful permanent residency through an application for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS, and our team is now working to help her obtain a green card through a SIJS application.

ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP
Upon meeting with a student for a routine DACA renewal, we discovered after careful screening that the student’s father was a lawful permanent resident. Further questioning revealed that student’s grandfather was a U.S. citizen. After some research, we determined that the student’s father acquired citizenship at birth so we applied for the father’s Certificate of Citizenship. We had to act fast because the student was turning 21 in the next few months and, in order for the student to be able to apply for lawful permanent residency, the father needed to obtain his Certificate of Citizenship and file a petition for the student prior to the student turning 21—otherwise, it would be too late. The father obtained his Certificate of Citizenship nine days prior to the student turning 21 and filed an Immediate Relative Petition for the student. This allowed the student to apply for lawful permanent residency and no longer needs to rely on DACA.
CASE HIGHLIGHTS

ASYLUM
In assisting a fourth-year student with their DACA renewal, the student revealed that they identified as gender nonbinary and bisexual and feared for their safety if they forced to return to their home country. Considering the uncertainty surrounding the DACA program, we submitted a request for asylum based on fear of persecution for their sexual orientation and gender identity. This required collecting evidence of how LGBTQ people are treated in their home country, and preparing an extensive declaration describing their identity and fear of persecution. The student’s application is currently being processed by USCIS, and the student is awaiting their interview. Meanwhile, the student graduated and is working in a lab analyzing COVID tests. Their asylum application will help the student eventually obtain lawful permanent residency and allow them to pursue their career dreams in the bio-medical and bio-technology fields and live fully as themselves.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS (SIJS)
When a student came to our Center to renew her DACA application, we conducted our routine screening for other forms of relief and determined that she had a potential claim for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status. However, the student was about to turn 21 which meant we needed to file the SIJS application under a tight deadline. We had to find and notify the student’s biological father and extended family living in her home country in Central America. We prepared and submitted a request for a guardianship in state court, several months ahead of the student’s 21st birthday. Because of the COVID pandemic, however, the courts were unusually delayed and her hearing got scheduled after her 21st birthday. Were able to convince the court to reschedule the student’s guardianship hearing, and obtained the guardianship and required state court findings for SIJS only days before the student’s 21st birthday. We submitted the SIJS application to USCIS that same day. The student’s SIJS application was approved four months later, and the student will now be able to request lawful permanent residency.
CASE HIGHLIGHTS

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) PROTECTS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS AND PROVIDES A PATH TO LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENCY

An undocumented student without DACA protections booked an appointment with our center to discuss a domestic violence issue rather than an immigration issue. Her ex-husband, a U.S. citizen who became physically abusive during their marriage, had been harassing and threatening the student. She was concerned for her immediate safety and the safety of her parents. She feared requesting a restraining order because her ex-husband threatened to report her to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). We informed the student that VAWA is a form of immigration relief specifically created to address her situation; the spouse of a U.S. citizen who has been battered or treated cruelly by the U.S. citizen may file an immigration petition for themselves to adjust their status without the abuser's knowledge, thus allowing the survivor to seek safety and independence from their abuser. The idea of pursuing immigration protections under VAWA provided the student with a great enough sense of safety to pursue a restraining order against her abusive ex-husband. Soon after, our center worked with the student to file a VAWA petition, application for work authorization, and application for lawful permanent residency, which are currently pending with USCIS.

EMERGENCY ADVANCE PAROLE

A graduate student with DACA came to us after her grandmother unexpectedly passed away in Mexico. The student had been close with her grandmother but had been unable to visit since she moved to the United States as a child. Advance parole (permission to travel abroad) only recently reopened for DACA recipients in 2020 after years of uncertainty. With the memorial approaching, we quickly prepared an emergency advance parole request. We attended multiple in-person appointments with the student at a USCIS Field Office, where we made the case that she should be allowed to attend her grandmother's memorial for humanitarian purposes. USCIS granted our request, and the next day the student boarded a plane to Mexico. She was able to attend the memorial, visit her grandmother's grave, and grieve with family members she had not seen in over 20 years. Moreover, when the student returned to the United States, she gained a “lawful entry,” which will allow her to apply for her green card without making a risky and costly trip to a U.S. consulate in Mexico.

VAWA is also available in other contexts and is not limited to these specific facts.
LEGAL FELLOW TESTIMONIALS

Since the Center’s inception, training new attorneys through Legal Fellowships has been a critical component of work. After gaining knowledge and experience working with us, our fellows go on to successful, immigrant-informed work in a variety of fields.

“I am a former Legal Fellow with the UC Immigrant Legal Services Center ("UCIMM"). I had a wonderful learning experience while I was a legal fellow at UCIMM. I had the privilege of working alongside some of the most dedicated, hard-working advocates I know. It was truly gratifying and rewarding to be part of this center. I not only had the opportunity to gain hands-on immigration law experience, but I also had the opportunity to provide free legal assistance to the undocumented student population and their immediate family members. If it was not for UCIMM, a lot of these individuals would not have access to trustworthy and reliable immigration counsel.

The skills I gained and developed while working at UCIMM have definitely helped me in my current position. For example, I gained experience in the preparation of adjustment of status applications for immediate family members as well as naturalization applications. When our office has these types of new cases, my boss looks to me for my expertise and background in handling these cases. It was truly an honor to have formed a part of this office.”

-- Anel Morales, Immigration Attorney, Law Offices of Dora M. Komura, PC

“My time at the UC Immigrant Legal Services Center reaffirmed my desire to work in public interest law. I carried this into my current work in labor and employment law for the California State Labor Commissioner. While not procedurally similar to immigration law, the people I serve are often immigrants. I like to say that I am still serving the interests of immigrants in our state. I have many fond memories and gained exceptional professional experience while at UCIMM. In particular, I am grateful to have been one of the initial fellows. From the very beginning I was active in shaping the policies and procedures to carry out our mission to serve undocumented students and their families. In the beginning we were a small but mighty crew and it was very all hands-on deck. Everyone was expected to provide input and take on different leadership roles. The experience so early in my career to have a hand in designing and managing the UCIMM was invaluable. Finally, our model was one of remote service to the numerous UC campuses. Undoubtedly, this experience has been quite useful in the past year in a half when I had to shift back to remote telework.”

-- David Gomez, Labor and Employment Attorney, California State Labor Commissioner
LEGAL FELLOW TESTIMONIALS

“My time as a fellow for UCIMM provided me with invaluable opportunities to both grow as an attorney and as an ally. While I am not currently providing direct services in the immigration field, my experiences with UCIMM and the clients I represented during my fellowship continue to inform the legal advice I provide as a policy attorney working for the State. I would recommend this fellowship to any recent law school graduate.”

--Amy Frances Barnett, Policy Attorney, Family and Adult Programs Policy and Litigation Branch, California Department of Social Services

“Career wise, the fellowship provided excellent training and development as a new attorney. Knowledge of immigration law has been a HIGHLY valued skilled in the areas of law I went into after (administrative and criminal prosecution). On a personal note, the DACA and undocumented students on the UC campuses are great and working to be a part of those communities was a lot of fun. I’d be happy to talk with any student considering a fellowship.”

--Desiree Fairly, Deputy District Attorney, San Joaquin County District Attorney
APPENDIX A

IMMIGRATION 101
This primer is intended to explain terms used in this report and is not meant to be a comprehensive compendium of immigration law.

FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRATION

FAMILY-BASED PETITIONS
U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (“green card” holders) can sponsor certain family members, such as spouses, parents, children, and siblings so that they may immigrate lawful to the United States. Beneficiaries of family petitions can receive lawful permanent resident status and a pathway to citizenship.

HUMANITARIAN FORMS OF RELIEF

U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS (“U VISA”)
The U visa is available to survivors of qualifying crimes who have suffered substantial physical or mental harm as a result of surviving a crime. U visa recipients receive a potential path to citizenship for themselves, and, in some cases, their spouses and children.

T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS (“T VISA”)
The T visa provides relief to survivors of severe forms of human trafficking. T visa recipients receive a potential path to citizenship for themselves, and, in some cases, their spouses and children. Trafficking includes persons working under certain conditions.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (“VAWA”) SELF-PETITIONS
Under the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), immigrant survivors of domestic violence, child abuse, or elder abuse by a US citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, parent, or child may “self-petition” for lawful permanent residence status without relying on an abusive spouse, parent, or adult child to sponsor them even if they are undocumented. Relief under VAWA provides recipients with a potential path to citizenship for themselves, and, in some cases, their children.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS (“SIJS”)
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status is a form of relief available to juveniles who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected by one or both parents and for whom it would not be in their best interest to be returned to their native country. In California, individuals under the age of 21 who meet all other requirements can receive SIJS. Recipients of SIJS can be eligible for a green card and have a potential path to citizenship.
APPENDIX A

TEMPORARY FORMS OF RELIEF

DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS (“DACA”)
The DACA program was enacted following failed congressional attempts at creating a pathway to citizenship for undocumented youth. Under the program, recipients receive deferred action, meaning they are not subject to removal (deportation) from the US. DACA also provides recipients with a two-year work authorization permit subject to renewal. Because DACA is a form of temporary relief created through a DHS policy, it does not provide recipients with a pathway to citizenship.

TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS (“TPS”)
Temporary Protected Status provides temporary protection from deportation to migrants from countries that have suffered natural disasters, conflict, or unrest. TPS (Temporary Protected Status) recipients are eligible for a work permit subject to renewal while their native countries retain TPS designation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING IMMIGRATION RELIEF

In many cases, an individual may meet the basic requirements to qualify for a given form of immigration relief but still be ineligible. For example, an individual may have a qualifying relative who can file a family-based petition on their behalf. That individual may not, however, be eligible to apply for a green card if they have been convicted of certain crimes, if they initially entered the U.S. without permission, or if they have used certain public benefits, among other possible disqualifications. The many complex requirements for applying for immigration relief are the reason that individuals seeking to obtain an immigration benefit need to consult with a qualified attorney.
APPENDIX B

FAQS & UC-WIDE WEBINARS

UCIMM STATEMENT/FAQ ON TEXAS DACA RULING

ADVANCE PAROLE FOR DACA RECIPIENTS FAQ
https://law.ucdavis.edu/ucimm/files/UCImm_FAQ_Advance-Parole-for-DACA-Recipients-03-09-2021.pdf

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS FAQ

U VISAS FOR SURVIVORS OF CRIMES FAQ

REAL ID FAQ

USCIS ONLINE PORTAL FAQ

UC-WIDE WEBINARS:
- Advance Parole Updates, May 2021
- Employment-Based Immigration, March 2021
- Post-Inauguration Policy Updates, January 2021
- Post-Election Updates, November 2020
- Policy Updates / Introduction to UCIMM Services, October 2020
  https://law.ucdavis.edu/ucimm/resources.html
Hello All,

Below you will find updates and information on the following topics: I. Resources: Student Engagement and Advocacy Toolkit (SEAT!); DACA and Juvenile Delinquency Adjudications and Records FAQ; Mission Asset Fund's DACA Fee Assistance Program; Overview and Cost of Common Immigration Remedies for Youth; II. News: Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) For Adjustment of Status applicants & U visa applicants; III. News: Temporary Protected Status (TPS) - Haiti; Supreme Court ruling against immigrants with TPS.

I. Resources

a. Student Engagement and Advocacy Toolkit (SEAT!)
A group of students from the Independent California Colleges Advocacy Program (ICCAP) has developed a toolkit to help "offer students a seat at the table when it comes to matters of policy advocacy and engagement." The SEAT! website provides resources and information on policies related to higher education—including but not limited to policies that impact undocumented students. In addition, individual SEAT! student leaders are available to offer advocacy guidance to their peers.

b. DACA and Juvenile Delinquency Adjudications and Records - FAQ
This document, created by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) and Public Counsel, addresses common questions regarding disclosure of juvenile adjudications and dissemination of court records for individuals interested in applying for DACA. It also includes a sample DACA request packet, which shows various ways to disclose juvenile adjudications and comply with state confidentiality laws. We strongly encourage any DACA applicant with criminal law issues to consult a qualified attorney.

c. Mission Asset Fund's DACA Fee Assistance Program
MAF’s DACA Fee Assistance is a $247.50 zero-percent-interest loan with a matching $247.50 grant that covers the $495 filing fee to apply for DACA.
d. **Overview and Cost of Common Immigration Remedies for Youth**
This ILRC advisory reviews some of the main forms of immigration relief available to children and youth and the current fees for each.

**II. News: Employment Authorization Documents (EADs)**

**a. For Adjustment of Status applicants**

*USCIS has increased* the validity period of initial and renewal EADs for eligible adjustment of status applicants from one year to two years. This is good news for folks whose applications are subject to long case processing wait times, and who would have previously needed to renew annually.

**b. For U visa applicants**

In recent years, wait times for *U visa* adjudications have substantially increased -- 5+ years to receive work authorization and 10+ years to receive a green card after applying. In response to these delays, *USCIS has decided* to begin conducting "*bona fide determinations*" (BFD) and provide EADs and deferred action to noncitizens with pending, bona fide petitions (bona fide = initial evidence requirements met and background checks successfully completed). This applies to all Form I-918 petitions that are currently pending, or filed on or after June 14, 2021. We do not yet know how quickly BFDs will be issued.

**III. News: Temporary Protected Status (TPS)**

**a. Haiti**

On May 22, Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas announced a new TPS designation for Haiti for 18 months. This new designation enables Haitian nationals who currently live in the U.S. as of May 21, 2021, to file initial applications for TPS if they meet eligibility requirements. Those filing for TPS will be able to request an EAD and travel authorization.

**b. Supreme Court ruling against immigrants with TPS**

On June 7, SCOTUS ruled against immigrants in the case of *Sanchez v. Mayorkas*. The legal issue in this case was whether TPS qualifies as an "admission" to the U.S. for purposes of adjusting status without leaving the country.

Many individuals who apply for lawful permanent residency (LPR) who have not been "inspected and admitted or paroled" to the U.S. are required to depart the U.S. and apply through the U.S. consulate in their country of origin. This prevents many individuals from pursuing available
pathways to LPR, through a family member or employer, because departing the U.S. can trigger a so-called unlawful presence 3 or 10-year bar to re-entry.

TPS recipients who entered the U.S. without inspection who are under the jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (here in California) have been able to adjust their status in the U.S. without having to consular process--i.e., without triggering the unlawful presence bar to re-entry, because the Ninth Circuit has essentially considered TPS recipients to have been inspected and admitted. However, circuit courts have been split on this legal issue, and therefore the case was heard by the Supreme Court. SCOTUS ruled that "the conferral of TPS does not make an unlawful entrant . . . eligible . . . for adjustment to LPR status."

As a result, individuals with pending TPS-adjustment of status applications are strongly encouraged to consult with an attorney because: 1. USCIS will likely deny their applications, and 2. future litigation or guidance could potentially provide some relief for these cases.

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team

MAY 24, 2021

Hello All,

Below you will find updates and information on the following topics: I. Reminder: May 25 UC-Wide Webinar - Advance Parole Updates; II. "Schumer Readies Plan B to Push Immigration Changes Unilaterally"; III. Mixed-status family access to public and subsidized housing; and IV. REAL ID update.

I. Reminder: May 25 UC-Wide Webinar - Advance Parole Updates

We invite you to remind students that we will be hosting a webinar on Advance Parole on May
25. Please see attached flyer. During this one-hour webinar, we will discuss Advance Parole fundamentals including who qualifies, what is needed to apply, case processing updates, and more. As always, the discussion will be followed by Q&A.

II. "Schumer Readies Plan B to Push Immigration Changes Unilaterally"

Democratic Senate majority leader Chuck Schumer has indicated that he hopes to utilize budget reconciliation to push forward the Biden Administration's immigration plan to legalize millions of undocumented immigrants. Activists, researchers, and congressional aides are exploring whether a broad revision of immigration laws can be attached to Biden's infrastructure plan. They must demonstrate that the budget impact of the immigration bills is high enough to meet the reconciliation standard. If included, the measures would be put to a simple majority vote (51 to 49), avoiding filibuster and the super majority vote (60 to 40) that is currently required to pass the proposed immigration legislation.

III. Mixed-status family access to public and subsidized housing

Last month, the Biden Administration reversed the Trump Administration's proposal to deny mixed-status families access to public and subsidized housing.

As a related matter, USCIS is no longer applying the Trump Administration's August 2019 "Public Charge Final Rule," therefore USCIS is no longer considering an applicant’s receipt of public housing as part of the public charge inadmissibility determination. (See UCIimm Updates March 2021 for more on public charge).

IV. REAL ID update

The deadline to obtain a REAL ID card has been pushed back once again due to the COVID-19 pandemic; the new enforcement date is May 3, 2023.

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team

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APRIL 27, 2021
Hello All,

Below you will find updates and information on the following topics: I. May 25 UC-Wide Webinar: Advance Parole Updates; II. DACA Texas Case Explainer from ILRC; III. SCOTUS hears arguments on important TPS case; and IV. U.S. Secretary of Education Dr. Miguel Cardona Vows to Support Undocumented Educators and Students.

I. May 25 UC-Wide Webinar: Advance Parole Updates

Please see attached flyer announcing our next UC-wide webinar. During this one-hour webinar, we will discuss Avance Parole fundamentals including who qualifies, what is needed to apply, case processing updates, and more. As always, the discussion will be followed by Q&A.

II. DACA Texas Case Explainer

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) has created a social-media-sharable guide: "As the case against DACA continues in Texas, we put together an overview of the case, what the varying outcomes could be, how the American Dream & Promise Act of 2021 plays in, and what immigrants should do if they think they might be eligible."

III. Supreme Court hears arguments on important TPS case

Last week, SCOTUS heard oral arguments in the case of Sanchez v. Mayorkas. The legal issue in this case is whether TPS qualifies as an "admission" to the U.S. for purposes of adjusting status without leaving the country.

Many individuals who apply for lawful permanent residency ("LPR") who have not been "inspected and admitted or paroled" to the U.S. are required to depart the U.S. and apply through the U.S. consulate in their country of origin. This prevents many individuals from pursuing available pathways to LPR, often through a family member, because departing the U.S. can trigger a so-called unlawful presence 3 or 10-year bar to re-entry.

TPS recipients who entered the U.S. without inspection who are under the jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit (here in California) have been able to adjust their status in the U.S. without having
to consular process--i.e., without triggering the unlawful presence bar to re-entry, because the Ninth Circuit has essentially considered TPS recipients to have been inspected and admitted. However, circuit courts have been split on this legal issue, and therefore the case is now being heard by the Supreme Court.

**IV. U.S. Secretary of Education Dr. Miguel Cardona Vows to Support Undocumented Educators and Students**

Last week, Cardona heard from 11 undocumented educators who spoke about "growing up in the U.S., working towards a higher education, seeing their undocumented status impact those plans and navigating life as best they could." It was reported that Cardona, a first-generation college student, said "these stories would inform his advocacy, adding that the educational system should look at bilingualism as an asset." Cardona stated: “It is my goal to serve as Secretary of Education and unapologetically address achievement disparities, opportunity disparities, to make sure that our students have access to higher education . . . My goal is that I leave with stories to help support our shared mission . . . Really paint a picture when I’m advocating on your behalf.”

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team
Promise Act of 2021; V. TPS is now available to Venezuelans living in the U.S.; and VI. ILRC: What Every Noncitizen Must Know About Cannabis and Immigration, video and infographic.

I. New resources posted to our website

- **Advance Parole for DACA Recipients**: We have created a frequently asked questions infographic explaining Advance Parole for DACA Recipients, available on our resources page.
- **Employment Immigration Webinar**: Our recent webinar, Employment-Based Immigration; Solutions for Undocumented Students and their Allies, has also been posted to our Resources page.

II. Public Charge Rule update

Last week, USCIS officially implemented a US District Court’s decision to vacate the Trump Administration’s "Public Charge Final Rule". Therefore, the public charge test reverts back to its previous standard.

Public charge is a test to determine if someone applying for a green card through a relative, or a visa to enter the U.S., is likely to become primarily dependent on the government for costs of day-to-day living. Under the Trump Administration’s regulation, many additional factors were to be considered—notably, past use of public benefits such as Medi-Cal, CalFresh, and public housing. Under the current (pre- Trump) standard, the only public benefits considered are cash assistance for income maintenance (this does not include COVID relief or student aid) and institutionalization for long-term care at government expense. General statutory factors to be considered in the public charge test are listed in INA Section 212(a)(4), and further regulatory guidance is provided in the Federal Register.

Also note that updated editions of several immigration forms are now available, including the I-485 Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, I-912 Request for Fee Waiver, and I-864 Affidavit of Support. In addition, the form I-944, Declaration of Self Sufficiency, is no longer required.

III. CDSS Webinar: COVID-19 Vaccines for Immigrant and BIPOC Families (tomorrow!)

The Children's Partnership, together with the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and parent groups, will host a bilingual English/Spanish educational webinar on access to COVID-19 vaccines for immigrant and BIPOC families on Thursday, March 25th, 2021 at 5:30pm.

The goal of this webinar is to educate families and those who work with families (providers, advocates, etc.) about the COVID-19 vaccines, explain California’s vaccine plan with a focus on
equity for immigrant and BIPOC families including how to sign up, as well as share
developments on when vaccines will be administered to children and school re-openings. There
will also be time for attendees to ask questions and uplift systemic issues they are facing to
accessing COVID-19 vaccines.


IV. Dream and Promise Act of 2021

As you likely know, House Democrats approved two separate bills on Thursday, March 18: H.R. 6 - the American Dream and Promise Act of 2021, which would provide a pathway to citizenship for so-called "Dreamers" as well as for TPS recipients and DED beneficiaries, and H.R. 1603 - the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, which would permit farm workers, and their spouses and children, to earn legal status through continued employment in the agricultural sector, and would make changes to the H-2A agricultural guest worker program. These bills must now pass the Senate with 60 votes in order to move forward.

V. TPS is now available to Venezuelans living in the U.S.

An estimated 320,000 Venezuelans who fled to the U.S. will be eligible to apply for TPS. Those in the U.S. as of March 8, 2021 may apply for TPS and, if approved, would be eligible for protection from deportation and the ability to work in the United States.

VI. ILRC: What Every Noncitizen Must Know About Cannabis and Immigration, video and infographic.

Despite numerous state laws legalizing cannabis for recreational use, marijuana remains illegal under federal law. Because immigration is part of federal law, this means that non-citizens need to understand how their experiences with cannabis could impact them. This video and infographic detail the risks associated with the use or possession of cannabis and/or employment in the cannabis industry.

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team

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Hello All,

Below you will find updates and information on the following topics: I. Update re: current UCImm policy for DACA initial and advance parole applications; II. Immigration screening outreach for graduating students; III. COVID-19 relief stimulus - federal and state; IV. USCIS withdraws proposed filing fee increases; and V. January 22 UC-Wide Webinar: What’s Going On With Immigration? Policy Updates.

I. Update re: current UCImm policy for DACA initial and advance parole applications

As you know, there is a court case in Texas challenging the validity of the DACA program--with a hearing recently held on 12/22/2020. No decisions have been issued. As such, we are still actively submitting first-time DACA applications. Our initial DACA application materials can be found on the Resources page of our website. I am attaching the evidence checklist in Spanish, as it has not yet been uploaded to the website.

Because we are still prioritizing first-time DACA applications, we are not yet taking cases for DACA advance parole. However, we are always available for information and referrals.

II. Immigration screening outreach for graduating students

At this time of the year, we invite you to encourage students to book their immigration screenings early and not wait until they are upon graduation--as we are generally unable to take new cases for individuals who will no longer be UC-enrolled students.

III. COVID-19 relief stimulus - federal and state

Federal relief: Please see attached FAQ document that provides useful information from NILC on the eligibility of mixed status families for federal stimulus checks. Notably:
Is there a change in eligibility for couples where one spouse has an SSN, but one spouse does not? Yes. Under the CARES Act, joint returns of couples where only one member of the couple had an SSN were ineligible for a rebate. This latest round of relief changes that provision. These families will now be eligible to receive payments for the members of the family that have SSNs. This change is retroactive, meaning that those who fall under this category who missed out on the first round of EIPs can claim that money when filing 2020 tax returns in the spring of 2021.

State relief: Last week, Governor Newsom proposed that individuals who receive CalEITC will get an additional $600, as part of a new state stimulus for COVID-19 relief. California Immigrant Policy Center has created a helpful infographic explaining which ITIN tax filers are eligible.

IV. USCIS Withdraws Proposed Filing Fee Increases

In August 2020, DHS published a new filing fee rule that raised USCIS filing fees by an average of 20%. The new fees were to go into effect on October 2, 2020, but a court intervened. On December 28, 2020, the Department of Justice asked to have their own appeal dismissed. Therefore, the fee increases plus policy changes and USCIS form changes that were included with the fee increase will not be implemented.

V. January 22 UC-Wide Webinar: What's Going On With Immigration? Policy Updates

Next Friday, UCImm will host a webinar discussing Biden’s immigration plan, current state of DACA, and immigration policy updates. Please share out the attached flyer that includes the Zoom link.

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team

NOVEMBER 24, 2020
Hello All,

Below you will find updates and information on the following topics: I. Biden picks Alejandro Mayorkas for Homeland Security Secretary; II. Wells Fargo Class Action Lawsuit for DACA recipients; III. DACA & Advance Parole; IV. Public Charge; and V. REAL ID.

I. Biden picks Alejandro Mayorkas for Homeland Security Secretary

Biden has named Alejandro Mayorkas as his Homeland Security Secretary, a move that could make the Cuban American the first Latino and first immigrant to lead DHS. He served as Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security under President Obama, and led the implementation of DACA. From 2009 to 2013, he served as Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Mayorkas grew up in Los Angeles and attended UC Berkeley and Loyola Law School.

See here for CHIRLA's press release, applauding the selection of Mayorkas to DHS.

II. Wells Fargo Class Action Lawsuit for DACA recipients

Certain individuals with DACA who received loan denials from Wells Fargo have access to a $12.6 Million compensation fund. The last day to file a claim is today, November 24, 2020. Individuals who believe they may be claimants can visit www.WFDACALawsuit.com for information, forms, and instructions.

Under this settlement, Wells Fargo agreed to change its lending policies, making DACA recipients eligible for student loans, unsecured credit cards, unsecured personal loans, secured and unsecured small business loans, and mortgages, and to make cash payments to DACA recipients who applied for and were denied certain financial services from Wells Fargo between January 29, 2018 and August 21, 2020. There are two classes of potential claimants; the amount of the cash payment depends on whether an individual is a member of the Nationwide or California class.

III. DACA & Advance Parole

- **Policy:** Last July, in response to the DACA SCOTUS decision, acting Secretary of DHS Chad Wolf issued a memo barring initial DACA applications, limiting DACA renewals and accompanying work authorization to one year, and limiting advance parole. Last week, a judge ruled those changes were unlawful because Wolf’s appointment was unlawful. However, the ruling did not say whether the government is required to change course right away. The plaintiffs who challenged the Wolf Memo have until Nov. 24 to file an explanation of the relief they seek, and the government has until Dec. 1 to respond.
• **UCImm initial DACA application materials:** As a reminder, UCImm has posted materials related to our July webinar series on preparing initial DACA applications to the [Resources page of our website](#). This includes webinar recording, PowerPoint presentation, initial DACA application checklist, and screening form. Please feel free to share these materials with students while we await further guidance on if/when/how the government will begin accepting initial applications again.

• **Advance Parole resource:** Until we receive new guidance on DACA and Advance Parole, applications are limited to "exceptional circumstances." ILRC created a [helpful reference guide](#), which includes definitions, examples, process, and other considerations in regards to the rule as it currently stands.

IV. Public Charge

Please note that despite recent erratic court rulings, there are no changes to the so-called Public Charge rule. The information provided in our October update email is still current.

V. REAL ID

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, federal officials postponed REAL ID implementation by one year. REAL ID regulations are set to go into effect on October 1, 2021. California Immigrant Policy Center (CIPC) has created a helpful guide, available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#): What AB60 License Holders Need to Know About REAL ID."

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team

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OCTOBER 21, 2020

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**

Immigrant Legal Services Center
Hello All,

Below you will find updates and information on the following topics: I. Webinar recording from our October 8 webinar: Immigrant Legal Services & Federal Legislative Updates; II. New UCimm staff members; III. Voting; IV. USCIS filing fee increases; V. The new public charge rule and Form I-944; and VI. Free ILRC know-your-rights Red Cards.

I. Webinar recording from our October 8 webinar: Immigrant Legal Services & Federal Legislative Updates

In partnership with UCDC and UCOP, UCImm recently presented a webinar that included a summary of legal services available plus an excellent legislative policy update. This webinar was recorded and is available upon request.

II. New UCImm staff members

UCImm has welcomed two new staff members to the team! Ariel Bailey, a recent law school graduate, is our newest Legal Fellow and will be serving the UC Davis campus. Emily Clarkson previously interned for the center and has been officially hired on as our Legal Assistant. Welcome Ariel and Emily!

III. Voting

U.S. citizens who have the privilege to vote can scroll to the bottom of this helpful UC resource page to find campus voting locations.

IV. USCIS filing fee increases ("USCIS Fee Schedule")

On October 2, 2020, USCIS was scheduled to increase filing fees and concurrently require new editions for several of its immigration forms. However, on September 29, 2020 a district court issued a stay, preventing the new fee schedule from going into effect. Therefore, at this time filing fees have not increased but could in the future, pending final resolution in the courts.

V. The new public charge rule and Form I-944

In late 2019, the government issued two new rules related to public charge: one for cases decided inside the U.S, and the other for cases decided at U.S. consulates abroad. Both rules took effect February 24, 2020, but in July 2020 both rules were blocked by the courts. In September 2020, a court ruled that USCIS can use the new 2019 rule to decide applications for
green cards inside the U.S.. Consulates abroad are still blocked from implementing the new rule at this time.

The **Form I-944, Declaration of Self-Sufficiency**, is USCIS' new public charge form. This form collects extensive information about an applicant's health, household size, financial resources, and education and skills.

It is important to remember that many green card applicants are not subject to the public charge rule. Please see attached UCImm's Public Charge FAQ (this is the same infographic that has been previously distributed by UCImm). For additional information, the ILRC provides up-to-date summaries and timelines, or contact your campus attorney.

**VI. Free ILRC know-your-rights Red Cards**

As you likely know, all people in the U.S., regardless of immigration status, have certain rights and protections under the U.S. Constitution. The ILRC's Red Cards help people assert their rights and defend themselves in many situations, such as when ICE agents go to a home or workplace.

**ILRC is offering public institutions access to Red Cards at no charge for a limited time.** Red Cards are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hmong, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. You can also print the cards yourself, using the available print-ready artwork.

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team

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AUGUST 6, 2020

Hello All,
We hope this email finds everyone healthy and well. We have just a few updates to share at this time:

I. UCIMM DACA FAQ infographic

Please find the FAQ graphic attached to this email. The FAQ includes updates on last week's DHS memo, and what the memo means for students at this moment in time.

II. Fall UC-wide UCIMM webinars

With fall fast approaching, we would like to offer a UC-wide webinar that will serve to introduce UC Immigrant Legal Services Center to students, and will explain the services we offer and other key information about our center. The webinar has been tentatively scheduled for October 8. We invite coordinators to determine what time of day would maximize student attendance.

We also invite you all to collectively let us know which topics you would like us to cover in subsequent UC-wide webinars. A list of topics in order of priority would be helpful for us to move forward with scheduling.

When these decisions have been made, please either respond via email, and/or bring to the next Coordinators' call.

III. Immigrant Legal Resource Center's (ILRC) Immigration Preparedness Toolkit

The ILRC's Immigration Preparedness Toolkit is a resource-packed informational document designed to help immigrants with no legal status or in mixed status families begin to understand the immigration legal landscape and plan for their own journey through an ever-changing, complex system in the United States. This free toolkit offers in-depth, yet easily accessible information that outlines the basics about a variety of topics including: your rights during ICE confrontations, the different types of immigration options available, and tips on covering your bases while waiting for relief. This 13-page resource also incorporates links to other helpful reference documents, fact sheets, and tools readers can use to construct their own personalized plan.

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team
Hello All,

The US Supreme Court’s (SCOTUS) decision in The Department of Homeland Security v. Regents of the University of California has been widely interpreted to have restored DACA to what it was in 2012 when the program first went into effect. Please see below for a round-up on what it means for initial DACA applications and advance parole right now.

I. The DACA program does not automatically revert to its original form following the SCOTUS decision.

**USCIS**
In order to comply with the the Supreme Court’s order, USCIS will have to publish guidance on how they will process initial DACA applications and advance parole requests. At this time, USCIS has not issued any new guidance.

**Lower Courts**
Certain steps need to be taken by the lower courts that weighed in on DACA before the Supreme Court order can be executed (i.e., a Supreme Court order is not "self executing").

**Department of Homeland Security (DHS) / Trump administration**
It is still unclear what steps the Trump administration will take in response to the SCOTUS decision. They could try to limit the program by arguing in the lower court, or they could issue a new rescission all together.

II. Guidance from the American Immigration Lawyers’ Association (AILA)
AILA has pointed out important considerations for anyone who is considering filing an initial DACA application before guidance is issued:
• the possibility that the administration may issue a new memorandum rescinding DACA before the applicant receives a decision;
• that – in the absence of guidance – USCIS officers will reject new, initial applications or accept them and deny them; and
• that USCIS is experiencing significant delays in processing as well as a budget shortfall that may further delay adjudications.

Given uncertainty surrounding DHS plans, and also given the state of travel during the COVID-19 pandemic, AILA does not recommend practitioners encourage their clients with DACA to apply for advance parole until DHS weighs in on the issue.

III. UC Immigrant Legal Services

Inquiries
Our Center is receiving many inquiries regarding initial DACA applications and advance parole from students and family members. For those individuals, we are:

• conducting full immigration screenings;
• explaining that, for the same reasons offered by AILA, we are waiting for USCIS guidance before filing initials or advance parole requests; and
• explaining which documents and evidence they should consider gathering if they are DACA eligible.

Note: some organizations have began submitting initial DACA applications; generally, they are doing so strategically and on a trial basis.

Webinar presentation
Please find attached to this email the powerpoint presentation from UC Immigrant Legal Services Center's webinar on the SCOTUS DACA decision. Audio/video is available on request.

IV. Other resources:
NILC: Top 5 Things to Know about DACA Now That the Supreme Court Has Ruled
ILRC Immigration Preparedness Toolkit

As always, please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thank you,
The UC Immigrant Legal Services Center team