

ACT ON THE DREAM

SUMMIT REPORT AND SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION

The nation's immigration enforcement policies were not a top concern for institutions of higher education, including college administrators and trustees, until President Trump's election in the fall of 2016. The administration's decision on September 5, 2017 to formally end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program has forced the nation's colleges and universities to grapple with the uncertain future of DACA recipients, their families and others without legal status in the U.S.

Before the termination of the DACA program, more than 560 colleges and universities urged the president to let DACA recipients continue to work and study without fear of deportation. "In order to lift this cloud of fear, we ask that you commit to allowing these productive and high-achieving individuals to continue to work and study while your administration and Congress arrive at a permanent solution," stated a March 2017 letter¹ to President Donald Trump.

The formal announcement to terminate DACA was made by U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will stop considering new applications for legal status dated after September 5, 2017, but will allow any DACA recipients with a permit set to expire before March 5, 2018, the opportunity to apply for a two-year renewal if they apply by October 5, 2017.

The end of the DACA program is a major issue for the higher education community, where approximately 250,000² of the 800,000 DACA recipients are studying.

The decision to play political football with the lives of current DACA holders is a heartless one, directly contrary to the President's February comment³ that he would treat DREAMers 'with heart.' The fate of DACA and the DREAMers now lies squarely in the hands of Congress.

DACA recipients were brought to the U.S. as children, attended U.S. high schools, and have no criminal record. Their DACA deferral from deportation has allowed them to attend college and legally hold a job in the U.S. As has been repeatedly noted, DACA holders were not responsible for their presence in the country; they lack access to a reasonable path to citizenship; nevertheless they have shown themselves to be positive contributors to the U.S. economy and the American way of life. They have trusted the DACA process and followed the rules. Now the rules they have been following are being changed.

Recognizing the urgent need to codify protections for college students who qualified for DACA after being vetted by the federal government, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) asked 48 leaders of national higher education organizations and other immigration stakeholders to gather to develop a bi-partisan advocacy strategy, and to create a collection of existing resources to help institutions better serve DREAMers and their families.

More than three dozen national higher education and immigration organizations, including leading federal lawmakers, convened on April 27, 2017, in Washington, D.C., at the "Act on the DREAM Summit" as a first step toward building a broad, nonpartisan coalition advocating on behalf of DREAMers. The chief goals of the proposed coalition are to:

- 1) **Promote the enactment of federal legislation protecting DREAMers and their families, such as:**
 - The BRIDGE (Bar Removal of Individuals who Dream and Grow our Economy) Act (S. 128 & H.R. 496), comprised of two bicameral, bipartisan bills that would provide temporary relief from deportation and employment authorization to individuals who are eligible for DACA;
 - The Dream Act of 2017 (S. 1615 & H.R. 3440), introduced with bipartisan support in both chambers. The bill, similar to previous versions of the DREAM Act, will allow young immigrants, brought to this country as children, to continue living their American Dream with a path to citizenship by pursuing higher education, serving in the military, or being lawfully employed for three years and eventually earning a path to citizenship.
- 2) **Provide a suite of online resources for institutions of higher education and school districts to better serve DREAMers and their families on campuses and in the community.**

Further unsettled questions include how to deal with the DACA recipients who are aging out of the program, and will Congress act in an expeditious manner to pass a long term solution before DACA protections expire, given the administration's decision to terminate the program.

"This Summit is a call to action, to reignite efforts for permanent solutions and remove the ever-present fear of deportation for DREAMers who have earned the right to live their lives as Americans," said Antonio R. Flores, president and CEO of HACU.

This report includes the observations of keynote speakers, Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) and Representative Luis Guterrez (D-IL); plenary sessions panelists, including Cristina Jimenez, executive director and co-founder of United We Dream; and Andrew Sund, president of St. Augustine College in Chicago, IL; Luis Alcauter, a DREAMer; and Thomas A. Saenz, president and general counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF); and discussion group participants who addressed legislative strategies and existing and needed resources for DREAMERS, DACA students and their families.

Key dates in the

“Act on the DREAM” movement

- **2001** – The DREAM Act was first introduced by Senators Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Richard Durbin (D-IL) in the Senate, and by Representatives Howard Berman (D-CA) and Chris Cannon (R-UT) in the House of Representatives.
- **2007** – Senators Durbin (D-IL), Charles Hagel (R-NE) and Richard Lugar (R-IN) introduce the revised DREAM Act, but it failed to garner enough support for passage.
- **2010** – HACU brings together 25 organizations at the National Press Club to form the “Act on the DREAM” coalition to urge passage of the DREAM Act within the year.
- **2010** – In December 2010, the DREAM Act was brought up and passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 216-198. However, when it reached the Senate on December 18, 2010, it fell five votes short of cloture, receiving 55 yea’s and 41 nay’s; thus the bill could not be voted on.
- **2011** – Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) reintroduces the DREAM Act to the Senate.
- **2012** – President Obama announces that certain individuals who entered the U.S. as children and met other criteria would be considered for temporary relief from removal. Under a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) memorandum, these individuals have been able to apply for consideration under the DACA program.
- **2013** – Two-thirds of the Senate — a bipartisan majority — passes comprehensive immigration reform that includes DREAMers, but the House refuses to vote on the legislation.
- **2014** – President Obama takes executive action to expand the eligibility criteria for DACA to allow more individuals to apply for protection. He also creates the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA). However, 26 states file a lawsuit questioning the constitutionality of DAPA.
- **2016** – The lawsuit challenging the proposed DAPA/DACA expansion programs reaches the U.S. Supreme Court, which fails to render a decision because of a tie vote, due to a vacancy on the court. Also, because of the harsh anti-immigrant rhetoric during the 2016 presidential campaign cycle and the election of President Trump, DACA’s protections against deportation are in danger of ending. A broad spectrum of institutions and organizations express support for the continuation of DACA.
- **2017** – A group of bi-partisan political leaders, led by Sens. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) and Richard Durbin (D-IL), and Reps. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) and Rep. Mike Coffman (R-CO), introduce the BRIDGE Act (S. 128 and H.R. 496) that would extend the provisional protected presence and employment authorization for DACA recipients for three years.
- **2017** – More than 560 college and university presidents send a letter to President Trump asking that these productive and high-achieving individuals be allowed to continue working and studying while his administration and Congress arrive at a permanent solution regarding their immigration status. The letter, organized by American Council on Education, cites a CATO Institute study estimating that deporting approximately 750,000 people registered in the program would cost over \$60 billion in lost tax revenue and result in a \$280 billion reduction in economic growth over the next decade.
- **2017** – Senators Graham (R-SC), Durbin (D-IL), Flake (R-AZ), and Schumer (D-NY) introduced the “Dream Act of 2017” (S. 1615) on July 20, 2017 to allow young immigrants, brought to this country as children, to continue living their American Dream with a path to citizenship by pursuing higher education, serving in the military, or being lawfully employed for three years and eventually earning a path to citizenship. Representatives Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA) and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) introduced the House companion bill (H.R. 3440) on July 26.
- **2017** – On September 5, 2017, the administration formally announced the end of the DACA program. The Department of Homeland Security will continue to process DACA renewals if the recipient’s status expires before/on March 5, 2018, and the renewal application is filed by October 5, 2017.

BACKGROUND

June 15, 2017, marked the fifth anniversary of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, created by President Obama to give temporary protection from deportation to children who arrived in the U.S. without documents before they turned 16.

DACA provides qualifying young people two years of protection from deportation and the ability to apply for a work permit, allowing them to contribute to local and national economies.⁵ Because the program was created through an administrative action, DACA recipients are not allowed to apply for citizenship. They are deemed to be “lawfully present,” but do not have legal status under immigration law and do not, for example, have access to the health exchanges created by the Affordable Care Act.

DACA was created as a result of Congress’ failure to enact immigration reform that would place a larger group of eligible DREAMers on a path to temporary legalization. Similarly, Congress fell short of passing bipartisan DREAM Act proposals, first introduced in 2001, which would have allowed those who meet certain requirements, including enlisting in the military, graduating from an American high school, having a GED, or being admitted to an institution of higher education, to have a path to legal status and citizenship.

All children in the U.S., regardless of citizenship status, are entitled to public elementary and secondary education under the Supreme Court’s 1982 decision in *Plyler v. Doe*,⁶ but after high school, these students face challenges to college access as they are ineligible for student aid and other federal support programs because of their immigration status and in most states are considered international students and charged much higher out-of-state tuition. Versions of the DREAM Act have passed the House and Senate at different times, but stalled in the opposite chamber, so a final bill has never reached the President’s desk. Polls⁷ have consistently shown that U.S. voters support the DREAM Act legislation, yet Congress has failed to enact it, much less comprehensive immigration reform. A 2015 survey found that roughly three-quarters (76 percent) of Americans supported the specifics of the DACA program⁸, due in part to its enormous success, particularly its positive economic outcomes.

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center estimated⁹ that if President Trump had ended the program at the start of his administration, 645,145 DACA recipients would have lost their jobs, with associated termination and replacement costs of \$3.4 billion to employers. The loss of these workers would subsequently reduce Social Security and Medicare tax contributions by about \$24.6 billion. Similarly, a 2016 study by the Center for American Progress showed that the DACA increased recipients’ average hourly wages by 42 percent, which translates into higher tax revenue and economic growth, demonstrating the program benefits¹⁰ all Americans.

An end to DACA will hurt students and countless colleges and universities. “Should DACA disappear, there are some campuses that would face a significant blow,” said Michael C. Zolla, vice president of government relations and policy analysis for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

DACA beneficiaries also are renewing their applications at “near-universal rates” of 93 percent as of March, 2016, according to the Migration Policy Institute.

“If I can describe DACA in one word, it’s ‘opportunity,’” said Luis Alcauter, a DREAMer who graduated from college and is now the creative director for a strategic campaign communications firm, Solidarity Strategies, in Washington, D.C. For Alcauter, the possibility that the president can revoke the program “is always in the back of my mind.”

THE CLIMATE OF UNCERTAINTY

The immigration executive order¹¹ signed by President Trump at the start of his administration has made all undocumented individuals vulnerable to deportation, notwithstanding the president's assurances to DREAMers in subsequent news media interviews. Given the administration's emphasis on deportation, and the actions of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, immigrants feel vulnerable and unprotected, including those in the DACA program.

"We know of seven people within our network that committed suicide," said Cristina Jimenez, United We Dream (UWD) executive director and founder, at the "Act on the DREAM" Summit. In an effort to lessen anxiety, depression, fear and isolation, UWD is asking schools to create spaces on campuses where students and others can come together to talk and get support.

President Andrew C. Sund of St. Augustine College, a Hispanic-Serving Institution in Chicago, said the general climate of fear has caused "tremendous damage" and made some students feel like they are not valued in society. The college's administration has reassured students that theirs is a "safe" school and staff have been trained how to lawfully engage with ICE agents. "If anyone shows up, I'm going there. If anyone gets arrested, it's going to be me," Sund told summit participants.

"What DREAMers need more than anything right now is security and stability," said Wendy Cervantes, senior policy analyst at the Center for Law and Social Policy.

One dilemma facing advocates is the DACA program itself. UWD is advising young people who may now be eligible to qualify to not sign up. In their judgment, the risk of deportation for a first-time applicant who turns over all personal information to the federal government is greater than living in the shadows. However, those whose current cards are expiring should re-apply, as the government already has their data, UWD suggests.

Another rarely discussed issue is the still pending lawsuit by 26 states that challenged President Obama's 2014 executive action to expand DACA and create Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA). Because of the vacancy on the U.S. Supreme Court at that time, the case ended in a 4-4 tie vote, leaving the lawsuit pending before the Texas federal district court. The Trump Administration's decision to rescind the DAPA program leaves this lawsuit now moot.

On September 5, 2017, the administration formally announced it would end the DACA program. The Department of Homeland Security will continue to process DACA renewals if the recipient's status expires before/ on March 5, 2018, and the renewal application is filed by October 5, 2017. The fate of DACA and the DREAMers now lies squarely in the hands of Congress.

LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY: WHICH BILL, WHEN, AND HOW?

Summit attendees agreed that the best solution, comprehensive immigration reform, is not viable in the current political environment in Washington, D.C. With two possible alternatives to consider, the BRIDGE Act and the DREAM Act, various opportunities and challenges were identified.

The BRIDGE Act, the bipartisan, bicameral measure introduced in the Senate by Sens. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) and Richard Durbin (D-IL) and in the House by Reps. Mike Coffman (R-CO) and Luis Gutierrez (D-IL), would extend the provisional protected presence and employment authorization for DACA recipients for three years. The purpose is to remove the veil of uncertainty that currently exists for DACA recipients, since DACA was created through executive action and not an Act of Congress.

Rep. Gutierrez reflected the views of many advocates when he offered the rationale for moving quickly on the BRIDGE Act, while keeping an eye on passing commonsense immigration reform in the future. "If I can get (DACA recipients) three years and get them through this (Trump) administration, it's not on a whim. I'm going to take it and do more," he said.

Seeking to strike a nonpartisan tone in their outreach, advocates see the BRIDGE Act as having a better chance to succeed than the DREAM Act because it has broader bipartisan support on Capitol Hill. That support stems from the bill's scope being limited to DACA recipients and to its three-year life span.

Getting any DREAM-related immigration bill through Congress will be difficult, however, prompting some advocates to urge that legislative advocacy efforts be focused on the broader DREAM Act.

BRIDGE Act v. DREAM Act

	Yes	No
BRIDGE Act	It has strong, bipartisan support; it would give DACA the status of law (and not just administrative policy); it would provide the security DREAMers need.	It is limited only to DACA recipients and only would cover three years. Some organizations prefer focusing on broader legislation that takes care of DREAMers and their families.
DREAM Act	It is wiser to use political capital on the DREAM Act. It would provide a more permanent solution than the BRIDGE Act.	After enjoying bipartisan backing for years, support for DREAM Act has weakened; UWD says past DREAM proposals would have benefited only about half of the population needing protection.

Neither proposal goes far enough nor provides enough support for those needing protection from deportation, according to UWD. The DREAMers group argues that the narrow qualification requirements, especially for the BRIDGE Act, leave out too many individuals. The DREAM Act offers a path to legal status if individuals are graduating from high school or have a GED, or serve in the military or attend college, and have not committed a felony. The latest version of the DREAM Act, introduced in July, 2017, is similar to previous proposals that would have covered only about half of the population needing relief.

“Not all of us are cap and gown,” said Jimenez, the UWD executive director. “Not all so-called DREAMers are in college or were able to finish high school because they had to help support their families, so they are without any protections. DACA is too narrow and the community needs something that will support all DREAMers and their families,” Jimenez added. “We have not endorsed the BRIDGE Act because we don’t believe we need to be negotiating against ourselves. We don’t want to have communities vulnerable to deportation,” she said.

Congressman Gutierrez, agreed with the need to expand the pool of potential applicants. “Some of the DREAMers are going to be moms, some of them are going to be carpenters, some of them are going to be mechanics,” Gutierrez said. “You are limiting, by millions, young people who want to do other things with their lives.”

Some discussion during the summit questioned whether calling public attention to the DACA issue through a legislative push would be counter-productive, but they were challenged to act boldly. “Are we going to stay on the sidelines,” Jimenez asked, “or are we going to be bold and courageous and stand with immigrant communities?”

The issue may be further complicated if a bill reaches the president. Sen. Durbin warned the president will not sign DREAM-related legislation without getting congressional approval for the \$21.6 billion border wall along the U.S.-Mexico border, which has bipartisan opposition.

“We are not going to vote for that, a horrible waste of money and terrible symbol of America. We are not trading the wall for DREAMers,” said Durbin, who has sponsored DREAM legislation since its inception in 2001.

ADVOCACY TACTICS

Leaders of national higher education groups and immigration allies have identified the need to wage a two-front defense of DACA students: through increased dissemination of accurate information to students on their campuses, and through legislation that would provide students with a much needed sense of security. Both require better coordination among schools and immigration advocacy organizations as well as a broadening of the support base to include more groups with similar goals.

In their brainstorming session on advocacy tactics, school administrators stressed the importance of doing what is best for their students while not appearing to be “political” on the legislative front, even though the issue exists in a highly-charged political environment.

With that framing, the advocates considered key strategies for reaching out to Congress:

Urge House leaders on both sides of the aisle to create a Congressional Member Organization (CMO), whose mission would be to pursue common legislative objectives regarding DREAMers. The CMO would be bipartisan, provide the infrastructure in the House for a longer term legislative push, and show the seriousness of advocates to protect DREAMers and to deal with this issue. A possible downside is that opponents would treat this effort as the only immigration reform legislation to be considered and this might hamper future discussions around commonsense immigration reform.

RESOURCES TO BETTER SERVE DREAMers & FAMILIES

With students potentially facing a crisis on any given day, school districts and higher education institutions are understandably concerned about rapid response strategies should their students be confronted by agents from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The institutions are caught in the middle of an issue that also leaves them vulnerable.

The DACA program was intended to be temporary, pending enactment of immigration reform. With the termination of DACA, no political will for comprehensive immigration reform, and with even enactment of the BRIDGE Act and/or the DREAM Act still to be decided, the need for more services for undocumented students increases. This unsettled environment has school administrators and immigration advocates seeking immediate support for campus outreach materials, counselors, financial aid and other assistance for their students.

Summit participants agreed that accurate information to help demystify current administration policies and

Restart visits to Capitol Hill to reacquaint lawmakers and the public with the stories of the DREAMers and their families. Sen. Durbin, Rep. Gutierrez and Jimenez all agreed that a member’s interaction with DREAMers can be very powerful and serve as a reminder that legal status for DREAMers has broad support among the business, faith, education and other communities. Groups such as FWD.US have collected stories of DREAMers at campuses across the U.S. Durbin’s website features dozens of DREAMers’ stories that highlight their academic and professional achievements.

The school administrators agreed that, regardless of the decision on when to move forward with legislative advocacy and whether to be public or remain low-key, they must increase their contact with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the White House.

Indeed, the need for community support often extends beyond the students, as families fear being separated by deportation. Another concern relates to DACA recipients who “age out” of program eligibility. “We have to BRIDGE that group as well,” added Michael Zolla, of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. “They enrolled in our campuses and they are part of our community.”

enforcement campaigns is greatly needed. Institutions must be able to distinguish between well-grounded fears and unconfirmed rumors. Bilingual and user-friendly non-legal materials are especially helpful. However, there is a need for clear legal materials as well, that is, those that explain in plain language, the immigration enforcement process and people’s rights.

The best counters to fear and confusion are facts and the law, said Saenz, the MALDEF president and general counsel. The three most important messages to deliver to students and families, he advised, are: Get “Know Your Rights” training; never sign away rights, even if pressured by immigration agents to sign documents; and know that you will have support when you do exercise your rights. “There will be support for [people when they] go before a judge. There will be community support,” Saenz said. It is important to recognize that individuals in need of assistance must know how and from whom to request such assistance.

Among other student-directed recommendations offered by summit participants are:

1. Remind students and parents that the privacy of educational records and information is protected.
2. Provide training for campus police personnel, faculty, and administrators so they know how to handle the arrival of immigration enforcement agents on campus; also train staff at all levels to know how to respond in incidents involving federal agents and students.
3. Identify a specific person on campus, such as a counselor, or designate an office, perhaps a “DREAM Center,” where students can turn in time of need; create a “space” where young people can feel safe with other students. It is important to guard against an affected student feeling isolated.
4. Determine the best place to house information for DACA students, such as the Student Affairs department or offices of counselors and advisors; provide online links to community resources, such as legal aid, immigration services and mental health counseling.
5. Engage with the American Academy of Pediatrics, whose physicians have direct engagement with DREAMers as all students are required to complete medical forms to attend school.

SAMPLE RESOURCES* FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

- [American Council on Education: White Paper on Sanctuary Campuses](#) (The non-legal and legal implications)
- [University of California: Statement of Principles in Support of Undocumented Members of the UC Community](#)
- [California State University: Website of resources for DACA students](#)
- [Immigrant Legal Resource Center: State by state legal resource guide to be developed for DREAMers](#)
- [Western MA colleges – document on what can be done for campuses](#) (Mt. Holyoke) to implement protections for DREAMers
- [Additional resources will be posted on HACU’s website: \[hacu.net\]\(http://hacu.net\)](#)

The summit attendees also shared “best practices” that go beyond the steps listed above, with further collaboration planned.

These items include:

1. Determine which campuses have signed legal agreements outlining the institutions’ interaction with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other law enforcement and share with other institutions;
2. Explore what colleges are doing to protect students’ possible state/institutional/private/etc. especially now since DACA has been terminated. DACA recipients are not eligible for federal student assistance. Cornell University, for example, has committed to DACA students that it will replace any financial aid lost by the dissolution of DACA;
3. Create a pool of money for “emergency” situations, in which students would receive assistance if, for example, parents or family members are deported;
4. Study how the Texas DREAM Act created a separate registration system that does not require students to have social security numbers. Examples may include: Were eligible students aware of and did they make use of the alternative process? Did the Act encourage college enrollments? Did enrollments by eligible individuals increase? What may be the remaining barriers to enrollment? The downside is that it is accessed by the state government and not institutions, which may be even more problematic in the wake of the state’s new anti-sanctuary cities law which targets undocumented immigrants;
5. Review efforts in Santa Barbara, California, to form a coalition of schools, school districts, community organizations, local elected officials, and law enforcement to discuss how everyone can work together;
6. Work with local Spanish language media to promote the distribution of accurate information and resources to help DREAMers and their families.

NEXT STEPS

The foremost goal of summit participants is to protect students on their campuses. They seek to do that by advocating for a long term solution for DREAMers, providing the best on-campus resources for students seeking guidance, counseling and legal assistance.

In the short term, the following steps will be taken:

- Invite more stakeholders to participate in this initiative;
- Look for a shared database to post information and links to other sites that are working on the issue, and sources of related information and studies;
- Develop new stories of DREAMers to remind members of Congress, the public and the media of the real families who are affected by congressional inaction;
- Explore a greater partnership with the Spanish language media.

Summit participants understand that the effort for legislation and for further conversations with the White House must be strategic but flexible. While advocates are anxious to stabilize the political environment regarding DREAMers, they are also mindful of the fact that the DREAM Act was first proposed 16 years ago and politics is anything but consistent since it is easily influenced by real or perceived changes in national priorities or concerns.

Indeed, Rep. Gutierrez maintained that support for immigration reform is swinging upward again. “We are stronger today, and there are more people for immigration reform today than there were before the 2016 election,” he said.

ABOUT HACU

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) represents more than 470 colleges and universities committed to Hispanic higher education success in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Latin America and Spain. Founded in 1986, HACU is the only national association representing existing and emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). The mission of HACU is to champion Hispanic success in higher education by promoting the development of member colleges and universities; improving access to and the quality of post-secondary educational opportunities for Hispanic students; and meeting the needs of business, industry and government through the development and sharing of resources, information and expertise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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HACU thanks its partners who made the Act on the DREAM Summit possible, including the Lumina Foundation, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the American Dental Education Association, the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, the Council for Christian Colleges and Universities, the Council of Graduate Schools, NASPA — Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education, and the National Association for College Admission Counseling.

Appendix A:

List of Participants Act on the DREAM Summit Attendees

1. Kayla Jackson
Project Director
AASA, The School Superintendents Association
2. Juan Garcia
Senior Director
ACT
3. William Gil
Director, Government Relations
American Association of Collegiate Registrars & Admissions Officers
4. Michael C. Zola
Vice President, Government Relations & Policy Analysis
American Association of State Colleges & Universities
5. Mark Lopez
Senior Director
American Dental Education Association
6. Cesar Moreno
Associate Director Human Rights Department
American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO)
7. Kate Voigt
Associate Director of Government Relations
American Immigration Lawyers Association
8. Richard Wong
Executive Director
American School Counselor Association
9. William Flores
Provost & Associate Vice Chancellor
Antioch University at Santa Barbara
10. Michael Galligan-Stierle
President & CEO
Association of Catholic Colleges & Universities
11. Cyndy Littlefield
Vice President for Federal Relations
Association of Jesuit Colleges & Universities
12. Hanan Saab
Assistant Director for International Issues
Association of Public & Land-Grant Universities
13. Maryann Jackmon
Senior Director, External Relations
California State University System
14. Michelle Sardone
Director of Legalization
Catholic Legal Immigration Network
15. Wendy Cervantes
Senior Policy Analyst
Center for Law and Social Policy
16. David Toney
Legislative Assistant
Council of Christian Colleges & Universities
17. Suzanne Ortega
President
Council of Graduate Schools
18. Giancarla Rojas
University Program Associate
FWD.us
19. Antonio Flores
President & CEO
Hispanic Association of Colleges & Universities
20. Luis Torres
Director of Policy
League of Latin American Citizens
21. Monte Perez
President
Los Angeles Mission College
22. David Croom
Strategy Officer
Lumina Foundation
23. Thomas Saenz
President & General Counsel
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)
24. Heather Stewart
Counsel & Director of Immigration Policy
NAFSA: Association of International Administrators in Higher Education
25. Kevin Kruger
President
NASPA: Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education
26. Holly Combe
Assistant Director of Legal Resources
National Association of College & University Attorneys
27. Carlos Guevara
Senior Policy Advisor, Immigration Policy Project
National Council of La Raza
28. Corey Williams
Federal Lobbyist
National Education Association
29. Ignacia Rodriguez
Immigration Policy Advocate
National Immigration Law Center
30. Daniel Julius
Provost & Senior Vice President
New Jersey City University
31. Richard Daniel
Vice President for Institutional Advancement
Saint Michael's College
32. Luis Alcauter
Creative Director
Solidarity Strategies
33. Andrew Sund
President
St. Augustine College
34. Cristina Jimenez
Executive Director & Co-Founder
United We Dream
35. Claudia Martinez
Deputy Director, P-20 Partnerships, Teaching & Leadership
University of California, Office of the President
36. Bertha Anderson
Community Relations Officer
US Citizenship & Immigration Services
37. Mariela Melero
Associate Director, Customer Service & Public Engagement Directorate
US Citizenship & Immigration Services

Appendix B:

Act on the DREAM Summit Agenda

Washington Marriott at Metro Center
775 12th St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Tuesday, April 25

5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Welcome Reception
Honoring the Champions of Hispanic Higher Education in Congress
Capitol Visitors Center, HVC-201
First Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20515

Wednesday, April 26

All sessions will take place at the Grand Ballroom Salon D (B-Level)
Washington Marriott at Metro Center, unless otherwise noted

**8:30 - 10:15 a.m. Opening Plenary Breakfast
BRIDGE Act Update**

Welcome Remarks
Antonio Flores
President & CEO
Hispanic Association of Colleges &
Universities (HACU)

Plenary Roundtable
Convener
William V. Flores
Chair, HACU Governing Board
Provost and Associate Vice Chancellor
Antioch University at Santa Barbara

Keynote Speaker
The Honorable Richard Durbin (D-IL)
U.S. Senate

Guest Speaker
Cristina Jiménez
Executive Director and Co-Founder
United We Dream

10:20 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. Breakout Sessions

Group #1: Grand Ballroom Salon D
Advocacy Strategy: Issues, Opportunities,
& Tactics
Facilitator: Luis Maldonado, Chief Advocacy
Officer, HACU

Group #2: Grand Ballroom Salon E
Resources for Institutions & School Districts
to Better Serve DREAMers & their Families
Facilitator: John Moder, Senior Vice
President & COO, HACU

12:15 – 12:30 p.m. Break

**12:30 – 2:15 p.m. Lunch Plenary Session
Impact of DACA in Higher Ed**

Convener
Daniel J. Julius
Provost and Senior Vice President
New Jersey City University

Keynote Speaker
The Honorable Luis V. Gutierrez (D-IL)
U.S. House of Representatives

Guest Speakers
Andrew Sund
President
St. Augustine College

Thomas A. Saenz
President and General Counsel
Mexican American Legal Defense and
Educational Fund (MALDEF)

Luis Alcauter
Creative Director
Solidarity Strategies

2:15 – 2:30 p.m. Break

**2:30 – 3:45 p.m. Recommendations & Conclusions from
Breakout Sessions**

3:45 – 4:00 p.m. Closing Remarks
John Moder
Senior Vice President & Chief Operating
Officer
Hispanic Association of Colleges &
Universities (HACU)

END NOTES

- ¹ Letter to President Trump (American Council on Education, March 16, 2017) <http://www.acenet.edu/news-room/Documents/Letter-From-Institutions-to-President-Trump-on-Dreamers.pdf>
- ² Jeanne Batalova, Sarah Hooker, and Randy Capps, DACA at the Two-Year Mark: A National and State Profile of Youth Eligible and Applying for Deferred Action (Migration Policy Institute, August 2014) <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/daca-two-year-mark-national-and-state-profile-youth-eligible-and-applying-deferred-action>
- ³ Nolan D. McCaskill, Trump says he will treat Dreamers ‘with heart’ (Politico, Feb. 16, 2017) <http://www.politico.com/story/2017/02/trump-press-conference-dreamers-heart-235103>
- ⁴ Letter to President Trump (American Council on Education, March 16, 2017) <http://www.acenet.edu/news-room/Documents/Letter-From-Institutions-to-President-Trump-on-Dreamers.pdf>
- ⁵ Tom K. Wong, Greisa Martinez Rosas, Adrian Reyna, Ignacia Rodriguez, Patrick O’Shea, Tom Jawetz, and Philip E. Wolgin, New Study of DACA Beneficiaries Shows Positive Economic and Educational Outcomes (Center for American Progress, Oct. 18, 2016) <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2016/10/18/146290/new-study-of-daca-beneficiaries-shows-positive-economic-and-educational-outcomes/>
- ⁶ Plyler v. Doe (Legal Information Institute) <https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/457/202>
- ⁷ New Poll: Americans Oppose Repealing DACA Program for DREAMers By 58-28% Margin (America’s Voice, Nov. 29, 2016) http://americasvoice.org/press_releases/new-poll-americans-oppose-repealing-daca-program-dreamers-58-28-margin/
- ⁸ Jones, R. P. (2015, February 12). Even Republicans Love Obama’s Immigration Policies. Retrieved June 21, 2017, from <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/02/republicans-love-obamas-immigration-policiesuntil-they-find-out-theyre-his/385451/>
- ⁹ Jose Magaña-Salgado, Money on the Table: The Economic Cost of Ending DACA (Immigrant Legal Resource Center, December 2016) https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/2016-12-13_ilrc_report_-_money_on_the_table_economic_costs_of_ending_daca.pdf
- ¹⁰ Tom K. Wong, Greisa Martinez Rosas, Adrian Reyna, Ignacia Rodriguez, Patrick O’Shea, Tom Jawetz, and Philip E. Wolgin, New Study of DACA Beneficiaries Shows Positive Economic and Educational Outcomes (Center for American Progress, Oct. 18, 2016) <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2016/10/18/146290/new-study-of-daca-beneficiaries-shows-positive-economic-and-educational-outcomes/>
- ¹¹ Exhibit A, Case 1:17-cv-00480 Document 2, Filed Jan. 28, 2017 (National Immigration Law Center) <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/2-Ex-A.pdf>