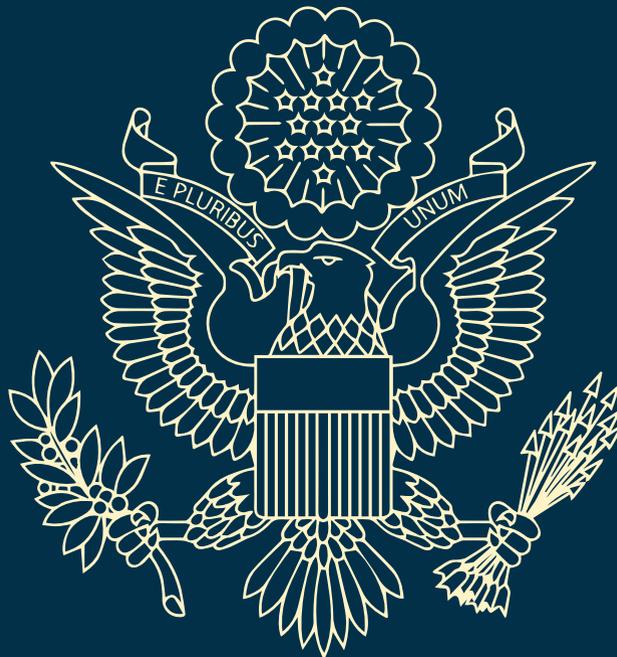


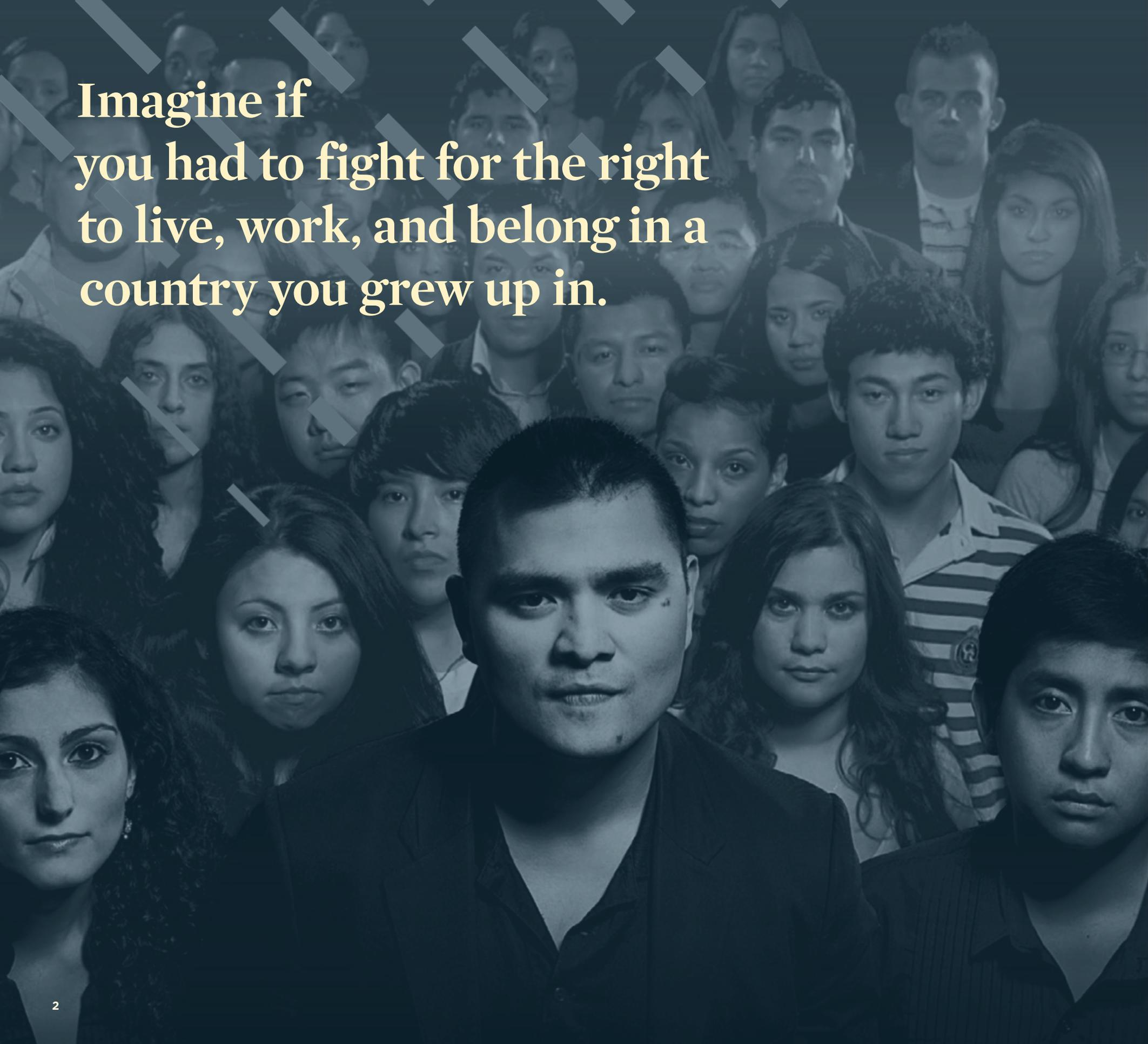
DACA & DREAMERS



Who Belongs in America?

Over 700,000 young individuals' rights and livelihoods are at stake. Find out who they are and read their stories. This is an immigration topic that is more relevant than ever.

KEVIN OH



Imagine if
you had to fight for the right
to live, work, and belong in a
country you grew up in.

WHAT IS DACA?

DACA, short for **Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals**, is a program that allows individuals who came to the U.S. as children and meet several requirements to apply for temporary protection from deportation and work eligibility for a period of two years. DACA does not provide amnesty or a path to citizenship.

WHAT IS THE DREAM ACT?

The DREAM Act, short for **Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act**, was a bill in Congress that would have granted legal status to certain undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children and went to school here. Although several versions of the bill have been introduced in Congress since 2001, and despite bipartisan support for each bill, none have become law.

WHO ARE DREAMERS?

The term “DREAMer” has often been used when referring to **undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. as children**. Many have lived and gone to school here and identify as American. Individuals who have since become eligible for DACA are also referred to as DREAMers.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DACA

December 2010

The Dream Act passes in the House, but fails to pass in the Senate by just five votes, preventing it to become law.

Over the last 18 years, numerous versions of the Dream Act have been introduced, all of which would have provided a pathway to legal status for undocumented youth who came to this country as children. This was the closest Dream Act bill yet to becoming law.



February 2017

- President Elect Trump says he will take care of Dreamers “with heart”.
- Juan Manuel Montes becomes the first DACA recipient to be deported.

June 2017

Ten Republican attorney generals threaten to sue President Trump if he does not rescind DACA.

September 2017

President Trump abolishes DACA, leaving the fate of Dreamers up to Congress and rejecting any new applications.



Present

June 2012

President Obama introduces DACA through executive action as a temporary fix until Congress approves a law that would formalize Dreamers' immigration status.



August 2016

Candidate Trump promises to “immediately terminate” DACA, accusing Obama of defying federal law and the Constitution.



July 2017

- Twenty attorney generals author letters in support of DACA.
- Senators Durbin and Graham introduce DREAM Act into Congress again.



January 2018

- A federal judge orders Trump to resume DACA renewals, hours after bipartisan White House meeting.
- The Trump administration says it will appeal to U.S. Supreme Court to review the federal judge's order that the administration resume accepting DACA renewal applications.
- The Federal government enters shutdown on the 20th, the first shutdown since 2013. Two days later, lawmakers reopen the government by a procedural vote that voted 81-18 to end the shutdown.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DACA RECIPIENTS

A common misconception is that any undocumented immigrant can become a DACA recipient and take advantage of the system. However, there are strict requirements and steps for one to be eligible and considered for DACA.

Recipients must...



Have come to the United States before reaching 16 years old



Have entered without inspection before June 15, 2012, or had their lawful immigration status expire as of June 15, 2012



Been present in the U.S. on June 15, 2012, and at the time of applying for DACA



Been under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012



Have continuously resided in the U.S. since June 15, 2007



Not have been convicted of

- a felony
- a significant misdemeanor
- three or more misdemeanors

and do not pose a threat



Either...

- Be currently in school
- Graduated
- Obtained a certificate of completion from high school
- Obtained a general educational development certification
- Be an honorably discharged military veteran of the U.S.

Renewals

DACA protections expire every two years and therefore must be renewed. This means that recipients need to again go through the process of collecting documents and filling out specific forms to send as proof of meeting requirements, going to a scheduled biometrics appointment, and paying \$495 to U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

DACA RECIPIENTS CAN

- DACA recipients can get a temporary stay against their deportation for 2 years at a time.
- DACA recipients can apply for driver's licenses in some states. The licenses are clearly marked that they cannot be used for federal purposes, like voting.
- DACA recipients are required to pay federal income taxes.

DACA RECIPIENTS CANNOT

- DACA recipients cannot receive amnesty, a path to citizenship, or legalization.
- DACA recipients cannot vote.
- DACA recipients cannot receive any federal benefits, like Social Security, college financial aid, or food stamps.

Response to January 2018 Primary Injunction

DACA as a program was ended by President Trump in 2018, which means that the U.S. is no longer accepting new requests from individuals who have never been granted deferred action under DACA. However, it remains for individuals who had previously received DACA for renewals due to court rulings.

Fact 1:

Many undocumented immigrants feared applying for DACA because they didn't want to report themselves to the government.

Fact 2:

The Trump administration is uniquely focused on limiting legal immigration.



Cesar Vargas



Lawyer, DACA Recipient

“This is my home”

The immigrant rights movement is divided on whether activists should try to make change by aligning themselves with political candidates, but for Cesar Vargas, who joined Sanders’ presidential campaign in 2015, it was “the logical next step to our advocacy.” Vargas has also found other ways to advance the movement, which he says is evolving. In 2015, after an intense legal battle, **he became the first undocumented lawyer in New York.**

What changed for you after DACA passed?

It was like day and night. From not having a driver’s license and being very careful, very vigilant every time there was a police officer ... it was mostly an uneasiness that maybe some people don’t have to go through, especially just driving or traveling with your passport to another state. With DACA, I was able to get my driver’s license and travel in peace. With the papers, I was an American, and this is my home.

How has your life changed since the election?

For me, it was just kind of an urgency that needed to be addressed, and fortunately I was able to, with my law license, after a four-year legal battle. I went from being an advocate-slash-organizer-slash-activist to a lawyer. I’m still learning from that.

Now people are saying “Can you help me with my deportation proceedings?” For me, that trajectory from an activist, an organizer to now a lawyer really reflects the progression of a movement that we’re seeing now, from students who were just lobbying in Washington, D.C., to professionals, key political players in our community. It’s something that I didn’t expect for sure, to know that there is a whole community looking to you for your leadership.

Have your personal experiences with immigration helped you as a lawyer?

For sure. I think from the personal, I can definitely connect with many of my clients in a very, very different way, a deeper level. One case, this was a child who had immigrated to the U.S. by himself. The first time I had met him, he was very reserved, he was very shy, he didn’t trust me yet. After almost a year and a half legal battle, he was talking about his girlfriend, he was talking about prom.

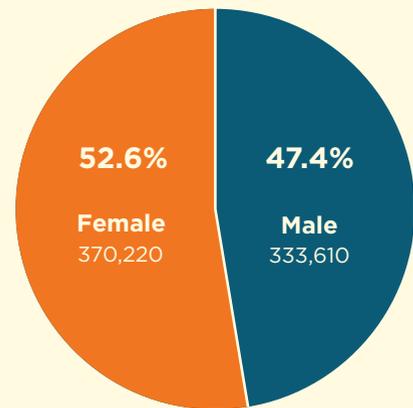
It was just so incredible to build that kind of relationship, but it was because I told him my own story. He understood that I’m trying to get him immigration status so he can live his dreams. For me, that was an incredible experience. I know the consequences of winning a case—it’s people’s lives.

DACA DEMOGRAPHICS

703,890 Recipients

As of July 2018, there were 703,890 active DACA recipients with slightly more female recipients than male. Because of the age cut-off for eligible applicants, there were no recipients above the age of 36 as of July 2018. Also, the requirement for recipients having to have resided in the U.S. since June 15, 2007 makes many newer and younger DREAMers ineligible which explains why there are so little recipients under the age of 16.

Gender Ratio



Age Ranges Number of Recipients

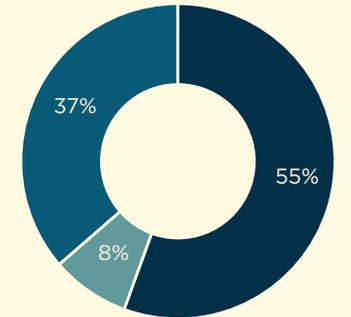
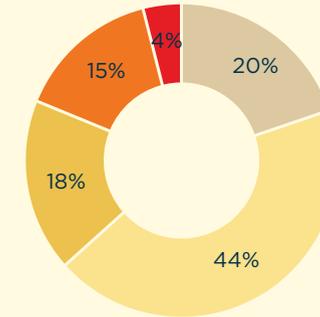


Fact 3:
The average age of DREAMers when they first entered the U.S. is 6 years old.

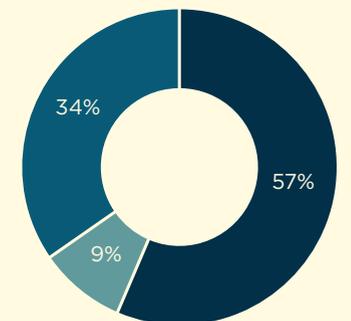
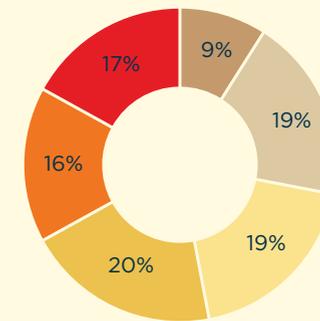
Education

Employment

DACA Recipients



U.S. Population



- Have at least a Bachelors Degree
- Completed College
- Enrolled in College
- Completed High School, not in College
- Enrolled in High School
- Not enrolled nor completed High School
- Employed
- Not in the Work Force
- Unemployed

For education and employment, the statistics for DACA recipients are quite similar with the rest of the country. However, there are far more less DACA recipients with at least a bachelors degree. Undocumented immigrants cannot receive federal financial aid and some states restrict them from receiving in-state tuition, or even enrolling. Therefore, undocumented students including DACA recipients have lower chances of enrolling and graduating from a university. There are no DACA recipients who haven't enrolled nor completed high school.

Fact 4:
2/3 of all undocumented adults have lived in the U.S. for at least a decade.

Luis Gomez



Engineer, DACA Recipient

“Am I going to lose everything?”

In the years after DACA passed, Luis Gomez visited high schools across Massachusetts to educate undocumented students about the program and encourage them to apply for college. He was also able to return to an **engineering apprenticeship where he's working to get an electrical license**. Now, he's waiting for an important piece of mail—confirmation that his DACA renewal has been approved. Gomez is part of a mixed-status family, and says that he's the only one without secure paperwork. He's keeping his family in the dark about the renewal to keep them from worrying, but it's been tense.

What changed in your day-to-day life after you were approved for DACA?

It was very surreal. The biggest thing for me was when I got my driver's license. Studying for the test, passing the test on the computer, and the driving test—just the process, and then getting my driver's license and driving. That sense of freedom that I could drive, and if I'm pulled over I know it must be justified somehow, and if I did something bad then I know that the cop isn't going to write me up for something that I can't say anything about. That was amazing.

What is it like talking about being undocumented at work?

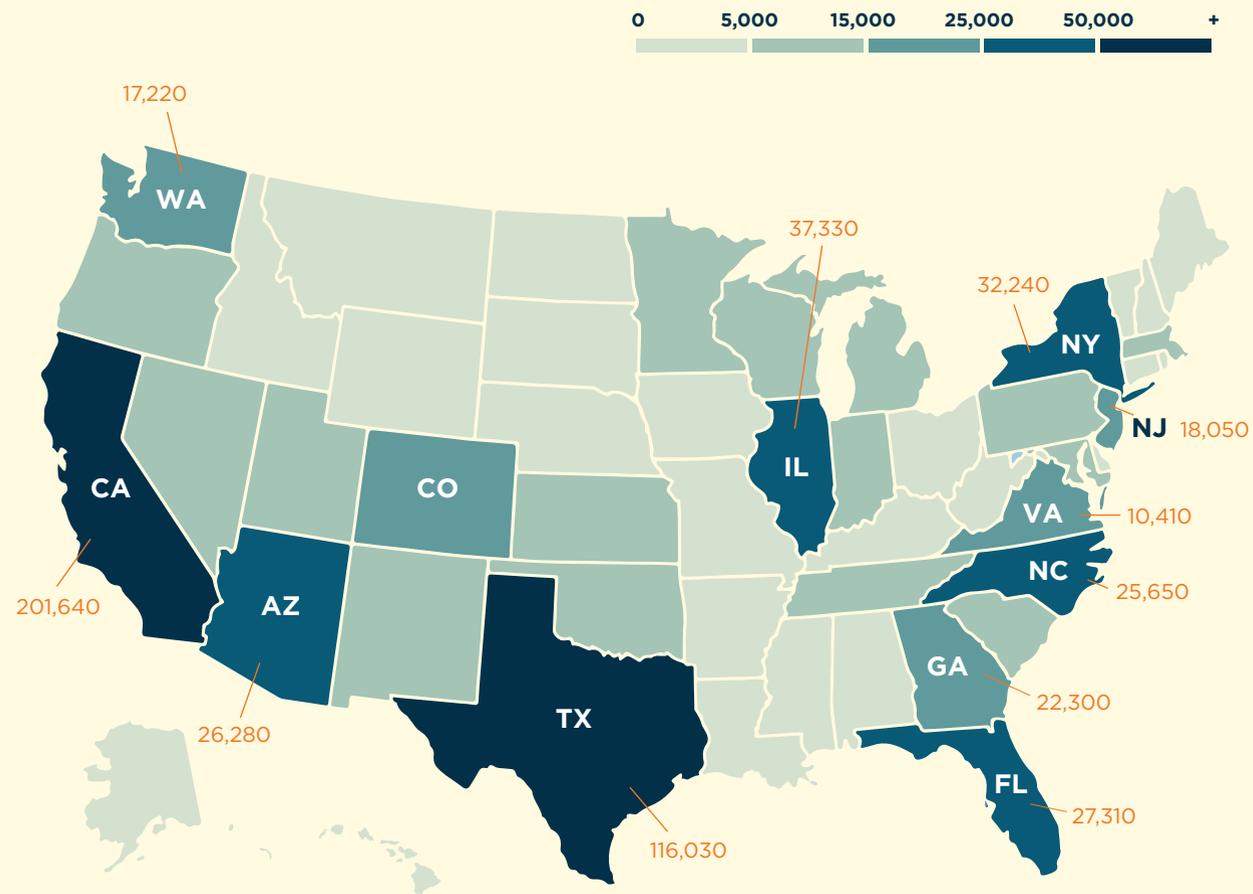
It brings up this cool dynamic where I get to educate [my coworkers] on how I was undocumented. People keep saying, “do it the right way” or “get in line,” or something, but they don't realize that some people don't have a line to go through, and there isn't a right way to do it.

I had this one coworker and he seemed very inquisitive—I was telling my story and how I came to the U.S. and how DACA happened. Break time came around and he said, “Oh no, you have to tell me how this ends,” because he's never heard anything about this before. He was just shocked by the reality.

Are you nervous about renewing your DACA status?

At first I wasn't, but now I am. I've been calling and they're saying it's fine, but it might not be fine. When I talk to the person there, it's another Tuesday for them, but for me it's like, am I going to lose everything?

POPULATION DENSITY OF DACA RECIPIENTS IN EACH STATE



Fact 5:

Undocumented immigrants are usually unable to leave the country for they do not have a legal way back in even with DACA. This keeps many families and loved ones separated.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES WHERE DACA RECIPIENTS COME FROM



* Numbers Rounded

Fact 6:

Not all undocumented immigrants entered the country illegally or snuck in through the border. Many enter in legally with temporary visas and overstay. Others have had their legal statuses revoked well after they have set up a life here with family and children.

Daniela Bravo-Terkia



Researcher Assistant, Valedictorian, DACA Recipient

“I was scared for my mom”

Daniela Bravo-Terkia came to the United States from Chile in 2000, when she was 12. Although she was initially hesitant about DACA, she applied in October 2012 and was granted her permit in 2013. She has renewed DACA twice, once in 2015 and again in 2016. Now 30, she graduated in December from University of Massachusetts Boston, where she was valedictorian and recipient of the John F. Kennedy Award for Academic Excellence, the highest honor given to an undergraduate. Before DACA, she was in school but paying out-of-state tuition, and had several semesters where she didn't attend because she couldn't afford it. DACA helped her get in-state tuition and a job as a research assistant. She hopes to earn a doctorate.

What were you doing before DACA?

I was going to school, paying out-of-state tuition. I was taking one or two classes at the time, and I was taking off semesters because I couldn't afford it. Massachusetts did not have in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants, so I had to pay out of pocket. And I was usually late in my payments so I usually owed a lot of money. I did multiple jobs—cleaning, restaurants—trying to finance my education that way.

What changed for you after DACA was signed?

DACA was announced in June of that year, 2012 and people didn't start applying until August, but I was a little late. I was scared for my mom. I said, they are going to know information about me, so they are going to know information about my mom. And then when I started hearing about all the people getting it, that motivated me to apply.

I remember getting my work permit in the mail. I said to myself “Oh my God, it's here.” My mom was working early in the morning so I called her. I said “Mom, you won't be able to apply for this,” and she said, “It's OK, all I care about is your happiness.” Later that day at work, I told a friend about DACA, and she didn't qualify either. So by the time I got my deferred action, I had mixed feelings about it. It created this notion of “Why me and not other people?”

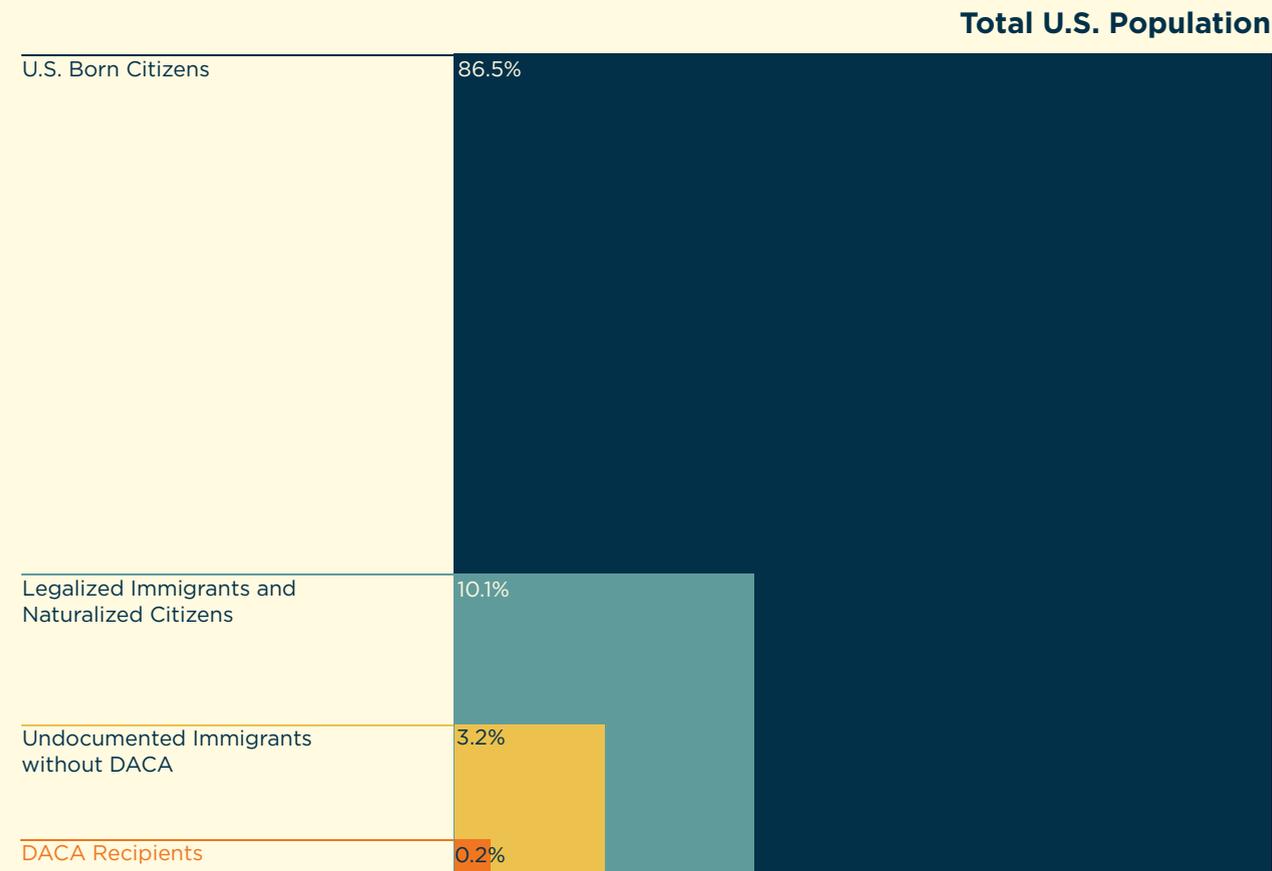
How would your life be affected if DACA were ended?

I feel extremely anxious. I don't know how my life will be changed. I wouldn't be able to continue my work at UMass Boston, my independence would be compromised. I have goals of going to graduate school and I don't know if I can take putting those dreams on hold again. Because it's like for me it would be like a huge rewind.

And there's something we don't talk enough, is my mental health would be extremely compromised. Anxiety, depression. In the past I've had suicidal attempts because the stress of the situation is too much, it's too real. And not only that, we're talking about leaving my whole life that I created in this country, and starting all over again in a country that I don't even know. I left my home country in Chile when I was 12 years old, and now I'm 30.

DACA AND AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

Population Percentage of Citizens and Immigrants



DACA Recipients are a small yet important part of the American Immigration Narrative. Even though DACA Recipients make up a small portion of immigrants in the United States, DACA is often used as a scapegoat in media and politics as the cause of many immigration issues.

Fact 7:
2/3 of all undocumented adults have lived in the U.S. for at least a decade.

Comparing privileges of different Immigrant Statuses

	Drivers License, Work Permit	Federal Aid, Benefits, Programs, Health Insurance	Vote, U.S. Passport, Run for Elected Office	Petition Citizenship for Immediate Relatives
DACA recipients	✓			
Undocumented Immigrants Without DACA				
Temporary Residents (Visa Holders)	✓			
Permanent Residents (Green Card Holders)	✓	After 5 years of living in the U.S.		
Citizens	✓	✓	✓	✓

* This information can vary for each state and types of immigration status.

Although DACA has enabled many undocumented immigrants to come out of the shadows, DREAMers still have far less rights and opportunities than their fellow citizens do. DACA also had age restrictions which excluded many DREAMers as well. Without an available path to citizenship, they are stuck in a limbo status that treats them as second class people in a country they call home.

Fact 8:
8 million U.S. citizens live with at least one family member who is undocumented.

Tony Choi



Social Media Manager, DACA Recipient

“Why do they hate us so much?”

After receiving DACA, Tony says he realized that he could make plans for the future—something he'd never even thought about doing before. He went from making five dollars hour at a sushi takeout place to having health insurance and planning for retirement, while staying involved in the immigrant justice movement. He's stayed active, [helping organize the Women's March](#) and most recently joining in a protest during the NetRoots Nation Conference in Atlanta. His plan is to [become a journalist and writer](#) like his fellow Dreamer Jose Antonio Vargas.

How did your life change after DACA?

I realized that I wanted to really live for myself. I didn't really know what that meant because prior to that, I never had the chance to ask myself what my life would be like if I wasn't undocumented. I was just stuck on surviving day-to-day. I was a little behind some of my peers who were citizens because they've had so many opportunities, but now I could finally play catch up to them and be what I wanted to be.

I'm on the path to become a writer, but I'm currently working at a digital organization and working their social media and continuing to organize Asian-Americans.

What were you able to do?

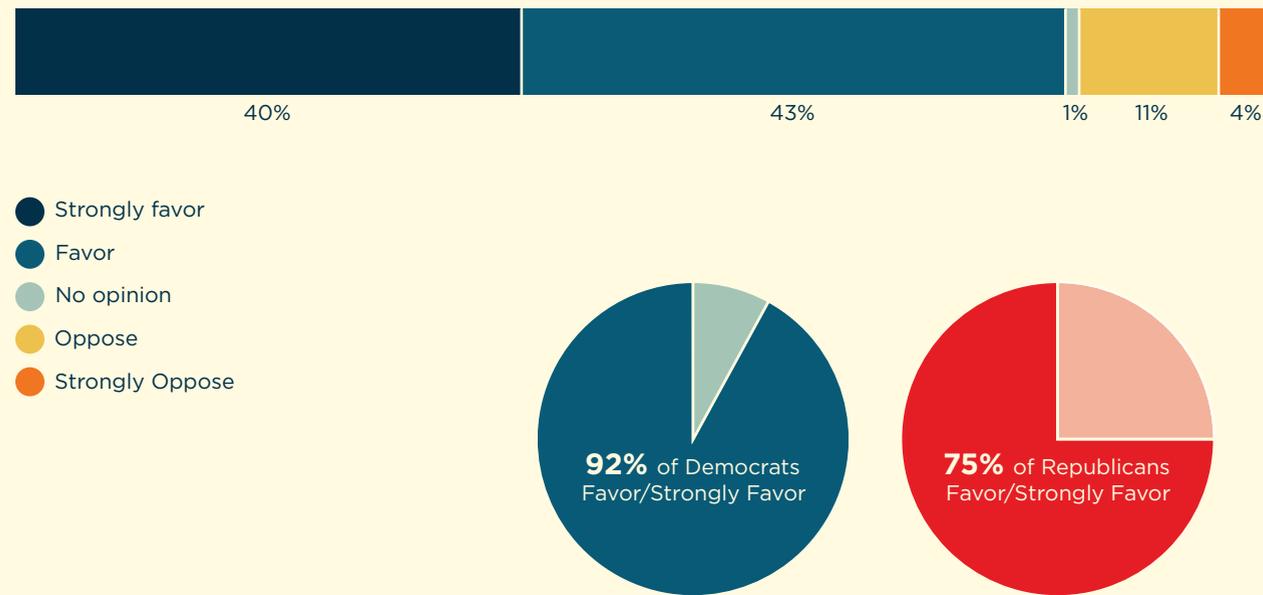
I already had bank accounts prior to this, but being able to do things like have a job where I have health coverage, which was revolutionary. Growing up, I always had to avoid getting sick or try my best not to get sick. But all of a sudden I had sick days, I could go see doctors. When my tooth hurt I would go take Tylenol, but all of a sudden I had dental insurance and vision insurance. All of those things were very new and I got to think “Do I really have a future in this country?” I started planning for retirement. Prior to DACA, that wasn't even really an option. When you don't know if you're going to be in this country 30 or 40 years from now, do you want to save money for retirement? Or put money in an IRA or 401(k)? I had to really catch myself up on being financially literate and set up a future for myself.

How did you react to the presidential election?

When Trump was elected, I was stunned. I didn't really know how to react. I felt like, what is going on? I wanted to ask that over and over again. One thing led to another and I became a national organizer with the Women's March on Washington. And the day prior to the inauguration, I still remember very vividly. I was at the venue where we were organizing and I asked the question to myself, why do they hate us so much? What is it about me that they do not like—the voters who elected Trump. It just felt like a burn to my face and made me really question what was in my future. Do I genuinely have a future in America?

PUBLIC OPINION

American's views on allowing immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children, the chance to become U.S. citizens if they meet certain requirements over a period time (DREAM Act)



Providing DREAMers with a path to citizenship has bipartisan support from the public and supposedly in politics. However, a DREAM act still has not been passed. Furthermore, with the Trump Administration rescinding DACA, the voices of DREAMers and the public have been ignored and disregarded by people in power. When our political system does not reflect the will of the people, democracy is not working.

Fact 9: Undocumented immigrants pay \$11.64 billion annually in state and local taxes, and \$12 billion annually to the Social Security Trust Fund which they will never have access to when they retire.

There are a lot of misinformation, political spins, fallacies, and lies out there regarding DACA. However, support for DREAMers is growing as more stories and voices from DREAMers are being heard.

The Good, Bad, and Ugly



Celebrities expressing solidarity and support for DREAMers and the DREAM Act.



Trump using DACA as political leverage and blaming Democrats after no deal is made for the border wall, a main facet Trump built his election campaign on.



Right-wing pundits Tucker Carlson and Ann Coulter in opposition to DACA



Grey's Anatomy reveals that a character (Sam Bello) has DACA.

Fact 10: One-third of immigrant characters on TV were associated with a crime. In reality immigrants commit less crimes than native-born Americans.

GLOSSARY OF IMMIGRATION TERMS

Advanced Parole

Advance Parole is permission that allows certain immigrants to re-enter the United States without a visa after traveling abroad. Applicants must pay and be granted Advance Parole before leaving the United States. However, this does not fully guarantee re-entry.

Anchor Baby

An offensive term that is often used to refer to a child born to a non-citizen parent under the assumption the child will provide them a pathway to securing citizenship or legal residency.

Asylum Seeker/Asylee

A person or group of people seeking refugee status to secure protection based on their religion, nationality, political affiliation or particular social or ethnic group membership.

Birthright Citizenship

The right of any person born in the United States to American citizenship, as created by the 14th Amendment. The current administration has been very vocal about their desire to take this right away from kids born to immigrant parents.

Border Patrol (Customs and Border Protection)

A federal law enforcement agency that monitors the U.S. borders in an attempt to prevent illegal crossings into the U.S.

Border Wall

The barrier that exists between the U.S. and other countries that aims to keep undocumented individuals from entering into the country illegally.

Deportation

Deportation occurs when the federal government orders forced removal of an individual from the United States. A common misconception is that deportation is only pursued when criminal laws have been violated. In reality, individuals are and continue to be deported for reasons such as minor traffic offenses or no reason at all other than unauthorized status.

Detained

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

Detention center

A facility where undocumented immigrants are held after being detained. The vast majority of detention centers operate on a “for profit” model.

Green Card

A green card is an informal name for a permanent resident card which allows immigrants to live and work permanently in the United States.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

ICE is a federal law enforcement agency under the United States Department of Homeland Security that enforces laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

Mixed-status family

When individuals within a family unit have different citizenship and/or immigration statuses. For example, an undocumented mother may give birth in the United States, resulting in a citizen child. Or, someone married to a citizen could have their visa fall out of status. It is estimated that eight million U.S. citizens live with an undocumented family member.

Naturalization

The process of being granted U.S. citizenship after certain eligibility requirements have been met.

Sanctuary city

A sanctuary city is a city/state that limits its cooperation with the national government effort to enforce detention and deportation of its residents. This is important because it allows anyone to report crimes without fear of deportation.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS):

People may be granted TPS if their country of origin has been designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as a country where conditions, such as war and natural disasters, prevent immigrants from returning to the country safely. In the past year, the government has rescinded TPS for thousands of immigrants who came from many of the countries that were granted the designation previously.

Visa

A visa is an official document that indicates that the holder has permission to enter and stay in a requested country for a specified period of time. The difficulty of obtaining a visa depends on the country you are traveling from.

“Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

- Emma Lazarus



Voices & Dreams

For a long time, DREAMers had to hide because of the fear of deportation. With DACA, over 700,000 DREAMers were able to come out of the shadows and have opportunities share their stories and who they are. Now that DACA is rescinded, that fear has struck again in many DREAMers and communities. Yet, there are still many courageous individuals who are not afraid to speak out. Here are some words they have said, which include their fears, thoughts, personal experiences, and dreams.

"With DACA, I was able to get my driver's license and travel in peace."

"Dreamers have always been a political football."

"My dad, all his life he's had to work difficult jobs."

"People keep saying, 'do it the right way' or 'get in line,' or something, but they don't realize that some people don't have a line to go through, and there isn't a right way to do it."

"I want to use art to empower my community."

"Even with DACA, I didn't feel safe, it just made things easier."

"If you don't qualify for a piece of paper, that means in the eyes of the public and the immigration system, you're not human. That to me is the heartbreaking part."

"My dream is to be able to be a musical therapist."

"What's the point of an engineering degree if I'm on the verge of being deported the next day?"

"By the time I got my deferred action, I had mixed feelings about it. It created this notion of 'Why me and not other people?'"

"I want to become a social worker."

"I want to be a dancer."

"I felt like it didn't matter how hard I worked, it didn't matter what I became, because at the end of the day it could all be taken away from me at any moment."

"Immigration and Customs Enforcement took my mom and they took my brother."

"I'm a chemical engineer and an advocate for human and civil rights."

"The threat to DACA doesn't just feel like a threat to my existence here, but it feels like a threat to all that we did."

"I want to be a tattoo artist and a poet."

"When my family was deported, I was just out of high school, but I was able to figure out how to live on my own and survive."

"I want to contribute to this country as a history teacher."

"For those who aged out or for those who don't fit the specific narrow immigration requirements, there's no pathway."

"Seeing my mom through the fence was just heartbreaking. But DACA helped me make that somewhat possible."

"I hope to go on to become a doctor."

"DACA was a lifeline that allowed me to continue pursuing my dream of becoming an actor."

"Those students have to be watching their back every single day, every single moment, and every time their dad goes to school and drops them off, they don't know if he's going to be there when they get back."

"I want to push the law to advance justice."

"I think one of the biggest things that has changed even since the election has been just the fear in our community."

"I would love to be a motivational speaker."

"My dream is to become a naturopathic doctor."

"We've entrusted the government with our information, and suddenly the government 'of the people' is made up of people who do not like us. Who don't want us to be here."

"I want to be a member of Congress."

"I want to be the change that I want to see in the world."



SHEPARD FAIREY

HELPFUL RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Define American
DefineAmerican.com

Pew Research Center
pewresearch.org/topics/immigration/

Define American “Immigrant Nation” research
defineamerican.com/tvstudy

Southern Poverty Law Center - Immigrant Justice
splcenter.org/issues/immigrant-justice

Color of Change
colorofchange.org

National Immigration Law Center (NILC)
nilc.org

The International Rescue Committee
rescue.org

Rights for just a few is not enough. DACA is not a permanent fix.
 Call your senators and local representatives in support of a clean DREAM Act.
 VOTE, LISTEN, LEARN, SHARE, SPEAK UP, EDUCATE, ADVOCATE

ENDNOTES

- <https://news.gallup.com/poll/235775/americans-oppose-border-walls-favor-dealing-daca.aspx>
- <http://time.com/daca-dream-act-jose-antonio-vargas-time-cover-revisited/>
- <http://time.com/5261748/daca-dreamers-immigration-college-scholarships/>
- <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/dream-act-daca-and-other-policies-designed-protect-dreamers>
- <https://defineamerican.com/guide/>
- <https://defineamerican.com/factsmatter/>
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/23/us/daca-dreamers-shutdown.html>
- https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/DACA_Population_Data_July_31_2018.pdf
- <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-response-january-2018-preliminary-injunction>
- <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/profile-current-daca-recipients-education-industry-and-occupation>
- <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states>
- <https://itep.org/state-local-tax-contributions-of-young-undocumented-immigrants/>
- <http://www.emersoncollective.com/dreamers-resources>
- <https://www.politifact.com/truth-o-meter/article/2018/jan/22/timeline-daca-trump-administration-and-government/>
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Designed By Kevin Oh

They are people.

They are not just a political issue.

They attended our schools.

They pledged allegiance to our flag.

**They have families, loved ones,
even children who are citizens.**

They come from all around the world.

**They contribute to their
communities and to this country.**

They have hopes and dreams.

**They are not criminals,
drug dealers, nor rapists.**

They did nothing wrong.

They are like you and I.

They are American.