



ARKANSAS IMMIGRANT DEFENSE  DEFENSA DE INMIGRANTES DE ARKANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW ABROAD

09.14.2023  
CONVENING

MOUNT SEQUOYAH  
FAYETTEVILLE

# Convening Schedule & Reading Notes

Time	Draft Details (may be subject to change)
8:30am - 9am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doors Open @ 8:30am</li> <li>• Light Breakfast</li> <li>• Tea / coffee/ water</li> </ul>
9am	Welcome from Stephen Coger & intro to Nelson Peacock
9:10am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nelson Peacock will share the background of his experience at the US Dept. of Homeland Security &amp; the White House</li> <li>• Nelson will introduce Karen Tumlin</li> </ul>
9:25am	<p><u>Karen Tumlin - founder &amp; attorney with the Justice Action Center</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Keynote on background, work at JAC and DACA</u></li> </ul>
9:45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q &amp; A from audience with Karen Tumlin</li> </ul>
10:10am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>BREAK - drinks &amp; snacks</i></li> </ul>
10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACA &amp; Immigrant Data Overview - national &amp; state wide. Monica Kumar to present.</li> </ul>
10:45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional panelists introduced by Stephen Coger</li> </ul>
10:45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panelists share their personal experience of immigration &amp; DACA from various perspectives</li> <li>• Stephen will moderate Q &amp; A</li> </ul>
11:45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panelists to get lunch &amp; join a table for lunch &amp; learn</li> </ul>
12pm - 1pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>LUNCH BUFFET OPEN FOR EVERYONE</i></li> <li>• <i>Table by table to get their food &amp; join a panelist conversation table</i></li> <li>• <i>Panelists are encouraged to move around if they wish to join multiple conversations</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Lunch &amp; Learn Conversation Prompts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What do you do &amp; ways you could support &amp; collaborate?</i></li> <li>• <i>How do you interact with &amp; support immigrants &amp; newcomers?</i></li> </ul>
1:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create, Connect &amp; Collaborate with local artist Helen Kwiatkowski</li> </ul> <p>Prompt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does home mean to you?</li> </ul>
2:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>BREAK -drinks &amp; snacks</i></li> </ul>
2:45pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Rachel Peric</u> - Executive Director of Welcoming America - fireside chat</li> </ul>
3:20pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rachel Peric Keynote 'How &amp; Why is Building Welcoming &amp; Belonging a foundational American Value?'</li> </ul>
3:45 - 4:45pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dance &amp; Desert Party -with live acoustic music by Rochelle Bradshaw &amp; desert selection</b></li> </ul>

# Expert Speakers @9.14 2023 AID Convening



**Rachel Perić |  
Welcoming  
America**

**Rachel Perić** is Executive Director of Welcoming America, a nonprofit that works to build communities where everyone – including people with migrant backgrounds - can thrive, prosper and belong. Inspired by her family’s refugee story and by the worldwide movement of welcomers, Rachel has worked throughout her career with local leaders whose innovative solutions to community building in an era of migration are the inspiration for her work and advocacy, and the subject of her published writing in USA Today, CNN, and numerous media outlets across the country. Previously, she served as Executive Director of the Montgomery Coalition for Adult English Literacy (MCAEL), as a regional director with the United Way of the National Capital Area and managing international development programs with Management Systems International (MSI).



**Karen Tumlin |  
Justice Action Center**

**Karen Tumlin** (she/her/hers) is a nationally recognized impact litigator focusing on immigrants’ rights. She successfully litigated numerous cases of national significance, including a challenge to the Trump Administration’s effort to end the DACA program and the Muslim Ban, as well as the constitutional challenge to Arizona’s notorious anti-immigrant law, SB 1070. She formerly served as the Director of Legal Strategy and Legal Director for the National Immigration Law Center, where she built a legal department of over 15 staff who developed and led cases of national impact.

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# Expert Speakers @9.14 2023 AID Convening



**Nelson Peacock** CEO of the Northwest Arkansas Council ensures the Council meets the goals and objectives defined by the executive committee. He works closely with top organizations in Arkansas, including its largest employers, state leaders, educators, local government officials and chambers of commerce. Peacock went to Washington, D.C. in 1998 to work in the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs for the Department of Justice, and remained in the nation's capital for nearly a decade. He was eventually appointed in 2009 by President Obama to lead the legislative affairs office of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, reporting to Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano. He also spent time (2004-2009) as senior counsel to Senator Joe Biden, advising the future vice president on a variety of issues on the judiciary committee.



**Stephen Coger is an attorney and nonprofit executive.** They founded Arkansas Immigrant Defense, a nonprofit law firm based in NW Arkansas. They have over fifteen years of experience working domestically and abroad on immigrant rights, refugee rights, and other human rights. Stephen has served vulnerable peoples at restricted and unrestricted nonprofit law firms in three countries. For the last 8 years, they have worked as an attorney-advocate litigating for immigrant youth's access to life chances like work permits, ARKids First Medicaid, in-state tuition and the like by filing successful asylum and SIJS applications. They possess a passion for LGBTQIA2S+ rights, the rights of poor people to live in safe dwelling places, and have a deep commitment to close relationships without which none of this would mean anything at all. Stephen skillfully combines legislative and legal advocacy, communications, and scholarship to win meaningful, measurable change in the public sector, like the time they worked with community lovers in Fayetteville to decrease arrests for cannabis by 97%. They possess strong critical-thinking and problem-solving skills that are complemented by exceptional verbal and written communication skills honed as a lawyer and an organizational leader. They ran for chief prosecutor in 2022 and forced their opponent to support pretrial services, a mental health court and warrant amnesty clinics. Fluent in español. Musician and cat parent. Halo state champion, 2003.

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# Expert Panel @9.14 2023 AID Convening

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**Mayra Esquivel** was born in Zacatecas, Mexico and moved to the U.S. at the age of 3. She is a DACA recipient and has been an avid advocate for immigrant rights since 2012. She is lead paralegal at AID and is accredited by the Department of Justice to practice immigration law. Mayra graduated cum laude with a B.A. in psychology in 2016 from the University of Arkansas Fort Smith. Mayra also serves as a board member for the NWA Community Clinic. She also has a special passion for mental health. For leisure, she loves to spend time with her family, husband Irvin, dog, Duke Bear, and friends. She also loves concerts, reading, crafting, and all things spooky.



**Juanita Olivares Franklin** is the Director of the LIFE Program and Hispanic and Latino Outreach at NorthWest Arkansas Community College (NWACC). As a first-generation college student and daughter of immigrants, Juanita's passion is to help underserved, under-resourced, and underrepresented students and their families to help them achieve their dreams of going to college or whatever dreams they have for their future. Juanita works with high school and college students connecting them to resources such as scholarships and volunteering and mentoring opportunities. A first-generation American of Mexican descent originally from California, she has lived with her husband, Greg, in North West Arkansas for 16 years. Juanita and Greg have three children and eight grandchildren. In their spare time, they enjoy road trips, hiking, and riding the beautiful NWA greenways!

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# Expert Panel @9.14 2023 AID Convening



**Samantha Vital** moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 2010 to pursue a Bachelor's Degree at the University of Arkansas. During her undergraduate career, she was a proud member of the Razorback Marching Band. Samantha graduated in 2014 with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and minors in French and Legal Studies. Samantha received her Juris Doctor Cum Laude in May of 2017.

Samantha has become an involved member of the Arkansas Bar and serves as an elected district representative of the Young Lawyers Section of the Arkansas Bar and as an appointed co-chair of the Disaster Preparedness Task Force. The Arkansas Bar Association awarded Samantha with the Young Lawyer Section Award of Excellence in 2019 and awarded Samantha with the Golden Gavel Award in 2020.

Samantha has focused her practice to the areas of Immigration Law and Criminal Defense. She is licensed to practice in the State of Arkansas and is authorized to practice U.S. Immigration and Nationality Law throughout the United States. Samantha is also bilingual in English and Spanish, allowing her to better communicate with her clients.



**Erick Adrian Calvario**

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## Life is a House

*'Create, Connect & Collaborate'*

### **Introduction...**

We know that a house is a physical space that provides shelter. It can be a place of safety.... or not. For some it is place of wonderful memories, and for others, it is a dream not yet realized.

The house shape we will be using for this project can (also) be seen as symbolic or as metaphor. **It can represent yourself, your dreams, your joys... or your fears.**

Home is where the heart is.... A house is not a home.... My home is a warzone...My home is a retreat.... My home is a prison.... My home is a playground... My partner is my home....

### **The Project:**

Using the house shape and a variety of visual prompts (words, phrases, images, and patterns) you will all create something unique and wonderful. It is important to know there is no right or wrong way to approach this project.

Your work can be random or ordered. Tell a story or ask a question. It can be serious or funny. It can make sense, or just make sense to you. Above all, it is important that you have fun, trust your intuition, and not overthink the process.

# DACA Boosts Recipients' Well-Being and Economic Contributions: 2022 Survey Results

Steve Bonitatibus : 15-19 minutes : %published-time%

## View the full survey

For the full survey results, please visit the link below.

For more than a decade, [Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals \(DACA\)](#) has provided temporary relief from deportation as well as work authorization to more than [835,000 undocumented young people](#) across the country. DACA has been a lifeline to many undocumented Americans, affording them protections to live and work in the United States—their home. However, DACA remains [under attack in the courts](#), despite its success and the vital contributions its recipients have made to the United States. Although [DACA survived the Trump administration's attempt](#) to terminate it—the U.S. Supreme Court concluded the attempt was arbitrary and capricious—an ongoing legal challenge led by Texas leaves its future uncertain.

From September 7, 2022, to December 17, 2022, Tom K. Wong of the U.S. Immigration Policy Center at the University of California, San Diego, led efforts alongside United We Dream, the National Immigration Law Center, and the Center for American Progress to field a national survey to further analyze the experiences of DACA recipients. This survey marks the eighth consecutive year that these organizations have surveyed DACA recipients and includes responses from 817 recipients across 42 states as well as Washington, D.C.

[Just as with previous surveys](#), the 2022 survey illustrates the profound impact DACA has had on recipients' lives and how DACA recipients make substantive contributions to their families, their communities, and the United States writ large. In all, approximately 9 out of every 10 respondents (89.5 percent) are currently employed or enrolled in school. The findings discussed below show further evidence of the gains accessed through DACA.

This year's questionnaire also included a survey experiment designed to uncover how dramatically life would change for DACA recipients if they no longer held DACA, providing even more evidence of the important role DACA plays in the lives of recipients.

## DACA's impact on employment

One of the components of DACA protections is work authorization. By granting recipients the ability to participate more fully in the labor force, DACA has had a major impact on employment and labor outcomes. The 2022 data show that more than 8 out of every 10 respondents (83.1 percent) are currently employed. Among respondents ages 25 and older, the employment rate jumps to 90.7 percent. The 2021 survey showed that 79.8 percent of all respondents, and 86.4 percent of respondents ages 25 and older, were employed. The 2021 percentages were lower than results reported in previous surveys, likely due to the coronavirus pandemic and the ensuing economic downturn. The increase from 2021 to 2022 may thus correspond with the subsiding coronavirus pandemic and the economic recovery.

According to the 2022 survey results, after receiving DACA:

- 47.4 percent of respondents moved to a job with better pay.
- 40.6 percent of respondents moved to a job with better working conditions.
- 40.6 percent of respondents moved to a job that “better fits [their] education and training.”
- 42.1 percent of respondents moved to a job that “better fits [their] long-term career goals.”
- 46.6 percent of respondents moved to a job with health insurance or other benefits.



- 13.7 percent of respondents obtained professional licenses, a figure that increases to 15.9 percent among respondents 25 years and older.

## DACA's impact on earnings

Eight years of data make it clear that DACA has a positive and significant effect on wages. Respondents' average hourly wage more than doubled from \$11.22 to \$28.27 per hour—a gain of 151.9 percent. The data also show that respondents' average annual earnings come out to approximately \$68,885, and their median annual earnings total \$60,000. Higher reported earnings are important not just for recipients and their families but also for the broader economy. As DACA recipients earn more, they [pay more in taxes](#) and are able to spend more, contributing to local, state, and federal economic growth.

Moreover, recipients and their families have achieved greater financial independence and security with the increased earnings they've accessed through DACA:

- 65.7 percent of respondents reported that their increased earnings have “helped [them] become financially independent.”
- 64.5 percent reported that their increased earnings have “helped [their] family financially.”
- 29.7 percent reported that their increased earnings have “helped [them] take care of an elderly parent or relative.”

Another noteworthy illustration of this point is DACA recipients' ability to help defray costs, such as schooling and child care, through these higher earnings. Among respondents currently in school, 58.2 percent reported that their increased earnings helped pay for tuition, and among respondents with children, 41.7 percent reported that their increased earnings have helped to pay for child care expenses.

## DACA's impact on the economy

Beyond the fiscal implications of increased tax revenue, DACA recipients' financial independence and stability translates to economy-boosting investments such as car and home purchases. Half (50.9 percent) of survey respondents reported buying their first car after receiving DACA. What's more, states gain revenue from these large purchases in the form of sales tax and [registration and title fees](#), while the community experiences the [safety benefits](#) of drivers being licensed and insured.

The data also show that 17.7 percent of respondents purchased their first home after receiving DACA. Among respondents 25 years and older, this figure increases to 22.4 percent—and both of these percentages have continued to increase over the eight years of surveying DACA recipients. Again, these investments have positive economic impacts such as [job creation](#) and [new local spending](#) in these neighborhoods.

Year after year, the data show that DACA has afforded recipients the ability to move into better economic situations with higher wages and greater financial security, all of which positively contribute to the U.S. economy. But as large as these economic gains are, they could be supercharged if DACA recipients were able to access a pathway to citizenship instead of temporary work authorization. [Economic models](#) suggest that past versions of a Dream Act would boost wages by as much as one-quarter and have [positive ripple effects across the U.S. economy](#).

## DACA's impact on education

Overall, 26.1 percent of respondents are currently in school—a large majority (69.0 percent) of whom are pursuing a bachelor's degree or higher. When it comes to educational attainment, 47.2 percent of respondents currently not in school reported already having a bachelor's degree or higher. Importantly, among those who are currently in school, a robust 67.6 percent said that because of DACA, “[They] pursued educational opportunities that [they] previously could not.”

## The uncertainty of life with DACA due to its temporary, uncertain status

Although DACA has provided two-year intervals of protection from deportation and work authorization to recipients for the past decade, these protections are temporary and under threat. DACA has been [under relentless attack](#) from anti-immigrant actors seeking to eliminate all forms of reprieve for immigrants. The previous administration tried to end DACA but was thwarted in 2020 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Despite this decision, anti-immigrant state officials have continued to challenge DACA. In a [lawsuit brought by Texas](#) challenging the legality of DACA, a federal district court ruled that the 2012 memorandum authorizing DACA was unlawful and issued a [nationwide injunction](#) halting DACA. Although the court order allowed the government to continue processing DACA renewals while the case is under appeal, it barred the government from adjudicating first-time DACA requests. As the Texas challenge made its way through the courts, the Biden administration issued a [final DACA rule](#), which replaced the 2012 DACA memorandum on October 31, 2022. While the appeals court agreed with the district court that the 2012 DACA memo was unlawful, it [sent the case back to the district court](#) to consider the legality of the Biden administration's final DACA rule. Meanwhile, the nationwide injunction remains in place and has been preliminarily applied to the final rule. Current DACA holders can [continue renewing their DACA for now](#), but a final court decision in Texas' favor could result in a permanent shutdown of DACA within two years of the final judgement.

Without establishing access to a pathway to citizenship, for which Congress would have to pass legislation, DACA recipients will face uncertainty and fear of deportation and separation from their families.

If they lose their protections, DACA recipients could face widespread harm, such as potential detention, deportation, and family separation. Nearly 9 in 10 respondents (88.5 percent) reported concerns about either their or their family's physical safety; ability to access health care or education; food security; or risk of homelessness if they were deported.

Furthermore:

- 76.7 percent reported: "In my country of birth, I would be concerned about the physical safety of myself and my family."
- 69.9 percent reported: "In my country of birth, I would be concerned about the quality of healthcare for myself and my family."
- 63.9 percent reported: "In my country of birth, I would be concerned about the quality of education for myself and my family."
- 57.9 percent reported: "In my country of birth, I would be concerned about food insecurity for myself and my family."
- 41.5 percent reported: "In my country of birth, I would be concerned about homelessness for myself and my family."

By nature of the eligibility requirements originally set in 2012, all DACA recipients have been in the United States since at least 2007, and many have called the United States home for most of their lives. Among this year's survey respondents, a DACA recipient's average age of arrival to the United States is just 5.9 years old. The findings drive home a painfully obvious truth: Deporting DACA recipients could result in irrevocable harms to their physical safety, well-being, and livelihood.

"Deporting DACA recipients could result in irrevocable harms to their physical safety, well-being, and livelihood."

Beyond concerns about how different life would look in their country of birth, DACA recipients bear the burden of DACA's uncertain future and what it would mean to lose these protections. More than 4 in 10 survey respondents (42.6 percent) reported that they think about being deported from the United States at least once per day; meanwhile, more than half (52.0 percent) reported that they think about a family member being detained or deported at least once per day.

The fears surrounding family separation are even more urgent and widespread for DACA recipients who are parents themselves. Among respondents with children, 67.2 percent reported that they think about "being separated from [their] children because of deportation" at least once per day, while 64.7 percent reported thinking about "not being able to see [their] children grow up because of deportation" at least once per day.

## The consequences of life without DACA

This year's questionnaire also included a survey experiment designed to uncover the consequences of life without DACA. Some respondents were randomized to receive the control prompt, "How likely are you to do the following?" Other respondents were randomized to receive the treatment prompt, "If you no longer had DACA, how likely are you to do the following?"

By comparing the differences between the control and treatment prompts, it is possible to quantify how much life would change for DACA recipients if they no longer had DACA protections. For example, when asked how likely respondents are to "Participate in public events where police may be present," 68.1 percent in the control prompt responded "Likely" or "Very Likely." However, in the treatment prompt, only 27.9 percent responded "Likely" or "Very Likely." This means that 40.2 percent of DACA recipients would be less likely to participate in public events where police may be present if they no longer had DACA. This result, and all those following, are highly statistically significant (with a p value < .000).

Regarding education, without the protection of DACA, 63.6 percent of DACA recipients would be less likely to continue their education, and 65.3 percent would be less likely to pursue new educational opportunities.

On the employment side, 46.6 percent of DACA recipients would be less likely to look for a new job, 48.5 percent would be less likely to report wage theft or other abuses by their employer, and 66.6 percent would be less likely to pursue an occupational license.

Not having DACA would also have a chilling effect on recipients' interaction with public institutions. For example, 37.4 percent of DACA recipients would be less likely to report a crime they witnessed, and 34.8 percent would be less likely to report a crime of which they themselves were victim. Moreover, 43.0 percent of DACA recipients would be less likely to use public services that require providing personal contact information, such as going to city hall, and 54.6 percent would be less likely to conduct business with institutions that required personal contact information, such as opening a bank account or getting a loan for which they are qualified.

These many examples offer even more evidence of the important role DACA plays in the lives of recipients. DACA's uncertain future [continues to weigh heavily](#) on the minds of recipients, whose lives and families will be severely disrupted if DACA's protections are eliminated.

**See also**

## Conclusion

DACA has opened the doors for recipients to pursue many opportunities, from increased access to education opportunities to financial security and independence. These benefits have also flowed to their local communities and to the entire United States. Unfortunately, nothing short of congressional action can ensure DACA recipients are able to continue on this trajectory and alleviate the daily concerns many DACA recipients harbor about their and their families' futures in the United States.

*The authors would like to thank all those who completed and shared this survey.*

## Methodology

The questionnaire was administered to an online panel of DACA recipients recruited by the partner organizations. Several steps were taken to account for the known sources of bias that result from such online panels. To prevent ballot stuffing—one person submitting multiple responses—the authors did not offer an incentive to respondents for taking the questionnaire and used a state-of-the-art online survey platform that does not allow one IP address to submit multiple responses. To prevent spoiled ballots—meaning people responding who are not undocumented—the authors used a unique validation test for undocumented status. Multiple questions were asked about each respondent's migratory and DACA application history. These questions were asked at different parts of the questionnaire. When repeated, the questions were posed using

different wording. If there was agreement in the answers such that there was consistency regarding the respondent's migratory history, the respondent was kept in the resulting pool of respondents. If not, the respondent was excluded. In order to recruit respondents outside of the networks of the partner organizations, Facebook ads were also used. Because there is no phone book of undocumented immigrants, and given the nature of online opt-in surveys, it is not possible to construct a valid margin of error.

# Opinion: Priscilla Dann-Courtney: Immigration reform needed to build bridge of belonging, inclusiveness

Priscilla Dann-Courtney : 5-6 minutes : %published-time%

In June 2012, President Obama implemented DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival) which allowed minors who were brought to the country illegally to live free from the threat of deportation and work in the U.S.

With the best of intentions, parents who brought their children to the U.S. were hoping to help their children build a better future. Often they were fleeing from persecution and physical danger. DACA has allowed these children, many now adults, to secure work permits, social security numbers and protection from deportation for a two-year period before renewal. Unfortunately, in September 2017, the Trump administration rescinded DACA, no longer allowing new applications and allowing DACA recipients to continue their status only until their permits expired. Pain and loss for this marginalized population may strike again, as a Texas federal judge might soon make a ruling against a revised immigration policy that currently offers protective status to close to 600,000 immigrants.

The history and factual account may be obvious to some, but often less discussed is the psychological trauma and ongoing assault against this BIPOC population. The shame, isolation and fear these young individuals have endured since their arrival is deeply embedded individually and communally. Often they carried trauma from earlier years in an unsafe environment that their families ultimately decided to escape. Thus on some level going from flames into fire, worsening over decades exemplified by the present-day horrors at the border and a chaotic and failing immigration system. The strength and determination of these individuals who continue to be victims of a deeply flawed system deserve undying recognition, support and respect.

Being illegal for years before DACA was implemented encouraged isolation and secrecy, wrapping them in a blanket of fear of being “found out,” and deported. Or worse yet, fearing their parents would be deported, leaving them alone and abandoned. They were closeted, warned by caregivers to never tell, trusting only close family. The inevitable shame about themselves and their status has been a difficult journey for so many victims due to a broken immigration system. Most of us are children of immigrants, but those of us who are legal can feel pride about often-humble beginnings. In contrast, children of illegal immigrants struggled with secrecy, loneliness, confusion and loss, leaving scars many continue to try and heal. We blossom when we can make peace with our past and embrace our roots with love and acceptance. In the face of extreme challenge, this population has fought the odds of learning English, interpreting for their parents, succeeding in school and finding successful careers in spite of the tides against them. They deserve to feel pride versus humiliation.

It has now been six years since Labor Day weekend, 2017 when Trump rescinded DACA. The possible suspension of DACA and the revised immigration policy, can feel emotionally re-traumatizing for DACA recipients, while also deeply affecting those of us who live and love beside them.

Hundreds of thousands feel suspended, neither belonging to a home here or a home of long ago. Even within families, there can be a sense of isolation between family members. Some may have secured green cards or even citizenship due to alternative avenues, such as marriage or sponsorship by siblings born in the U.S., and yet others remain in limbo.

Immigration and DACA advocates demand a permanent legislation solution so changing leadership can't destroy lasting immigration reform. And it is only Congress that can initiate laws to solidify such reform. Or we end up suffering emotionally and economically on an individual and global level due to the chaotic and abusive system of today.

Our ongoing awareness of what these individuals face encourages a bridge of belonging and inclusiveness that is invaluable for healing. May we listen to and celebrate their individual stories, “documenting” the strength and power of their voice. They stand on the doorstep of their own home, and we as a nation hold the key. Isn't it time we answered the knock of a deserving population asking for freedom, respect and their right to an enlightened future?

Resources to help DACA recipients legally, educationally and emotionally can be found at <https://unitedwedream.org>.

Priscilla Dann-Courtney may be reached through her website: [priscilladanncourtney.com](https://priscilladanncourtney.com).

