

President Obama's Immigration Policy: Deferred Action For childhood arrivals (DACA)

On November 20, 2014, President Obama made changes to DACA, a program for people who came to the U.S. before the age of 16 to allow more immigrants to qualify for deferred action (known as expanded DACA). However, due to a recent federal Texas court decision, expanded DACA has been temporarily delayed, and you cannot apply at this time. This is not a permanent decision. We recommend you continue to prepare to apply for expanded DACA (2014) as soon as it becomes available. *NOTE: the Texas court decision does not affect the DACA program announced in June 2012. If you meet the requirements under the DACA program created on June 15, 2012, you can apply now. Also, if you already have DACA and are eligible to renew, you can do that also.*

Requirements for	DACA (2012) You can apply now	Expanded DACA (2014) Not available yet
16 Happy Birthday	You came to the United States before your 16th birthday. You were born after June 15, 1981 (i.e. you were under 31 years of age on June 15, 2012)	☐ You came to the United States before your 16th birthday. ☐ NOTE: For DACA expanded (2014), there is no requirement that you were born after June 15, 1981.
	States since June 15, 2007.	☐ You've lived in the United States since January 1, 2010.
June 2012 S M T W TH F S 1 2	☐ You were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012.	☐ You were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	☐ You do not have lawful immigration status as of June 15, 2012.	☐ You do not have lawful immigration status as of June 15, 2012.
	☐ You are currently enrolled in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, obtained a General Education Development (GED) certificate, or were an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States.	☐ You are currently enrolled in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, obtained a General Education Development (GED) certificate, or were an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States.

Developed by: Immigrant Legal Resource Center

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- ☐ You have not committed certain criminal offenses or have certain immigration history. (Not all criminal offenses or immigration history will disqualify you from DACA. The most important thing is to get a copy of your records and get good legal advice from an experienced legal representative before you apply.)
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Benefits:

- A work permit
- Deferred action (protection from deportation)
- A Social Security Number
- Ability to apply for a driver's license/state ID

What can you do now? Gather documents to help show your eligibility and save money to pay the \$465 filing fee.

Proof that you came to the U.S. before your 16th birthday
 For example: passport with stamp or other document from the government, travel records (e.g., plane or bus tickets), U.S. school records, medical records, or other documents.
Identity: You will need a photo identification.
 For example: birth certificate and a photo identification (ID), passport, school or military ID, identification document from your country of origin like a <i>Matrícula Consular</i>, or any U.S. document with your name and photo, like a Driver's License or State ID.
Proof that you meet the education or military service requirement
 For example: evidence to show that you are enrolled in an elementary school, middle school, high school or secondary school (transcripts, report cards, letters from school/program, school registration cards, acceptance letters); evidence to show that you are enrolled in an education, literacy, or career training program (including vocational training); U.S. high school diploma or certificate of completion (GED certificate) to show that you have completed high school.
Proof that you have lived in the U.S.: For DACA (2012), you will need proof that you have lived in the U.S. since June 15, 2007. For expanded DACA (2014), you will need proof since January 1, 2010: Find documents that have your name and the date to help prove that you have been in the U.S. during this time.
 For example: phone records, medical records, employment records, school records, religious or community organization records, insurance policies, tax records, bank receipts, financial records, credit card receipts, money order receipts, rental agreements, deeds, mortgages, utility bills, club membership, government or military records, etc.
Proof that you were physically present in the U.S. on June 15, 2012
 For example: phone records, bank receipts, credit card receipts, medical records, work records, photographs, bus, train, or airplane receipts with your name, or other documents. Note: If you cannot find any proof for June 15, 2012, look for proof that you were in the United States sometime in June 2012 or as close to June 15, 2012, as possible.
Application Fee: Start saving money for the \$465 application fee. Also, it is best to try to save money in case you need to hire an attorney.
Criminal Records: If you have had contact with the police, get a copy of court documents, citations, or other paperwork and talk to an experienced legal representative before you apply.
Record Keeping: Record all of this information in a notebook or a file folder, keep the original documents, and store them in a safe place.