



A Resolution in Support of Temporary Protected Status and a Path to Legal Citizenship
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Respectfully submitted to the California State University, Los Angeles Associated Students, Incorporated Board of Directors

Resolution Number: TBD

Submission Date: TBD

Approval Date: TBD

Whereas, the United States Congress created the Temporary Protected Status (TPS), within the Immigration Act of 1990, to grant temporary legal status to individuals from specific countries which face ongoing armed conflict, environmental disaster, or any other extreme circumstances¹; and

Whereas, according to a study by the Center of Migration Studies, as of August 2017, an estimated 325,000 TPS beneficiaries live in the United States with more than 90 percent of those individuals being nationals of El Salvador (195,000), Honduras (57,000), or Haiti (50,000)², and the remaining beneficiaries coming from Nepal, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen¹; and

Whereas, with six opportunities to extend TPS, in addition to recklessly toying with the future of DACA recipients, the Trump Administration chose to fully extend only one country's TPS – South Sudan³ – while terminating protections for El Salvador, Haiti, and Nicaragua⁴; and

Whereas, these individuals have lived in the U.S. for an average of 19 years, are employed at high rates, significantly contribute to the U.S. economy, and their removal from the labor force would result in the loss of \$164 billion in gross domestic product (GDP) over the next decade⁵; and

Whereas, the history of U.S. military, political, and economic Intervention in past relations, with many of the countries on the TPS list, has directly attributed to increased migration patterns to the U.S., particularly resulting in the immigration crisis we face today⁶; and

Whereas, TPS holders contribute to their families and communities, both in the United States and abroad, frequently sending remittances to struggling family members in their home countries, which play a key role in helping support countries recovering from economic or environmental disasters⁵; and

Whereas, Salvadoran, Honduran, and Haitian TPS holders have a total of 275,000⁵ U.S.-born citizen children, if TPS is eliminated, these U.S.-citizen children would also face serious risks, either possible separation from their parents or being forced to relocate to a country foreign to them – both scenarios causing detrimental effects on one's cognitive and psychological well-being⁵; and

¹ <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/temporary-protected-status-united-states>

² <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/temporary-protected-status-overview>

³ <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/1/8/16862898/trump-tps-salvador-ms13-immigrants>

⁴ <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status/temporary-protected-status-designated-country-nicaragua>

⁵ <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/10/20/440400/tps-holders-are-integral-members-of-the-u-s-economy-and-society/>

⁶ González, J. (2000). Harvest of empire: A history of Latinos in America. New York: Viking



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Whereas, the psychological toll on U.S. citizen children in mixed-status families accumulates tremendously, with uncertainty about their futures causing constant anxiety about possible deportation⁷; and

Whereas, while data regarding immigration status is difficult to gather, it is understood that many Cal State LA students come from mixed-status families and that their well-being and academic performance is dependent on the stability of their families; and

Whereas, students have expressed concern about the safety and unity of their families with the new and future immigration policies and practices under the Trump Administration; and

Whereas, representatives Carlos Curbelo (FL-26), Frederica Wilson (FL-24), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (FL-27), and Alcee Hastings (FL-20) introduced bipartisan legislation, Extending Status Protection for Eligible Refugees (ESPERER act), to grant legal permanent resident status to over 300,000 qualified Nicaraguan, Honduran, Salvadoran and Haitian migrants⁸; and

Whereas, the ESPERER Act would allow certain nationals of Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras to apply for LPR status if the applicant:

1. Was a TPS holder on 1/13/2011;
2. Is in TPS status when they apply for LPR status;
3. Was physically present in the U.S. on 1/12/2011, physically present in the U.S. for at least one year, and physically present when applying for LPR status; and
4. Files their LPR status application before 1/1/2021⁹; and

Whereas, the ESPERER Act would:

1. Allow for an employment authorization document to be issued when the application for LPR status is filed.
2. Allow spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of applicants for LPR status to apply as well as they are eligible if requirements similar to the applicant are met.
3. Not reduce the number of LPR slots provided for in the Immigration and Naturalization Act, should LPR status for TPS holders be approved⁹; therefore, let it be

Resolved, that the Associated Students, Incorporated (ASI) at Cal State LA opposes the decisions made by the Trump Administration to terminate TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, and Nicaragua and requests the extension of the TPS for recipients of these countries; and be it further

Resolved, that the ASI of Cal State LA supports the creation of a path for citizenship for TPS recipients, recognizing that they are integral to our students, our communities, and our economy; and be it further

⁷ <http://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/newsletter/2016/11/detention-deportation.aspx>

⁸ <https://curbelo.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=1723>

⁹ <http://immigrationforum.org/blog/esperer-act-of-2017-bill-summary/>



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Resolved, that the ASI of Cal State LA stands firmly and proudly with the diverse, non-traditional student population of Cal State LA, and is committed to supporting the individual successes of every student, regardless of national origin, citizenship, or status; and be it further

Resolved, that the ASI of Cal State LA will continue to work with campus partners to provide the necessary resources for students encountering hardships due to the recent decisions to cancel TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, and Nicaragua; and be it finally

Resolved, that copies of this resolution will be shared with Cal State LA student body, the Dreamers Resource Center at Cal State LA, the Cal State LA University Times, Cal State LA University President Bill Covino, the Cal State LA Academic Senate, the CSU Board of Trustees, Academic Senate of the California State University, and the California State Student Association.

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David Zitser
President
Associated Students, Incorporated

Date

Jazmin Ortiz
Secretary/Treasurer
Associated Students, Incorporated

Date