

Immigration

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response to this executive order and its implications.

Close to 40 UNCA affiliates, including students and administrators, attended the discussion. In the meeting, the SAC outlined its demands and discussed them with the chancellor, her administrators and other students.

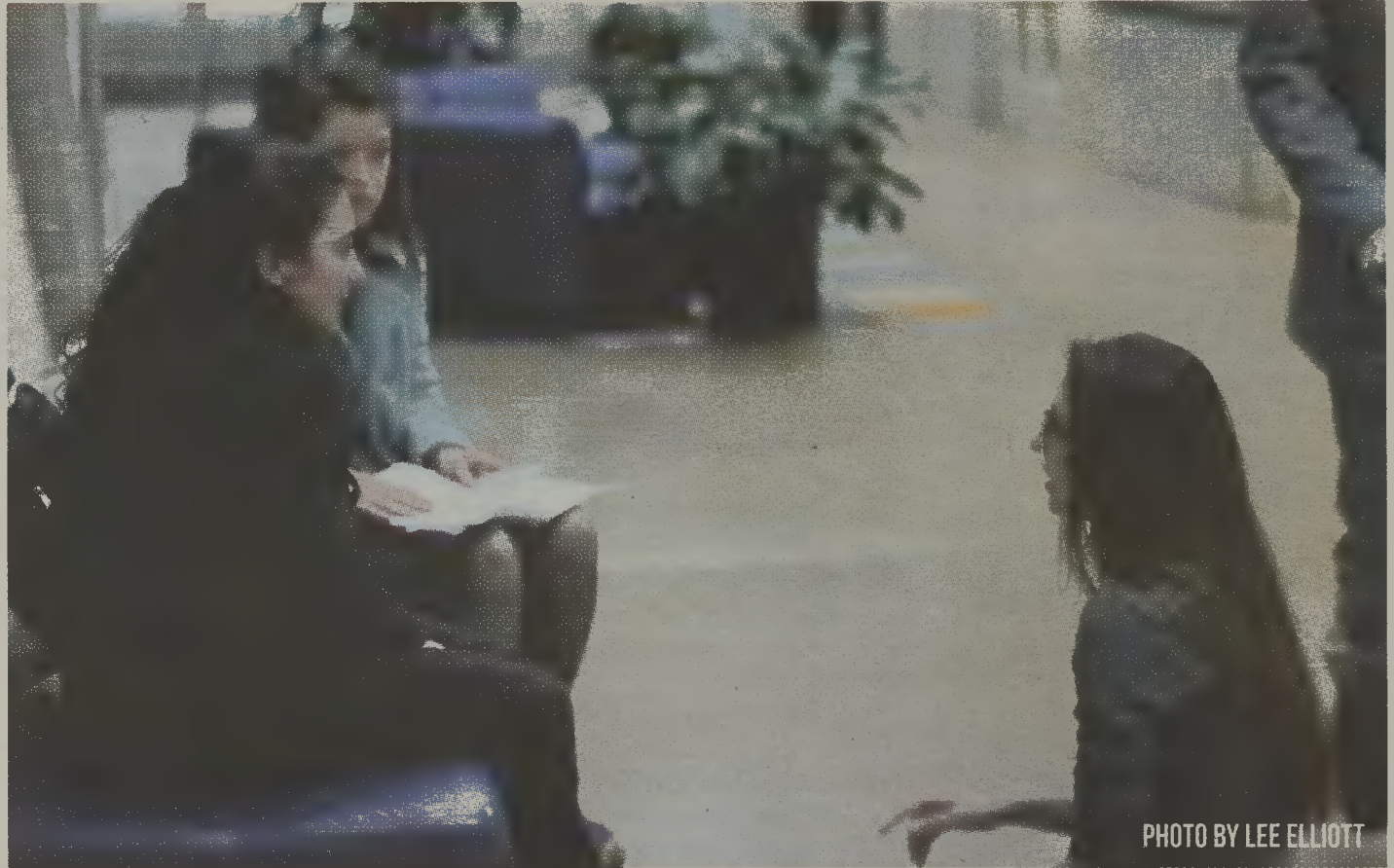
The first two points have to do with the Coalition's concerns regarding the aspects of Trump's executive order, which seeks to increase the prevalence and efficacy of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. On their handout, the Coalition included section 10(b) of Trump's executive order. Section 10(b) states the secretary of the Department of Homeland Security can and shall, through clause 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, authorize state and local law enforcement officials to perform the functions of "investigation, apprehension or detention of aliens" under the supervision of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and after receiving training from ICE. 287(g) agreements between ICE and local police agencies, are volunteer agreements. After a local law enforcement agency volunteers itself and signs a 287(g) agreement, the officers it is volunteering receive ICE training and deputization. Section 10(b) of the executive order concludes that "Such authorization shall be in addition to, rather than in place of, Federal performance of these duties."

The Immigration and Nationality Act is the country's comprehensive set of laws around immigration passed in 1952, according to the Department of Homeland Security website.

It has been added to and amended multiple times since its original inception, the largest and most significant changes occurring in 1965 and 1996.

This clause was added to the INA as a part of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act which was passed in 1996.

The Department of Homeland Security currently has 287(g) agreements with 37 law enforcement agencies in 16 states. The first agreement was signed with North Carolina's Henderson County Sheriff's Office on June 28, 2013. The most recent was signed with



Robin Carter and fellow members of the Student Action Coalition finalize their talking points prior to the meeting with Chancellor Mary K. Grant Feb. 27.

Texas' Jackson County Sheriff's Office on Jan. 26, the day after the executive order's publication.

The Coalition's representatives said they wanted assurance from the administration that campus police would not take part in this program, as it has been reinvigorated by Trump.

According to ICE's website, North Carolina has five county police departments cooperating with ICE through the allowances of section 287(g): Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Gaston, Henderson and Wake. Out of the 16 states with participating police departments, North Carolina has the most with five.

Grant and Eric Boyce, assistant vice chancellor for public safety, said campus police will not volunteer itself to this program.

The Coalition also raised questions regarding the security of information for undocumented students, which were addressed by UNCA's Registrar, Lynne Horgan.

"FERPA protects student records. There is directory information which is able to be released without student consent as well as non-directory information which can only be released

with the student's consent. Citizen information is non-directory information," Horgan said. "If there is ever a request for non-directory information without the student's consent, I would work with legal counsel to review the request and as a university, we would make that call."

Carter then asked if the school would comply if it was the federal government or ICE making the request. Grant responded the school would not comply without being compelled by legal action by the federal government.

"If someone requested that information from Lynne, she would not be in a position to give it," Grant said. "We would tell them to come back with something legally compelling and not just a request."

The SAC's request for tuition support and in-state tuition for DACA status students was one of the points Grant said she can not help with.

"In-state tuition for undocumented students is beyond my direct control," Grant said. "But it isn't beyond my voice to say this is an important group of students and financial aid would help."

According to the website for the University Leaders for Educational Access and Diversity, the UNC council unanimously voted to approve in-state tuition for undocumented North Carolina residents in 2013. This never came to fruition because the council does not have the authority to amend tuition rates. According to its website, ULEAD defines itself as, "An online community of university leaders committed to broadening postsecondary access and support for all students, regardless of immigration status."

Grant said the administration can not identify which students are undocumented and therefore preemptively offer legal help to them.

"We don't know what students these federal changes are relevant to, so someone would have to identify that they might need some help and assistance," Grant said. "Stacey Millett, our executive director for community engagement and North Carolina Center for Health and Wellness, has been identifying places in the community where there's legal services available.

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