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**IDRA
eNews**

Transforming education by putting children first

Immigrant Students' Rights to Attend Public Schools

School Opening Alert and Resources



As this new school year begins, this alert is a reminder that public schools, by law, must serve all children.

See IDRA's [bilingual infographic: Welcoming Immigrant Students in School](#), which is also available as a poster. Other [free resources and tools](#) are available online.

Education of undocumented students is guaranteed by the *Plyler vs. Doe* decision, and certain procedures must be followed when registering immigrant children in school to avoid violation of their civil rights.

In *Plyler vs. Doe*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that children of undocumented workers and children who themselves are undocumented have the same right to attend public primary and secondary schools as do U.S. citizens and permanent residents.

Welcoming Immigrant Students in School

Immigrant students are guaranteed access to free public education by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Certain procedures must be followed when registering undocumented immigrant children (and those whose parents are undocumented) in school to avoid violation of their civil rights as outlined in the *Plyler vs. Doe* decision.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public schools cannot deny admission to a student on the basis of undocumented status. Public schools cannot require students or parents to disclose their immigration status. Public schools cannot ask students or parents questions intended to expose their undocumented status. Public schools cannot require social security numbers from students or parents. Public schools cannot demand that parents produce driver's licenses or other identification documents that are not required. Public schools cannot engage in any practices that "chill" or hinder the right of access to school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children are required under state laws to attend school until they reach a mandated age. School personnel have no legal obligation to enforce U.S. immigration laws. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents are to refrain from enforcement actions at certain sensitive locations, which include schools, as detailed in ICE's own policies. The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act prohibits schools from providing any outside agency (including ICE) with any information from a child's school file that would expose the student's undocumented status. <small>The only exception is if an agency gets a court order (subpoena) that parents can then challenge.</small>
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What schools can do...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on teaching all students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-actively show parents that their children are welcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure teachers and staff are properly trained about protecting the rights of children and on culturally competency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with parents in their language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share information about resources for students, families and educators in English and other languages at the school.
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Review all of your enrollment and registration documents (including forms, websites, and communications with parents) to be clear that the provision of the child's social security number, birth certificate, etc., is voluntary, and that not providing such information will not bar a child's enrollment.

Adults without social security numbers who are applying for a free lunch and/or breakfast program for a student need only state on the application that they do not have a social security number.

Get more info and resources, including IDRA's School Opening Alert Flier & eBook.
<https://idra.news/IDRAigwWelcome>

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Like other students, children of undocumented workers in fact are required under state laws to attend school until they reach a mandated age.

School personnel - especially principals and those involved with student registration and enrollment - should be aware that they have no legal obligation to enforce U.S. immigration laws.

This decision is vital because practices that deny or discourage immigrant children and families from public schooling hurt children and families.

- Public schools may not deny admission to a student during initial enrollment or at any other time on the basis of undocumented status.
- Schools cannot treat a student differently to determine residency.
- Schools cannot engage in any practices to “chill” the right of access to school.
- Schools cannot require students or parents to disclose or document their immigration status.
- Schools cannot make inquiries of students or parents intended to expose their undocumented status.
- And schools cannot require social security numbers from all students, as this may expose undocumented status.

Learn More About Plyler v Doe



In June 2022, IDRA honored the 40th anniversary of the *Plyler v Doe* decision with a set of tools, including a video featuring Dr. Albert Cortez, who testified in one of the cases in Texas. He sat down with IDRA chief legal analyst, Paige Duggins-Clay, J.D., to discuss the history of the case, the plaintiffs, the arguments, and the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

[See 40th Anniversary Alert](#)

[Listen to Podcast Interview](#)

[Visit Our Plyler v Doe Webpage](#)

Key Details for Schools

Schools should not use Social Security numbers for identification or registration purposes. For those schools that do, it should be clear from the beginning that students who do not present a Social Security number will be assigned a number generated by the school.

While schools may request a birth certificate, they may not bar students from enrolling if they do not have a birth certificate. Adults without Social Security numbers who are applying for a free lunch and/or breakfast program



for a student need only state on the application that they do not have a Social Security number.

The *Family Education Rights and Privacy Act* **prohibits schools from providing any outside agency (including the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency) with any information from a child's school file that would expose the student's undocumented status.** The only exception is if an agency gets a court order (subpoena) that parents can then challenge. Schools should note that even requesting such permission from parents might act to “chill” a student's *Plyler* rights.

The U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Education in 2014 clarified the intent of the *Plyler* ruling in a letter advising school officials that **activities that deny or discourage students to attend school are unlawful.** The letter begins, “Under federal law, state and local educational agencies are required to provide all children with equal access to public education at the elementary and secondary level.”

At IDRA, we are working to strengthen schools to work for all children, families and communities. Help us make this goal a reality for every child; we simply cannot afford the alternatives. **Denying children of undocumented workers access to an education is unconstitutional and against the law.**

Visit IDRA's **Education of Immigrant Children webpage** for resources, including a copy of the letter from the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Education and state-level information on student enrollment in the U.S. South.

Infographic



Welcoming Immigrant Students in School



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Public schools cannot deny admission to a student on the basis of undocumented status.



Public schools cannot require students or parents to disclose their immigration status.



Public schools cannot ask students or parents questions intended to expose their undocumented status.



Public schools cannot require social security numbers from students or parents.



Public schools cannot demand that parents produce driver's licenses or other identification documents that are not required.



Public schools cannot engage in any practices that "chill" or hinder the right of access to school.

All children are **required** under state laws to attend school until they reach a mandated age.



School personnel have no legal obligation to enforce U.S. immigration laws.



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents are to refrain from enforcement actions at certain sensitive locations, which include schools, as detailed in ICE's own policies.



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The only exception is if an agency gets a court order (subpoena) that parents can then challenge.

What schools can do...

Focus on teaching **all** students.

Pro-actively show parents that their children are welcome.

Ensure teachers and staff are properly trained about protecting the rights of children and on culturally competency.

Communicate with parents in their language.

Share information about resources for students, families and educators (in English and other languages at the school).



Review all of your enrollment and registration documents (including forms, websites, and communications with parents) to be clear that the provision of the child's social security number, birth certificate, etc., is voluntary, and that not providing such information will not bar a child's enrollment.



Adults without social security numbers who are applying for a free lunch and/or breakfast program for a student need only state on the application that they do not have a social security number.



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Division for
IDRA
Teaching Education

Useful Tools



See our updated eBook on Supporting Immigrant Students' Rights to Attend Public Schools with resources for schools and communities (English-Spanish).

eBook



Print our infographic on Welcoming Immigrant Students in School - available in poster size!

Infographic

Free Webinars on Education for Immigrant Families

IDRA and the Consulate General of Mexico in San Antonio have been partnering to help Mexican and Mexican American families navigate the U.S. education system and learn about important educational opportunities in both countries.



IDRA's Ventanilla de Orientación Educativa (VOE) in San Antonio launched a portal with bilingual materials and videos for families.

Topics

- * Rights of Immigrant Students (PreK-12)
- * Navigating the U.S. K-12 Education System
- * College Financial Aid Opportunities for Immigrant Students
- * Adult & Community Education Opportunities in Spanish

* Educational Opportunities in Mexico for Nationals Living in Both Countries

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Our mission is to achieve equal educational opportunity for every child through strong public schools that prepare all students to access and succeed in college.

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