



Welcoming Immigrant Students in School



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

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 v. Doe* decision.



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.



While the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, on January 21, 2025, removed long-standing restrictions on immigration enforcement in "sensitive locations," including schools, school personnel still have no legal obligation to enforce immigration law.



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.



The only exceptions are if agents have a judicial warrant (signed by a judge) or 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 cultural 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.



Get more info and resources:
<https://idra.news/IDRAigwWelcome>

欢迎移民学生入学

美国宪法保障移民学生享有免费公共教育。

在为无证移民儿童（以及父母无证的儿童）办理入学时，学校必须遵循特定程序，以避免违反普莱勒诉多伊案（*Plyler v. Doe*）判决所保障的民权。



公立学校不得因学生的移民身份拒绝其入学。



公立学校不得要求学生或家长披露其移民身份。



公立学校不得通过提问企图获知学生或家长的移民身份。



公立学校不得要求学生或家长提供社会安全号码 (Social Security Number)。



公立学校不得强迫家长出示驾驶执照或其他非必要的身份证明文件。



公立学校不得采取任何可能阻碍学生入学权利的行为。

根据各州法律规定，所有儿童在达到法定年龄前都必须上学。



尽管美国国土安全部于2025年1月21日取消了“敏感场所”（包括学校）中对移民执法的长限制，学校工作人员仍无法律义务执行移民法。



根据《家庭教育权利与隐私法》FERPA，学校不得向任何外部机构（包括移民和海关执法局 ICE）提供会暴露学生移民身份的学籍信息。



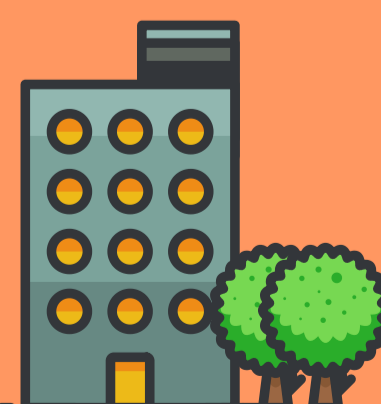
唯一的例外是，如果代理人拥有司法授权书（由法官签署）或代理机构获得法院命令（传票），父母可以对此提出质疑。

学校会如何支持您的孩子...

- ✓ 专注于教育所有学生
- ✓ 主动向家长表达欢迎之意。
- ✓ 确保教师和工作人员接受关于保护儿童权利和文化认知能力的培训。
- ✓ 使用家长熟悉的语言与其沟通
- ✓ 分享学生、家庭和 Educator 可用的资源（用英语和学校提供的其他语言）。



审查入学和注册文件（包括表格、网站和与家长的沟通内容，明确提供社会安全号码、出生证明等信息是自愿的，并强调不提供这些信息不会影响孩子的入学资格。



若家长申请免费午餐或早餐计划且无社会安全号码，仅需在申请表上注明“无社会安全号码”。



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<https://idra.news/IDRAigwWelcome>