



COLIBRÍ FELLOWSHIP



November 15th, 2024



OREGON
WORKER RELIEF

Agenda

9:45am	Attendees Arrive + Light Breakfast
10:00am	Welcome
10:10am	Social Activity
10:30am	Adelante Mujeres Presentation
11:00am	Introduction to Mentors and Group Mentorship Structure
12:00pm	Lunch
12:45pm	History of Immigration Policy
1:15pm	Your Immigration Story
1:50pm	Inserting Yourself into the Immigration Timeline
2:30pm	Survey and Open Feedback Session
2:45pm	Closing

Goals for the day

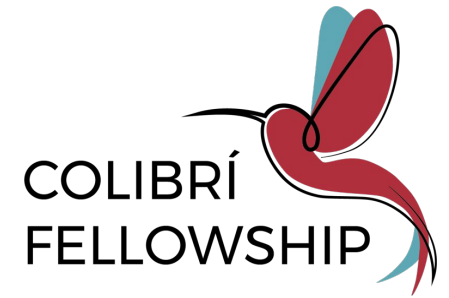
1. Learn how a community-based organization operates and the work it takes to expand their impact/service model
2. Learn about the purpose of the group mentorship model and learn from mentors about how they use their accreditation to provide legal services to those in detention
3. Establish a greater understanding of the immigration policies that got us to where we are today



Group Agreements

- All of us are Welcome and Needed Here
- Speak your Truth
- Listen to understand, not to respond
- Step up or step back
- When things get difficult, turn to wonder
- Listen Deeply
- Be Mindful
- We throw glitter not shade
- We bring our full experiences
- Think before you speak
- Respect the silence
- We honor different processes speeds and ask consent
- We remain curious
- Being respectful when someone's talking, not interrupting, speaking over them
- We seek to create a space where everyone feels safe and empowered in their own bodies
- Suspend judgment
- We are graceful and supportive of ourselves and our needs
- We welcome constructive criticism and feedback > we hold each other accountable
- We uplift each other > thru all times

Welcome our Guest Presenters



Introduction to Mentors



Group Mentorship and 1:1s

Mentors will guide assigned fellow groups through different legal scenarios and provide feedback and guidance

All fellows will conduct 1:1 meeting with their assigned mentor by the mid-year retreat in February

- Initiate the 1:1, prep for the discussion, ask questions, and listen!
- Mentorship is an opportunity for you to expand your legal provider network and build community

Some Questions to Ask a Mentor

What legal services do you provide as an accredited representative?

What communities do you lean into for support? How do you take care of yourself?

What resources have you found to be helpful in providing legal services?

Which values guide your work?

What is the most important leadership lesson you've learned from this work?

Is there a specific legal case or client that you remember the most?

Mentor Groups

Group 1: Ariel Prado

Ally, Liceth, Emileni, Maria Dolores, Jimena, Jacqueline

Group 2: Ian Philabaum

Alina, Debbie, Edwin, Cristina, Leo, Marlene, Maria Jaramillo

History of Immigration Policy in the U.S.



U.S. Citizenship Post Independence

Establishing Citizenship

You can legally be in a country, but that does not necessarily mean you have the same rights as those with "citizenship"

Naturalization Act of 1790

- First Citizenship Policy
- The U.S. government defined eligibility for citizenship through naturalization for "free white persons"
 - In practice, this meant women, indentured servants, people of color, etc... were not given the right to citizenship and participate fully in society

Post-Independence Era (1783 and on)

Indian Removal Act of 1830

This Act resulted in the dispossession of indigenous people from their lands, codified into law. This forced a mass migration of indigenous people and redefining "borders" along the West Frontier

Mid 19th Century US Immigration

The first period of mass migrations to the U.S. Post Independence. The demographics most represented in this migration are English, German, and Irish immigrants. However, the Irish community bore the brunt of anti-Immigrant sentiment.

Greaser Act of 1855

After the Mexican-American war ended, Mexico had to give up most of its territory, meaning the Mexicans still living in this land were now under US jurisdiction and bound by their laws. The Greaser Act allowed militias to intimidate Mexicans, let White Americans disposes them of their property, and even permitted lynchings without punishment.

U.S. Citizenship Pre and Post Civil War

Dred Scott v Sanford Case in 1857

- ruled that Dred Scott, formerly enslaved, who had resided in a free state and territory was not entitled to his freedom
- Denied citizenship rights for Black people
- Overturned by the 14th Amendment in 1868 which established birthright citizenship and established in law the right to equal civil and legal rights to Black citizens

Immigration in the late 19th Century

- Ellis Island was an immigration hub for new arrivals where there were no requirements for *visas*.
 - Main demographics immigrating to the U.S. were from Italy, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Poland, and much more!
- The US often encouraged immigration to help the labor needed to expand westward. Which led to Chinese Immigrants to work in the U.S. building the Transcontinental Railroad in 1850s
 - Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, the first ever federal legislation to place broad restrictions on immigration

20th Century Immigration Laws: The Immigration Act of 1924

A national origins quota system determined the ethno-racial composition of the US, annual per-country caps at 2% of US population born in each country

However, it was based on the 1890 census instead of the 1920 census which encompassed a more ethnically diverse population

- **Who was excluded?** African countries, Asian Countries, and Latin American countries (exception of Mexico)
- ~80% of visas went to European nations
- Quotas favored Northern and Western European immigrants, except for Catholic and Jewish immigrants

20th Century Immigration Laws

1882 Chinese Exclusion Act Repealed by Congress in 1943

- Repeal of this discriminatory law was made to appease World War II allyship between the US and China
- Chinese immigrants were now subject to the quotas created in the 1924 immigration act

1942 Executive Order 9066 Japanese American Incarceration

- Immediately following the bombing of the U.S. Navy Base at Pearl Harbor
- U.S. officials forced Japanese Americans to move to concentration camps.
- About 2/3s of over 110,000 Japanese Americans incarcerated were U.S. citizens.

20th Century Immigration Laws: IRCA

Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) 1986

Amnesty + Enforcement

- Provided amnesty to undocumented people who have resided in the US since 1982 (or before) OR completed 90 days of agricultural work between 1985-1986.
 - o Gave legal status to ~3 million people
- Contained enforcement provisions to prevent illegal crossing at the border by increasing border patrol officers
- Also contained provisions that prohibited the hiring and harboring of undocumented people

20th Century Immigration Laws

- **1990 Immigration Act:** Established an annual limit for certain categories of immigrants. It was aimed at helping US businesses attract skilled foreign workers; thus, it expanded the business class categories to favor persons who can make educational, professional, or financial contributions.
- **1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Migrant Responsibility Act (IIRAIRA):** Added to border controls by mandating the hiring of more Border Patrol and INS agents
 - o Also criminalized immigrants and centered imprisonment and punishment as core components of the nation's immigration system
- **2003: Department of Homeland Security** is created in response to 9/11
 - o Creation of **US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** : The US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) became part of DHS

Modern Policies/Executive Orders that have Impacted Immigrants

While we have not seen any significant federal immigration reform in many years, the Immigrant Justice movement has achieved other meaningful victories for immigrants, such as:

1. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
2. OR Drivers Licenses for Immigrants
3. OR Sanctuary Promise Act
4. Universal Representation
5. Deferred Action for Labor Enforcement (DALE)
6. TPS Designation, redesignation, and extensions

Your Immigration Story

(Journal Prompt)



In your workbooks...

Take 10 minutes and reflect on these questions:

1. Why/how did you and/or your family become immigrants?
2. What immigration policies have impacted you and/or your family?
3. What policy changes could improve the state of you/your family's immigration status?

Inserting yourself in the timeline (Activity)

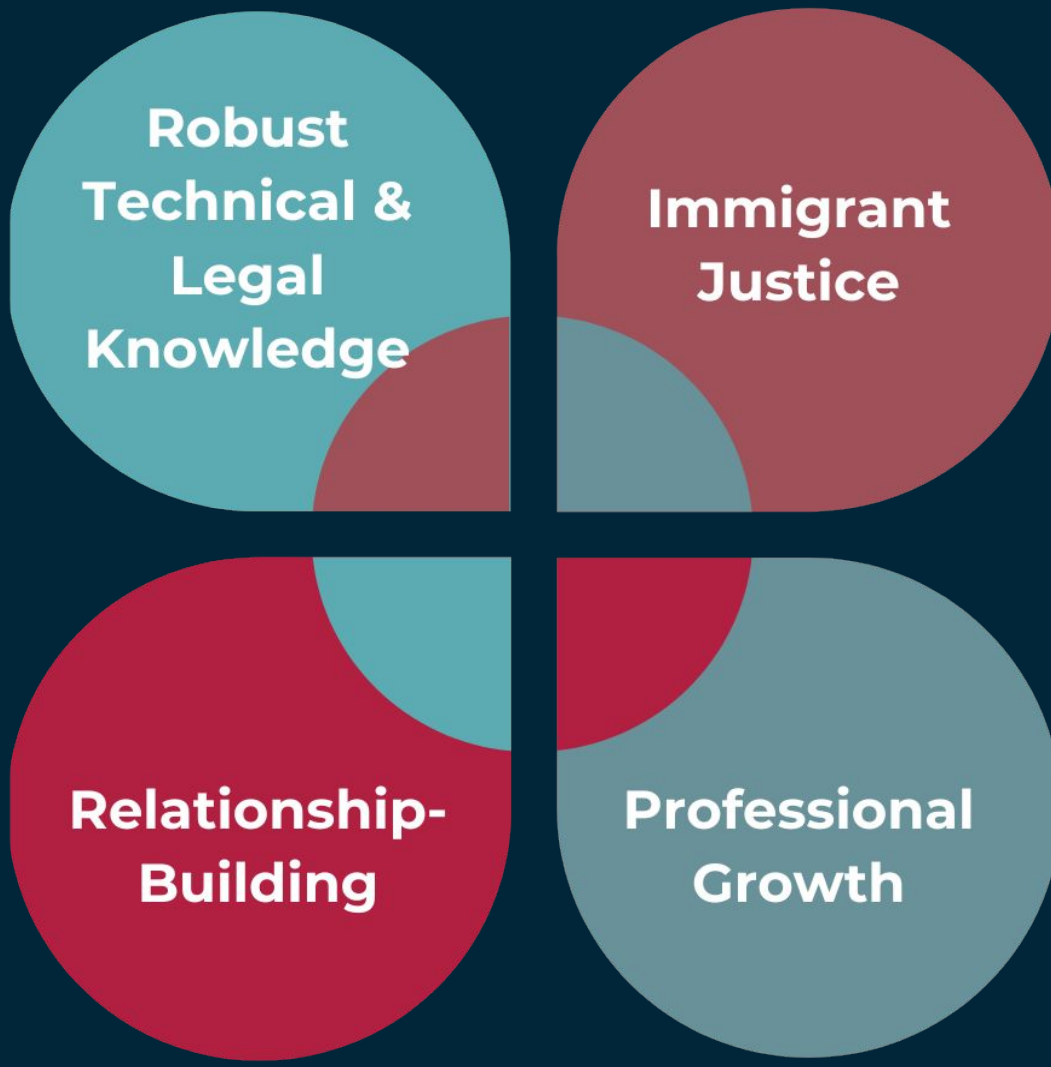


Inserting Yourself in the Immigration Timeline (Activity)

On a sticky note, write down important moments in the timeline from 1950s – now.

You can include:

- When you/your family arrived to the U.S.
- Policies / elections that impacted you
- Policies/elections that impacted your organization
- Changes at your organization that were significant to you/your clients



**Robust
Technical &
Legal
Knowledge**

**Immigrant
Justice**

**Relationship-
Building**

**Professional
Growth**



Pending Items

- Submit Goals: Alina, Debbie, Liceth, Edwin, Jacqueline, and Marlene



Announcements

- No monthly training in December – next training will be virtual and will be on January 10th, 2025
- 1:1s with mentors must be completed by Mid-Year Retreat in February
- Update your tracker sheets

Please submit your feedback!

