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On June 15, the <i>Plyer v. Doe</i> Supreme Court ruling establishes that it is unconstitutional for local districts to deny public K-12 education to undocumented children.	Desis Rising Up and Moving (DRUM), an organization that builds the power of South Asian low wage immigrants workers, youth, and families to win economic and educational justice, and civil and immigrant rights, is founded in New York City.	On September 11, a series of airplane hijackings led against the U.S. by the extremist group al-Qaeda, take place in New York City and Washington D.C., leading to the U.S. "War on Terror." An escalation of violence and discrimination against Muslim communities follows.	On November 25, The Homeland Security Act (HSA), a U.S. legislation created to prioritize national security and prevent terrorist attacks within the U.S., is signed into law by President George W. Bush.	Black Alliance for Just Immigration (BAJI), an organization that bridges the gap between African Americans and Black immigrants and addresses racial, social, and economic issues, is founded in the San Francisco / Oakland Bay Area.	Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC), an organization now known as Immigrants Rising, started by educators who wanted to provide the resources needed for undocumented people to accomplish their educational goals, is founded in San Francisco.	New York State Youth Leadership Council (NYSYLC), an organization formed by undocumented immigrant students seeking to support each other and fight for the DREAM Act, is founded.	NYSYLC, Student Immigrant Movement (SIM), Indiana Latino Youth Collective (LYC), Immigrant Youth Justice League (IYJL), Virginia DreamActivist, and others, form United We Dream Network (UWDN).	With just 40 participants, UWDN holds its first convening in Minnesota. Today, UWDN is the largest immigrant youth-led organization in the U.S.	In March, queer immigrant youth from IYJL hold the first National Coming Out the Shadows day/week for undocumented immigrants in Chicago, a direct action to pressure Senator Durbin and President Barack Obama to pass the DREAM Act and to challenge the president's deportation policies.	On December 17, the DREAM Act passes in the U.S. House of Representatives, but falls short by five, of the sixty required votes in the Senate, due to a Republican-led filibuster.	NYSYLC, SIM, LYC, IYJL, Virginia DreamActivist, and others leave the UWDN and found the National Immigrant Youth Alliance (NIYA).	On November 10, Isaac Barrera and Jonathan Perez, two undocumented California activists, walk into a Border Patrol office in Alabama and declare they are undocumented, testing Obama's "low priority" deportation policy and calling attention to the need for immigration reform.	Undocumented youth use various tactics to put pressure on President Obama as he gears up for re-election. UWDN uses the "seat at the table" tactic, while others hold acts of civil disobedience at Obama's campaign offices throughout the country.	On June 15, the Obama administration announces DACA, a prograi that provides a specific group of people who came to the U.S. as children relief from deportation and a work permit. DACA has benefitted around 800,000 people.	Artist Julio Salgado with Undocumented Queer Youth Collective and Queer Undocumented Immigrant Project (QUIP), create <i>I am Undocuqueer</i> , a series of posters that address the intersections of being undocumented and queer.	Familia: Trans Queer Liberation Movement (TQLM), an organization that works to achieve the liberative liberation of trans, queer, and gender nonconforming Latinos through building community, organizing, advocacy, and education, is founded.	On December 3, Attorney General of Texas Greg Abbott, and twenty-five others, sue to block DAPA/DACA+ in the Southern District Federal Court.	On November 9, The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals rules in favor of DAPA, preventing President Obama from launching the program.	On June 23, the Supreme Court announces the deadlock 4-4 decision on DAPA, preventing President Obama from launching the program.	Trans Queer Pueblo, an organization that advocates for the liberation of trans and queer migrants and focuses on economic justice, community defense, health justice, and family acceptance, is founded in Phoenix.	The Black LGBTQIA+ Migrant Project (BLMP), a project that centers and protects Black LGBTQIA+ migrants by providing community events, legal aid, access to resources, and research on their experiences, starts.	On September 5, U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions delivers a speech to announce the Trump administration's termination of DACA and plan to phase out the program unless it is legalized by Congress.	On June 9, in <i>Regents v. DHS</i> , Judge William Ainsup from the Northern California U.S. Court District announces the partial return of DACA but does not accept new applicants.	The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimates that 2.5 million DREAMers could be put on a pathway to citizenship were they to be granted the legal protections introduced by the DREAM Act or DACA.	On June 18, Supreme Court of the U.S. sided with DACA recipients ruling that the way in which the Trump administration rescinded the DACA program in 2017 was unlawful. The decision is a huge victory for immigrant communities and their allies who mobilized to protect the DACA program.

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Young pianist Tereza Lee is the first inner-city student to play with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Lee applies to college despite being undocumented. Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL) takes interest in her case and creates a bill. After other undocumented students reach out to him, he rewrites the legislation. Lee, the inspiration for the Development, Relief, Education for Alien Minors Act (DREAM Act), becomes the original DREAMer.	On August 1, the DREAM Act is first introduced in the Senate by Senators Hatch (R-UT) and Durbin (D-IL). The Act aims at protecting high-achieving undocumented youth who came to the U.S. as children. The Act would allow applicants meet the criteria, to apply for temporary residency.	Wise Up!, a program for high school students, is created by the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA) to advocate for the passing of California Assembly Bill 540 (AB540), a bill that would allow undocumented students to pay in-state tuition at public colleges and universities.	The HSA leads to the restructuring of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agency to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), a cabinet department with three divisions: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).	On May 1, "A Day Without Immigrants," a march prompted by the Border Protection, Anti-Terrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (H.R.4437), a legislation that would criminalize undocumented people and further the militarization of U.S. borders, takes place in major U.S. cities.	On June 8, "Don't Just DREAM. Act!," a DREAM graduation ceremony to rally support for the DREAM Act, organized by several U.S. Korean American youth organizations, takes place on Capitol Hill.	DREAMACTivist.org, a platform formed by queer undocumented youth to support the DREAM Act, is launched. It would become the online hub for the national movement to pass the DREAM Act.	DREAM Act Portal, an online hub for undocumented immigrants to organize and track the progress of the DREAM Act bill, is launched.	College students Carlos Roa, Felipe Matos, Juan Rodriguez, and Gaby Pacheco walk "The Trail of Dreams" from Miami to Washington D.C. to demand a halt to deportations and the passage of the DREAM Act.	On May 17, in the first incident of civil disobedience led by undocumented students, Tania Unzueta, Mohammad Abdollahi, Yahaira Carillo, Lizbeth Mateo, and ally Raul Alcaraz, also known as the DREAM Act 5, stage a sit-in in Senator John McCain's (R-AZ) office in Tucson, demanding his support of the DREAM Act. Three of them also identify as queer.	Education not Deportation (END), a national campaign that focuses on preventing the deportations of young people to allow them to continue to pursue their higher education, is founded.	On June 17, USCIS director John Morton urges the agency to use prosecutorial discretion in the cases of undocumented immigrants without a criminal record, who arrived as children, and have links to the military.	On November 25, Joaquin Luna, an undocumented 18-year-old student from Texas, leaves letters behind explaining why he decided to take his own life. Luna had lost hope of becoming the first in his family to go to college. His death brings attention to the psychological toll that being undocumented can take on young people.	In May, UCLA Law Professor Hiroshi Motomura and others, send a letter to President Obama outlining the legal arguments for expanded administrative relief from deportation, becoming the blueprint for the president's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.	On August 15, applications for DACA begin.	On May 1, #Not1More, a campaign calling an end to deportations, is launched.	On November 20, President Obama announces the Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) program, which includes people who were excluded from DACA as well as the parents of U.S. citizens.	On February 16, U.S. District Judge Andrew Hanen grants an injunction preventing DAPA/DACA+ from being implemented.	In January, UndocuBlack Network (UBN) launches with The Undocumented and Black Convening in Miami. The national event gathers over 65 Black undocumented immigrants and includes, workshops, strategizing, caucuses, and healing.	On November 8, Donald Trump is elected president of the U.S.	HIV organizations release harsh rebukes in response to President Trump's announcement that he would end DACA and express alarm that the decision could impair access to health care, HIV prevention, and HIV testing.	On June 29, ten attorney generals send a letter to U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions threatening to amend the DAPA/DACA+ lawsuit to include DACA, if the program does not end by September 5, 2017.	On November 9, Batalla Vidal v. McAleenan becomes the first lawsuit to be filed against the termination of DACA.	On June 28, The Supreme Court of the U.S. announces that they will hear the oral arguments for Batalla Vidal v. McAleenan and other legal challenges against the termination of DACA on November 12.	On June 4, the American Dream Act and Promise Act of 2019 (H.R.6), a bill introduced by Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA) offering a pathway to citizenship for DREAMers, DACA recipients, Temporary Protected Status (TPS) holders, and beneficiaries of Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), passes in the House of Representatives. It is read in the Senate on June 10 for the second time and placed on its Legislative Calendar.