



AISHA WAHAB

ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER

— CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR • 10TH DISTRICT —

LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES & WORKSHOP

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

ACLU Asian Law Alliance

Catholic
Charities

Centro Legal de la Raza SIREN

IMMIGRATION TOWNHALL

Saturday, January 25th
10:00 am - 1:00 pm





AISHA WAHAB
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER
— CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR • 10TH DISTRICT —

Contact Us

Senator.Wahab@senate.ca.gov
(510) 794-3900

Social Media

Facebook | Instagram | X
@SenAishaWahab



National Updates & Know Your Rights

Luis Ojeda, he/him, ACLU of Northern California

ACLU

National Updates

Trump Administration

- Shut Down CPB One App
- Suspension of refugee program / Attacking Asylum
- Border wall
- Expanded mandatory detention
- Citizenship
- Declaration of National Emergency
- Targeting Sanctuary Jurisdictions
- Sensitive Locations
- Read more:
 - <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/after-day-one-high-level-analysis-trumps-first-executive-actions>
 - <https://www.nilc.org/articles/analysis-of-trump-day-1-executive-orders-unconstitutional-illegal-and-cruel/>

Know Your Rights

Your Rights / *Tus Derechos*

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police, immigration agents, or other officials.
- If you wish to exercise that right, **say so out loud.**
- If an immigration agent asks if they can search you, you have

- Tiene derecho a permanecer en silencio y no tiene que hablar sobre su estatus migratorio o de ciudadanía con la policía, agentes de inmigración u otros funcionarios.
- Si desea ejercer ese derecho, dígalo en voz alta.
- Si un agente de inmigración le pregunta si puede registrarlo, tiene derecho a decir que no.

Your Rights / *Tus Derechos*

- If you're over 18, carry your immigration papers with you at all times.
 - If you are not a U.S. citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you.
 - If you don't have them, tell the officer that you want to remain silent, or that you want to consult a lawyer before answering any questions.
- Si tiene más de 18 años, lleve consigo sus documentos de inmigración en todo momento.
 - Si no es ciudadano estadounidense y un agente de inmigración le solicita sus documentos de inmigración, debe mostrarlos si los tiene consigo.
 - Si no los tiene, dígame al oficial que desea permanecer en silencio o que desea consultar con un abogado antes de responder cualquier pregunta.

Your Rights / *Tus Derechos*

- You have the right to remain silent
- You do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings, but police may pat down your clothing if they suspect a weapon.
- If you are arrested by police, you have the right to a government-appointed lawyer.
- If you are detained by ICE, you have the right to consult with a lawyer but the government is not required to provide one.

- Tiene derecho a permanecer en silencio
- No tiene que dar su consentimiento para que lo registren a usted o a sus pertenencias, pero la policía puede palpar su ropa si sospecha que hay un arma.
- Si la policía lo arresta, tiene derecho a un abogado designado por el gobierno.
- Si lo detiene el ICE, tiene derecho a consultar con un abogado, pero el gobierno no está obligado a proporcionarle uno.

Your Rights at Home / *Tus Derechos en casa*

- Ask if they are immigration agents and what they are there for.
 - Ask the agent or officer to show you a badge or identification through the window or peephole.
 - Ask if they have a warrant signed by a judge. If they say they do, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can inspect it.
 - Do not open your door unless ICE shows you a judicial search or arrest warrant naming a person in your residence and/or areas to be searched at your address. If they don't produce a warrant, keep the door closed. State: "I do not consent to your entry."
- Pregúnteles si son agentes de inmigración y para qué están allí.
 - Pídale al agente o al oficial que le muestre una placa o identificación a través de la ventana o la mirilla.
 - Pregúnteles si tienen una orden judicial firmada por un juez. Si le dicen que sí, pídales que la deslicen por debajo de la puerta o la sostengan frente a una ventana para que pueda inspeccionarla.
 - No abra la puerta a menos que el ICE le muestre una orden judicial de registro o arresto que nombre a una persona en su residencia y/o áreas que se deben registrar en su dirección. Si no le muestran una orden judicial, mantenga la puerta cerrada. Diga: "No doy mi consentimiento para su entrada".

Your Rights at Home / *Tus Derechos en casa*

- If agents force their way in, do not resist. If you wish to exercise your rights, state: “I do not consent to your entry or to your search of these premises. I am exercising my right to remain silent. I wish to speak with a lawyer as soon as possible.”
 - Don't lie or produce any false documents. Don't sign anything without speaking with a lawyer first.
- Si los agentes entran a la fuerza, no se resista. Si desea ejercer sus derechos, diga: “No doy mi consentimiento para que entren o registren este lugar. Estoy ejerciendo mi derecho a permanecer en silencio. Deseo hablar con un abogado lo antes posible”.
 - No mienta ni presente documentos falsos. No firme nada sin hablar primero con un abogado.

If You Are Detained / *Si estás detenido*

- If you are detained, you have the right to consult with a lawyer, but the government is not required to provide one for you.
 - If you are arrested, do not discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer. You do not have to answer questions about where you were born, whether you are a U.S. citizen, or how you entered the country.
 - You have the right to contact your consulate or have an officer inform the consulate of your detention.
- Si lo detienen, tiene derecho a consultar con un abogado, pero el gobierno no está obligado a proporcionarle uno.
 - Si lo arrestan, no hable de su estatus migratorio con nadie más que con su abogado. No tiene que responder preguntas sobre dónde nació, si es ciudadano estadounidense o cómo ingresó al país.
 - Tiene derecho a comunicarse con su consulado o a que un funcionario le informe al consulado sobre su detención.

If You Are Detained / *Si estás detenido*

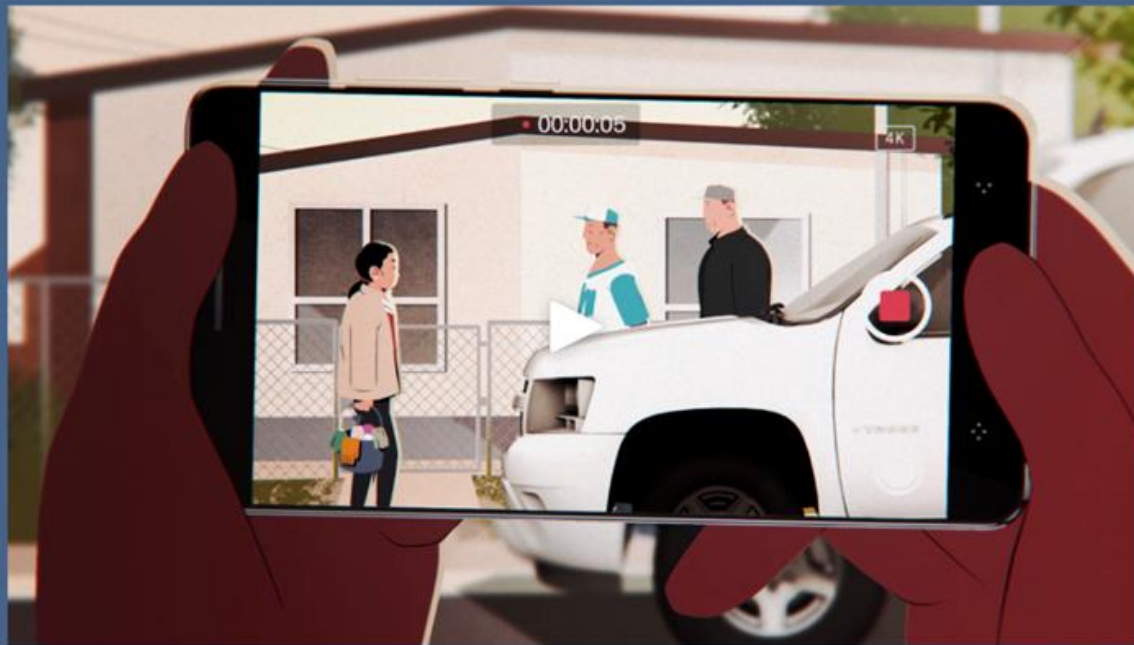
- Remember your immigration number ("A" number) and give it to your family. It will help family members locate you.
 - Keep a copy of your immigration documents with someone you trust.
 - **If you are a non-citizen:**
 - a. While you are in jail, an immigration agent may visit you. Do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer.
 - b. Ask your lawyer about the effect of a criminal conviction or plea on your immigration status. Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer.
- Recuerde su número de inmigración (número "A") y entrégueselo a su familia. Esto ayudará a que sus familiares puedan localizarlo.
 - Guarde una copia de sus documentos de inmigración con alguien de confianza.
 - Si no es ciudadano:
 - Mientras esté en la cárcel, un agente de inmigración puede visitarlo. No responda preguntas ni firme nada antes de hablar con un abogado.
 - Pregúntele a su abogado sobre el efecto que una condena penal o una declaración de culpabilidad tienen sobre su estatus migratorio. No hable de su estatus migratorio con nadie más que con su abogado.

ICE Detainee Locator / *Localizador de detenidos de ICE*

- To find someone who has been detained, access ICE's online detainee locator at <https://locator.ice.gov> or call the Northern California field office at (415) 844-5512.
- Para encontrar a alguien que ha sido detenido, acceda al localizador de detenidos en línea de ICE en <https://locator.ice.gov> o llame a la oficina de campo del norte de California al (415) 844-5512.

WE HAVE RIGHTS

An empowerment campaign to prepare for and safely defend our rights during encounters with Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE).



When Documenting ICE Arrests



When ICE Is Outside Our Doors

<https://www.wehaverights.us/>

More Resources

- <https://www.aclunc.org/our-work/know-your-rights>
- <https://www.aclu.org/know-your-rights>
- <https://www.ilrc.org/red-cards-tarjetas-rojas>
- <https://www.aclunc.org/our-work/get-help>
- ACLU NorCal Hotline hours: Monday - Friday from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. English & Español: (415) 621-2488



Closing Thoughts

- Rapid Response Networks
- We must protect each other
- Stand up for all immigrants
- Explore opportunities at the state and local level

Q&A

ACLU

WE THE PEOPLE



CENTRO LEGAL DE LA RAZA

Lourdes Martinez
Immigrant Rights Program Co-Directing Attorney
lmartinez@centrolegal.org



Founded in 1969, Centro Legal de la Raza is a legal services agency located in Oakland, California that works to protect and advance the rights of low-income communities, primarily in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, through legal representation, education, and advocacy.

Our legal services programs provide services in three legal areas: Immigrant Rights, Tenants Rights and Worker Rights. Centro also hosts the Youth Law Academy.



What to Know as We Face Threats of Mass Deportation and Anti-Immigrant Policies and Practices from the Trump Administration

*Information for newly arrived families and individuals,
as well as persons with DACA protection*



Understanding the U.S. Immigration System



Immigration Law & Policy = Federal Government

Immigration status is granted by federal law,

passed by the U.S. Congress
(legislative branch of federal gov)



Understanding the Immigration System

The U.S. President (executive branch) cannot pass immigration laws; and executive orders issued by POTUS cannot grant immigration status

But the **US President is the boss** of the agencies that administer the benefits granted by immigration law; and that are in charge of deporting those to whom the law does not grant status or protection



"Immigration System" / "Sistema de Inmigración"



Departamento de Justicia



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Control de Inmigración y Aduanas
"La Migra"



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Servicio de Inmigración y Ciudadanía
"Agencia de Inmigración"



Oficina de
Aduana y
Protección
Fronteriza



Cortes de Inmigración



Patrulla Fronteriza



Federal “Immigration System” presence in the Bay Area

Presencia del “sistema de inmigración” federal en el Área de la Bahía



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Control de Inmigración y Aduanas
“La Migra”



**Homeland
Security**



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Servicio de Inmigración y Ciudadanía
“Agencia de Inmigración”



Departamento de Justicia



Cortes de Inmigración



Federal "Immigration System" presence in the Bay Area

Presencia del "sistema de inmigración" federal en el Área de la Bahía



Control de Inmigración y Aduanas
"La Migra"



630 Sansome St
San Francisco



Servicio de Inmigración y Ciudadanía
"Agencia de Inmigración"



Interviews with USCIS

- In connection with an affirmative application for an immigration benefit, such as a green card application or naturalization

ISAP Check-ins with ICE

- "Intensive Supervision" : ICE's monitoring program
- Not a venue for making a claim to relief
- In person, by phone or by app.



Cortes de Inmigración



San Francisco

Concord

Court Hearings

- Where removal proceedings happen
- Individuals present their defense against removal
- Courts can order a person removed in absentia



Law Enforcement



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



Control de Inmigración y Aduanas
"La Migra"





Law Enforcement



CA Law Enforcement Agencies

Such as the Alameda County Sheriff's Office or municipal police departments, such as the Oakland Police Department

Enforce California law as well as local policies

They DO NOT enforce immigration law



What is Meant by “Sanctuary” and How Does it Protect Us?



The CA Values Act is CA's Sanctuary Law

*Signed into law on October 5, 2017 and
went into effect January 1, 2018.*

- ★ California cannot prevent federal immigration agents, such as ICE or CBP, from entering California and its communities, BUT
- With some exceptions, no state and local resources are used to assist federal immigration enforcement, prohibiting cooperation with ICE by CA law enforcement agencies
- “Sanctuary” in schools, hospitals, and CA courthouses : these places cannot grant ICE access without a



What is Meant by “Sanctuary” and How Does it Protect Us?



The CA Values Act
is CA's Sanctuary Law

CA Law Enforcement CANNOT

- Ask about your immigration status.
- Arrest you only for having a deportation order or for most other immigration violations.
- Share your personal information, like your home address, with ICE or CBP, unless it's publicly available.
- Limits on other collaboration with ICE or CBP



Evaluating what danger ICE & anti-immigrant
policies pose to our communities

Fear vs. Danger

Evaluating what danger ICE & anti-immigrant policies pose to our communities

Who may be at higher risk if ICE is spotted in our communities. . .

- Individuals in criminal custody
 - CA Values Act: prohibits cooperation with ICE by CA law enforcement agencies
- Individuals who have received a final order of removal from an immigration court
- Individuals who do not assert their rights: 
 -  → E.g., right to remain silent and not provide information to ICE (*where are you from? Are you a U.S. citizen? Do you have documents?*)

Example . . .

- *I'm not in criminal custody, and*
- *I don't have an order of removal; I've never been in removal proceedings*
- *I'm simply undocumented: I have never come under the radar of immigration authorities or my visa expired a long time ago*

Who may be at higher risk if ICE

- ~~Individuals in criminal custody~~
→ CA Values Act: prohibits cooperation with ICE by CA law enforcement agencies
- ~~Individuals who have received a final order of removal from an immigration court~~
- Individuals who do not assert their rights: ★
★ → E.g., right to remain silent and not provide information to ICE (*where are you from? Are you a U.S. citizen? Do you have documents?*)

Evaluating what danger ICE & anti-immigrant policies pose to our communities

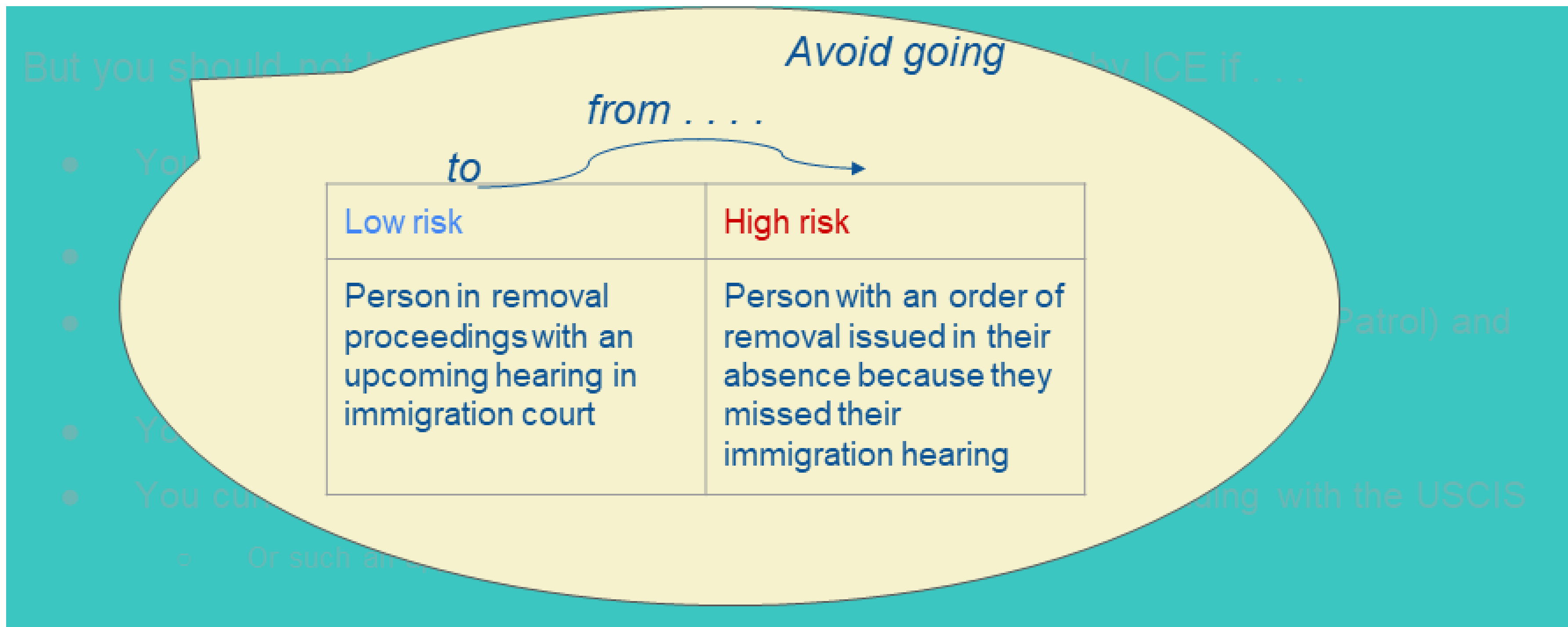
You should not be in imminent danger of being detained by ICE if . . .

- You are currently in removal proceedings and have not missed any of your court hearings
- You have an upcoming hearing in immigration court
- You came into contact with authorities at the border (Customs & Border Patrol) and released inside the U.S. to pursue an asylum claim in court
- You currently have an application for an immigration benefit pending with the USCIS (or such an application on your behalf has been approved)
- You are now a US citizen or have valid immigration status (asylum, green card or visa)
- You are currently on valid DACA, TPS or other protected status

Are you at high risk of detention/deportation?

*BE SURE you understand your current situation, you have your identity/immigration/nationality documents and that you are aware of the steps you must take ahead to continue with your legal case or to remain in valid status or change to a more secure status: **obtain a consult with an immigration attorney***

Evaluating what danger ICE & anti-immigrant policies pose to our communities





Know Your Rights!
Understand Your
Status



↓ Fear & Danger ↓

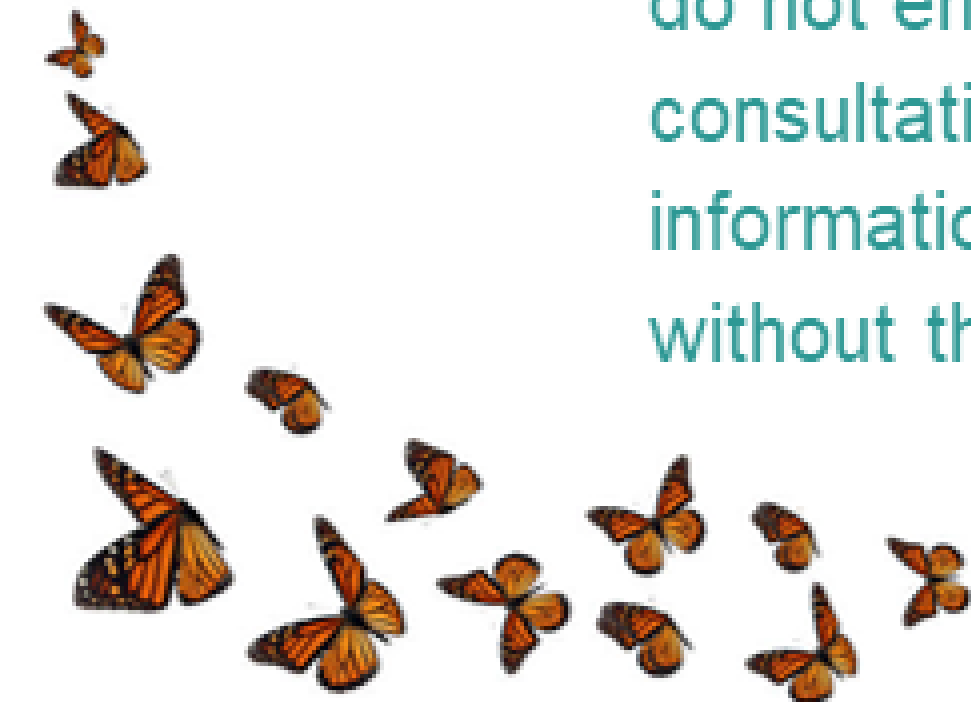
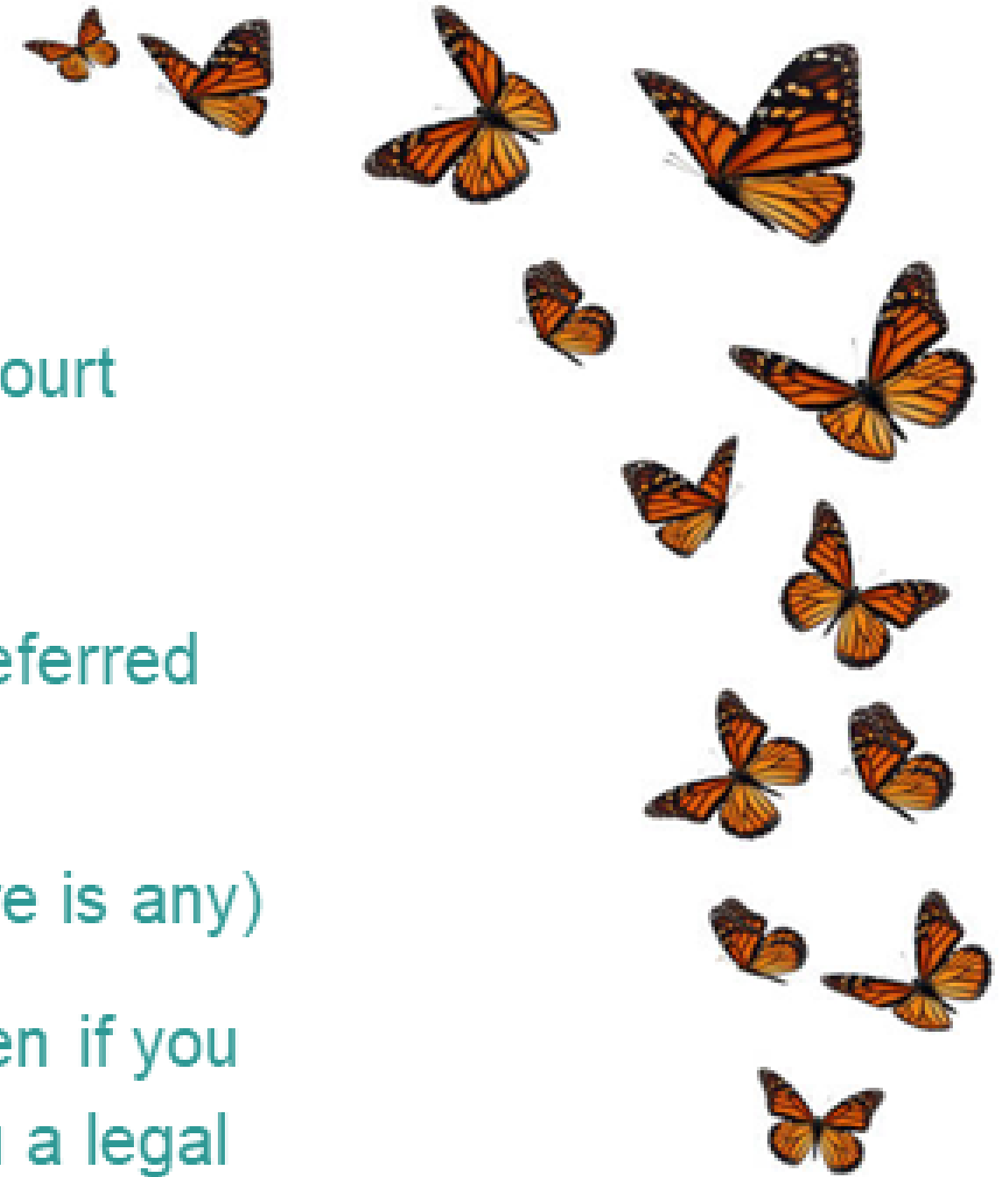


Recent arrivals in removal proceedings



You have the following rights:

- To defend yourself against deportation in immigration court
- To claim any remedies to which you might be eligible
- To use a court interpreter to interpret for you in your preferred language
- To have legal representation (you cover the cost, if there is any)
- To have confidential attorney-client communication, even if you do not end-up hiring the attorney who initially offers you a legal consultation. No attorney should ever share with anyone information shared by an individual during a legal consultation, without that person's consent



-

Allen's Change of Address/Phone Number Form

Court Documents: Notice to Appear

- Lists the date and place of entry, country of origin
 - Provides a person's "A Number" - used to identify an individual in the immigration system
 - Refers an individual to their first court hearing, providing the date and place (court)
- ★ Bring this document with you to any consult with an immigration attorney

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act

Notice to Appear

File No. _____

Currently residing at: _____
(Name, street, city, state and ZIP code)

In the Matter of:
Respondent: _____

☐ 1. You are an arriving alien.
☐ 2. You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
☐ 3. You have been admitted to the United States, but are deportable for the reasons stated below.

The Service alleges that you:

On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provisions of law:

☐ This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.

Section 205(a)(2) order was vacated pursuant to: ☐ 8 CFR 204.10(a)(2) ☐ 8 CFR 214.10(a)(2)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

on _____ at _____ to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the charges set forth above.

(Date) (City and State)

Signature and Title of Issuing Officer: _____
(Date) (City and State)

Form I-862 (Rev. 1-10-04)

Call the Immigration Court System
to learn about your next hearing place/date



1-800-898-7180

Or Check Your Case Status On-line:
<https://acis.eoir.justice.gov/Es/>

Español ↻

Ingrese su número de registro de Extranjero

Número de registro de extranjero

**Obligatorio*

? *Que es un número de inmigrante extranjero?*

ENVIAR

① La información sobre el caso que aparece en este sistema automatizado, se provee a penas para su conveniencia. Los documentos que se le emitan a usted o a su representante por el tribunal de inmigración o el tribunal de apelaciones, son los únicos de carácter oficial relacionado a su caso.

1/20/22, 12:00 PM

Información automatizada de casos

Un sitio oficial del Gobierno de Estados Unidos
Así es como lo sabe

 EOIR Automated Case Information

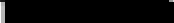
Court Closures Today January 20, 2022

Please check <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/operational-status> for up to date closures.

Inicio 



Información automatizada de casos

Nombre:  Número de registro de extranjero: 

 Información acerca de la próxima audiencia

Su próxima AUDIENCIA PRELIMINAR es el 26 de agosto de 2022 a las(0) 8:30 AM

JUEZ
Gambill, Scott D.

DIRECCIÓN DEL TRIBUNAL
100 MONTGOMERY ST., SUITE 800
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104

 Información sobre Pedimentos y Fallos



Este caso está pendiente.

 Información sobre la apelación del caso



Este caso está pendiente.

Court Documents: Notice of an ICE Check-in

- Provides English instructions regarding how to schedule a person for their first check-in with ICE
- ★ We recommend you seek counsel from an immigration attorney if you have received such a notice or otherwise regularly check-in with ICE

ICE Form G-56

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Name: **DAVIDA ROSA LINDO HERRANO**
Home Address: **22140 20th Avenue SW, Suite 33, Buxton, CA 95822**

Subject ID: **283846672**
File Number: **A221 014 463**
Date: **05/13/2024**
DOB: **12/28/1994**

Please present this notice to your local ICE office upon request.

OFFICE LOCATION	Find ICE reporting locations by visiting our website at www.ice.dhs.gov/icecheckin or by scanning the below provided QR Code. If you need additional assistance with finding an ICE office location, please contact us at 1-888-361-4224.
DEADLINE	Within 60 days of your release, you must schedule a date to report to your local ICE office using the ICE Appointment Scheduler. Instructions for accessing the Scheduler are listed below.
REQUEST REASON FOR APPOINTMENT	ICE Detention Office for continued processing and consideration for enrollment in AFD.
BRING WITH YOU	You have been released into the United States at the discretion of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and are now subject to certain reporting requirements. Once you schedule a report date with ICE, you will then be required to report in person, as indicated through the scheduler. Once you report to ICE, ICE will evaluate and advise you of future reporting requirements.

One Year Appear Application Deadline: If you believe you may be eligible for asylum, you must file the Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for withholding of Removal, One Year I-589, Instructions, and information on where to file the Form can be found at www.ice.dhs.gov. Failure to file the Form I-589 within one year of arrival may bar you from eligibility to apply for asylum pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAILURE TO CONTACT THE LOCAL ICE OFFICE AS INSTRUCTED MAY RESULT IN YOUR ARREST AND/OR A LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO ANY POSSIBLE RELIEF. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

Re-Enter the ICE Check-In Page

To find information about ICE office locations, scheduling appointments to appear at an ICE office, check your date with ICE and registering a change of address, visit www.ice.dhs.gov/icecheckin

To schedule an appointment (if needed), visit www.ice.dhs.gov/icecheckin and select "Schedule an Appointment"

Address changes must be made within 1 business day of moving. To change your address, visit www.ice.dhs.gov/icecheckin and follow instructions to "Update Address"

Bring all your immigration documents to your appointment: I-94, I-862, or I-867 if you have them.

Bring a form of identification to your appointment: Driver's license, passport, or birth certificate if you have them.

ICE Form G-56 (02/20)

Page 1 of 1

Court Documents:

Notice of Hearing in Immigration Proceedings

- Describes the type of hearing, such as an Individual Hearing
 - Lists the date, time and location of the hearing
 - This hearing notice will be sent to your home address, so make sure to notify the court of any change of address
- ★ Make sure to regularly check the EOIR number so you have the most up-to-date information

CAUTION: the information on this document could change

NOTICE OF HEARING IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS
IMMIGRATION COURT
100 MONTGOMERY ST., SUITE 800
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104

TO: [REDACTED]
FROM: [REDACTED]
DATE: Aug 21, 2016

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above captioned case has been scheduled for a hearing before the Immigration Court at 100 MONTGOMERY ST., 8TH FLOOR, COURTROOM 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104, on August 23, 2016 at 9:30 AM.

You may be represented at these proceedings, at no expense to the government, by an attorney or other individual who is authorized and qualified to represent persons before an Immigration Court. Your hearing date has not been scheduled earlier than 10 days from the date of service of the Notice to Appear. If you wish to be represented, your attorney or representative must appear with you at the hearing. Failure to appear at the hearing may result in one or more of the following actions: (1) You may be taken into custody by the Department of Homeland Security and held for further action. OR (2) You may be removed from the United States. OR (3) You may be deported. OR (4) You may be barred from reentry for a period of time. OR (5) You may be fined. OR (6) You may be imprisoned. OR (7) You may be subject to other penalties. OR (8) You may be subject to other consequences. OR (9) You may be subject to other actions. OR (10) You may be subject to other consequences.

THE ATTACHED FORM EOIR-33 WITH YOUR ADDRESS AND/OR TELEPHONE NUMBER, YOU MUST RETURN TO THE IMMIGRATION COURT WITHIN 5 DAYS OF THE CHANGE TO YOUR ADDRESS AND/OR TELEPHONE NUMBER. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO RETURN THE FORM, YOU MUST CLEARLY MARK THE ENVELOPE "CHANGE ADDRESS" AND THESE PROCEEDINGS CAN GO FORWARD IN YOUR ABSENCE. IF YOU HAVE PROVIDED, AND WILL BE CONSIDERED, YOUR ADDRESS AND/OR TELEPHONE NUMBER, YOU MUST RETURN THE FORM TO THE IMMIGRATION COURT WITHIN 5 DAYS OF THE CHANGE TO YOUR ADDRESS AND/OR TELEPHONE NUMBER. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO RETURN THE FORM, YOU MUST CLEARLY MARK THE ENVELOPE "CHANGE ADDRESS" AND THESE PROCEEDINGS CAN GO FORWARD IN YOUR ABSENCE.

THIS DOCUMENT WAS SERVICED BY: MAIL (M)
BY: COURT STAFF
DATE: 8/11/16

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
PERSONAL SERVICE BY: [REDACTED]
BY: COURT STAFF

Master Calendar Hearing (MCH)

- Means general hearing
- Alongside many other respondents
- You can ask for an interpreter
- Ask for more time to find an attorney to represent you; share the efforts you have made to find legal counsel

Individual Calendar Hearing (ICH)

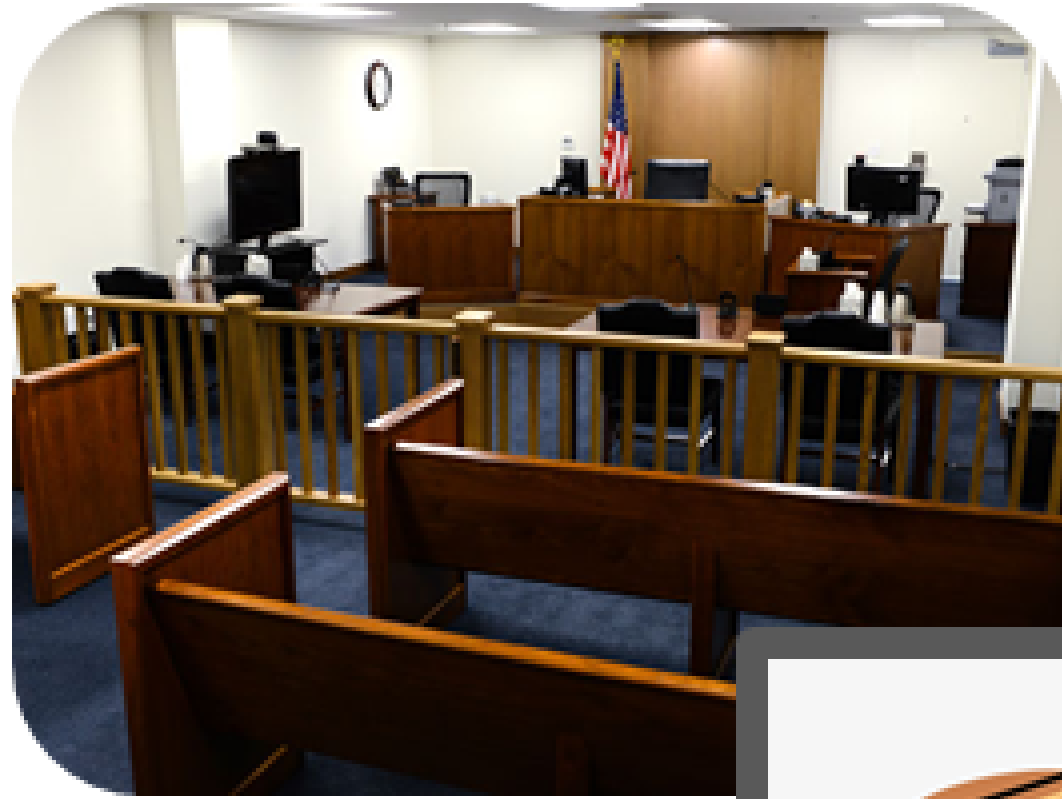
- This is a hearing for a person/respondent to present their case: the evidence for their claim to immigration relief
 - *Last chance*
- Should be prepared to tell their story and present evidence
- The most important hearing for which to obtain legal representation

NEVER MISS A COURT DATE!

Appearing in Immigration Court



Appearing in Immigration Court



- A “respondent” is the person who appears before an immigration judge (IJ)
 - Immigration judges do not make a decision on the first hearing, but will grant more time to seek an attorney and to present a case
 - This process has taken many months and even years in the past, and we do not know what changes might come
- ★ **NEVER MISS A HEARING:** Immigration judges can issue an order of removal in absentia, if a respondent fails to appear for their hearing

Applying for Asylum

for those who fear returning to their home country



Individuals should try to submit their application

- During their first year after arriving in the U.S.
- Before their 18th birthday, if possible
- Before their visa expires, if applicable

<https://tinyurl.com/4ypp5mfh>

ACILEP

Alameda County's Rapid Response Network

www.ACILEP.org

Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership

- **HOTLINE:** will connect those who've come into contact with ICE with legal counsel and assistance
- **COMMUNITY EDUCATION & TRAINING:** county-wide outreach and education strategy to connect immigrant community, advocates and service providers with the resources, information and training they need to understand the policies and practices implemented by ICE, in order to develop and prepare their respective safety and response plans at home or with their agency or organization.
- **LEGAL SERVICES:** Priority will be given to those who have been arrested or detained (or who have a family member who has been arrested or detained); and to those with an upcoming hearing in immigration court or a check-in with ICE and who do not already have legal representation.

ACILEP

Alameda County's Rapid Response Network

www.ACILEP.org

Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership

February 17 . . . in the meantime, if you are assistance

- **HOTLINE:** will con

in Alameda County and you see ICE in action, suspect ICE activity in progress, or if you or someone you know has been detained by ICE, please contact Centro Legal

- **COMMUNITY:** advocates, implementers, or orga

community, and practices their agency

at between the hours of 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Priority will be given to calls regarding an arrest by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

- **LEGAL SERVICES:** been arrested, already have legal

member who has legal and who do not



Recipients of DACA



Recipients of DACA

(Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals)

Created in 2012 by Executive Order from President Obama to protect a group of qualifying undocumented individuals from deportation, granting them work authorization

580,000 persons nationwide
183,000 in California
11,000 in the Bay Area

DACA: the bad news & risks

- Deferred Action: means the gov is *postponing* any action it could take to deport an individual
- Not an immigration status
- Temporary: recipients have to renew every two years
- Does not lead to U.S. citizenship
- If program ends, many DACAmented individuals will lose their work authorization and their protection against deportation

The Future of DACA: the litigation

Texas vs. United States

- **July 16, 2021:** Judge Hanen from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas ruled that DACA is unlawful. But the court allowed people with DACA to continue to renew. The court blocked USCIS from processing first-time DACA requests.
- The Biden Administration appealed the ruling and issued new regulations, attempting to strengthen the program; but the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the illegality of the program and sent the case back to the District Court in Texas
- **September 13, 2023:** Judge Hanen ruled DACA unlawful once again and the Biden Administration appealed once again. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals heard the case on **October 10, 2023**.
- **Friday, January 17, 2025:** The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a decision

The Future of DACA: the litigation

Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals

Upheld a district judge's ruling that parts of the Biden Administration's 2022 DACA rule is unlawful; but allowed the DACA rule to go into effect nationwide except for Texas. The decision also left in place the lower court's decision allowing current DACA recipients, even in Texas, to renew DACA while the case is on appeal.

**All current DACA recipients –
*including recipients who live in
Texas*– are still protected,
authorized to work, and can
renew their applications.**

DACA: the good news

People with current DACA status can file for a renewal and obtain a new 2-year DACA validity

- Thus obtaining a work permit valid for 2 years
 - May lose the remaining validity of their current EAD, but not advisable to wait given the precarious situation with DACA
 - Legal advocates advise renewing now rather than waiting, in case the program is terminated

DACA: the good news

DACAmented individuals are also eligible for an Advance Parole that would allow them to travel outside the United States if the travel is for *educational, employment or humanitarian purposes*.

- This is a great benefit because people who return from travel abroad using an Advance Parole are “paroled” into the U.S. when they reenter the country

**Consult with an attorney
before travelling outside
the U.S.**

...a form of entry that could make it possible to apply for immigration benefits that were not possible before

DACA: the good news

DACAmented individuals should also consult with an immigration advocate to see if they might be eligible for a more secure immigration benefit:

- Family-based immigrant visa petition (green card), such as through a US citizen spouse or other qualifying relative
- Employment-based green card
 - 94.1% of DACA recipients are in the workforce
 - 67% of DACA recipients in the Bay Area have a college education
 - Many in the Bay area work a specialized or professional job : Organizer at immigrants' rights organization; staff at community health clinic; legal services provider at a nonprofit; staff at school's undocumented service center

RESOURCES

Path2Papers (P2P)

“Nonprofit venture housed at Cornell Law School to help DACA recipients and employers pursue immigration work visas and other pathways to legal permanent residency”

- Free legal consultations to DACA recipients and their employers
- Free legal representation for Bay Area nonprofits, colleges and universities, and government agencies who sponsor DACA recipients
- Visit path2papers.org

RESOURCES

Upcoming DACA Clinics/Workshops or how to obtain legal help

- Preregistration or waitlists online link :
<https://forms.gle/MSQhyEFY7S9cgVnC8>

THANK YOU / GRACIAS

Lourdes Martinez
lmartinez@centrolegal.org



¿Questions?

Family Preparedness Plan

Why Family Preparedness?

- Immigration laws can change unexpectedly.
- Preparation ensures family stability and access to resources.
- Protects children and other dependents during emergencies.

Key Components of Family Preparedness

What Should Families Do?

- Understand immigration status and options.
- Secure important documents.
- Plan for family emergencies like job lay off, arrests or ICE Enforcements.
- Know your rights.

Document Security

Important Documents to Collect

- Passports and identification cards.
- Birth certificates and immigration records.
- Court dispositions if any.
- Legal documents(any immigration application receipts).
- Medical records and school information for children.

Emergency Contact Plan

Creating a Family Emergency Plan

- Designate a trusted person to care for children if needed.
- Share contact information with relatives or friends.
- Memorize and list down important phone numbers and addresses.

Emergency Contact Plan cont..

Child Care Planning

- Verbal agreement or other informal arrangement
- Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit
- Notarized Letter/Affidavit
- Probate Legal Guardianship

Know Your Rights

Protecting Yourself

- Understand your rights during an encounter with immigration authorities.
- Carry a Know Your Rights card Red Card.
- Remain Silent(Avoid sharing personal information without a lawyer).
- Do Not Open the Door.
- Do Not Sign anything.

Know Your Rights cont..

Remain silent

- You have the right to remain silent.
- **Do Not** answer any question.
- **Do Not** give information regarding where you were born or when you entered the United States.
- Carry with you the valid immigration document you have
- Avoid carrying foreign documents
- **Do Not** carry any False Documents
- ICE can use anything you say against you in court in your immigration case.

Know Your Rights cont...

DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR

- ICE can only enter your home with a search warrant signed by a judge;
- If ICE has an arrest warrant for a particular person, ask that they show the warrant through a window or slip the warrant under the door;
- Do not send your kids to open the door.

Know Your Rights cont...

DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING

- Before signing any document, consult with a lawyer;
 - ICE agents can try to get you to sign documents that give up your right to see an attorney or your right to argue your case in front of an immigration judge.

Know Your Rights cont...

Carry a Red Card

Usted tiene derechos constitucionales:

- NO ABRA LA PUERTA SI UN AGENTE DEL SERVICIO DE INMIGRACION ESTA TOCANDO A LA PUERTA.
- NO CONTESTE NINGUNA PREGUNTA DEL AGENTE DEL SERVICIO DE INMIGRACION SI EL TRATA DE HABLAR CON USTED. Usted tiene derecho a mantenerse callado. No tiene que dar su nombre al agente. Si está en el trabajo, pregunte al agente si está libre para salir y si el agente dice que si, váyase. Usted tiene derecho de hablar con un abogado.
- NO FIRME NADA SIN HABLAR CON UN ABOGADO.
- ENTREGUE ESTA TARJETA AL AGENTE. NO ABRA LA PUERTA.

I do not wish to speak with you, answer your questions, or sign or hand you any documents based on my 5th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution.

I do not give you permission to enter my home based on my 4th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution unless you have a warrant to enter, signed by a judge or magistrate with my name on it that you slide under the door. I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.



I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

Legal Preparedness

Legal Steps to Take

- Consult an immigration attorney for guidance.
- Prepare legal guardianship papers for children.
- Stay informed about immigration policy updates.

Community Resources

Where to Get Help

- Local immigrant advocacy organizations.
- Legal aid services.
- parishes or community centers offering support.
- Online guides and helplines.

Call the Santa Clara County Rapid Response Network if...

If you see ICE on the street.

- Rapid Response Network will send responders to verify if it is ICE.
- If ICE knocks on your door.
- Rapid Response Network will guide you through your rights.
- If ICE detains a loved one.
- Rapid Response Network will connect you to legal services and support.

Rapid Response

PROTEGE NUESTRA COMUNIDAD



**¡REPORTA A LA MIGRA!
LLAMA AL (408) 290-1144.**

LLAMA PARA RECIBIR AYUDA INMEDIATA SI INMIGRACIÓN LLEGA A TU CASA, TRABAJO, VECINDARIO O SI HAY REDADAS EN LA CALLE.
* ESTA NO ES UNA LINEA DE INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

**¡DISPONIBLE YA EN LA AREA CENTRAL Y EL ESTE DE SAN JOSE!
SERVICIO EN TODO EL CONDADO DE SANTA CLARA PRONTO.**

Call to Action

Start Preparing Today

- Take small steps to protect your family.
- Reach out for legal or community assistance.
- Stay hopeful and proactive.

Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County

Immigration Legal Services

Catholic Charities Main Office in San Jose

2625 Zanker Road, Suite 201

San Jose, CA 95134

Phone

(408) 468-0100

Catholic Charities in Gilroy

7415 Egleberry , Ste. 102 &103

Gilroy, CA 95020

Phone

(408) 842-4808 (immigration)

PUBLIC CHARGE UPDATE

Nghi Huynh, Senior Staff Attorney



Asian Law Alliance

Working for Justice, Dignity and Equality

ASIAN LAW ALLIANCE

- Who We Are:
 - Over the past 48+ years, the Asian Law Alliance of Santa Clara County, a nonprofit community law office, has helped tens of thousands of people in obtaining justice.
- Mission:
 - Asian Law Alliance aims to provide equal access to the legal justice system for low-income and Asian Pacific Islander communities in Santa Clara County so they can develop self-sufficiency, self-reliance and a better quality of life.
- What We Do:
 - Immigration
 - Housing
 - Domestic violence/family law
 - Civil rights
 - Civic/voter engagement, and
 - Public benefits

WHAT IS PUBLIC CHARGE?

PUBLIC CHARGE DEFINED

- “Public charge” is used by immigration officials to describe a person who is or is likely to become primarily dependent on cash assistance or long-term institutionalization at government expense.
- Immigrants found to be or likely to become a public charge may be denied admission to the U.S. or denied lawful permanent resident status (green card)

KEY FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC CHARGE

- The public charge rule has not changed and the 2022 rule from the Biden Administration is still in place
- Public charge does not apply to all immigrants
- Public charge does not apply to all public benefits programs
- Most immigrants eligible for benefits are not hurt by getting them
- Benefits of family members generally don't count against the immigrant

HISTORY OF PUBLIC CHARGE

- Public charge has long been a part of federal immigration law and was originally codified in the Immigration Act of 1882.
- 1999 USCIS Interim Field Guidance clarified the public charge rules and which programs it impacted, exempting Medicaid and other non-cash programs (except long term institutional care).
- In 2019, the Trump Administration expanded the list of public benefits considered for public charge. The expansion was largely held up by litigation and was stopped by the Biden Administration in early 2021.
- On September 9, 2022, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security published a final rule, which became effective on December 23, 2022. The new rule largely codifies 1999 USCIS Interim Field Guidance rules that existed prior to the 2019 change.

PUBLIC CHARGE TODAY

- The Biden administration's 2022 public charge rule remains in effect and has not changed. Changing the current policy would require the federal government to issue new federal regulations to replace the current rule.
- Under the current public charge rule, most immigrants who are subject to public charge are not eligible for the benefits that could be considered. Health care, food, and housing assistance are not considered in the public charge assessment.
- Many immigrants are exempt from public charge by laws that cannot be changed by executive regulation alone.

WHEN DOES THE PUBLIC CHARGE TEST APPLY?

The public charge test applies only when:

- A non-citizen seeks to enter the U.S., or
- Adjusting to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status through a family based petition, or
- Legal permanent resident is out of country 180+ days and seeking readmission to the U.S.

WHEN DOES THE PUBLIC CHARGE TEST NOT APPLY?

The test does not apply to:

- U.S. citizens
- Refugees or asylees
- VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) self-petitioners
- T and U-visa applicants (survivors of trafficking, serious crimes)
- Special immigrant juveniles (SIJS)
- Certain other immigrants, non-citizens with humanitarian parole

Benefits received by immigrants while in a status that is exempt from a public charge determination (e.g., time spent as a refugee, VAWA self-petitioner, etc.) will not be held against them if they apply for admission into the U.S. or LPR status under a different pathway in the future.

THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC BENEFITS ON PUBLIC CHARGE

- Public charge may consider the applicant's receipt of:
 - Cash assistance
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI),
 - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF – CalWORKs in California), and
 - State or local programs such as Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI) and General Assistance (GA)
 - Government-funded long-term institutional care
- All other public benefits are exempt from public charge, including (but not limited to):
 - Medi-Cal
 - CHIP
 - Local health care programs, like PCAP and the Healthcare Access Program
 - Medicare
 - Section 8
 - Food assistance, such as CalFresh, WIC and free/low-cost school lunches
 - Covered California tax credits

Note: public charge only considers cash aid received by the person applying, not their child or other family member, unless it is the applicant's only income

TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

- The public charge test uses a "totality of the circumstances" test to determine if someone is or is likely to become primarily dependent on cash aid or long-term government institutional care
- Totality of the circumstances:
 - Age
 - Health
 - Family status
 - Assets/resources
 - Financial status
 - Education and skills
 - Affidavit of support*

SUMMARY

- The public charge rule has not changed and efforts to change it will likely require new federal rules and could be held up by litigation.
- The public charge test does not apply to all immigrants. U.S. citizens and many types of immigrants are exempt.
- Most immigrants who are subject to public charge are not eligible for the public benefits that count under the test. Health care, food, and housing assistance are not considered for public charge, only cash assistance and government-funded long term institutional care.
- Benefits of family members don't count against the immigrant: public charge is only considered for person applying, not their child or other family member, unless it is the applicant's only income.

QUESTIONS?



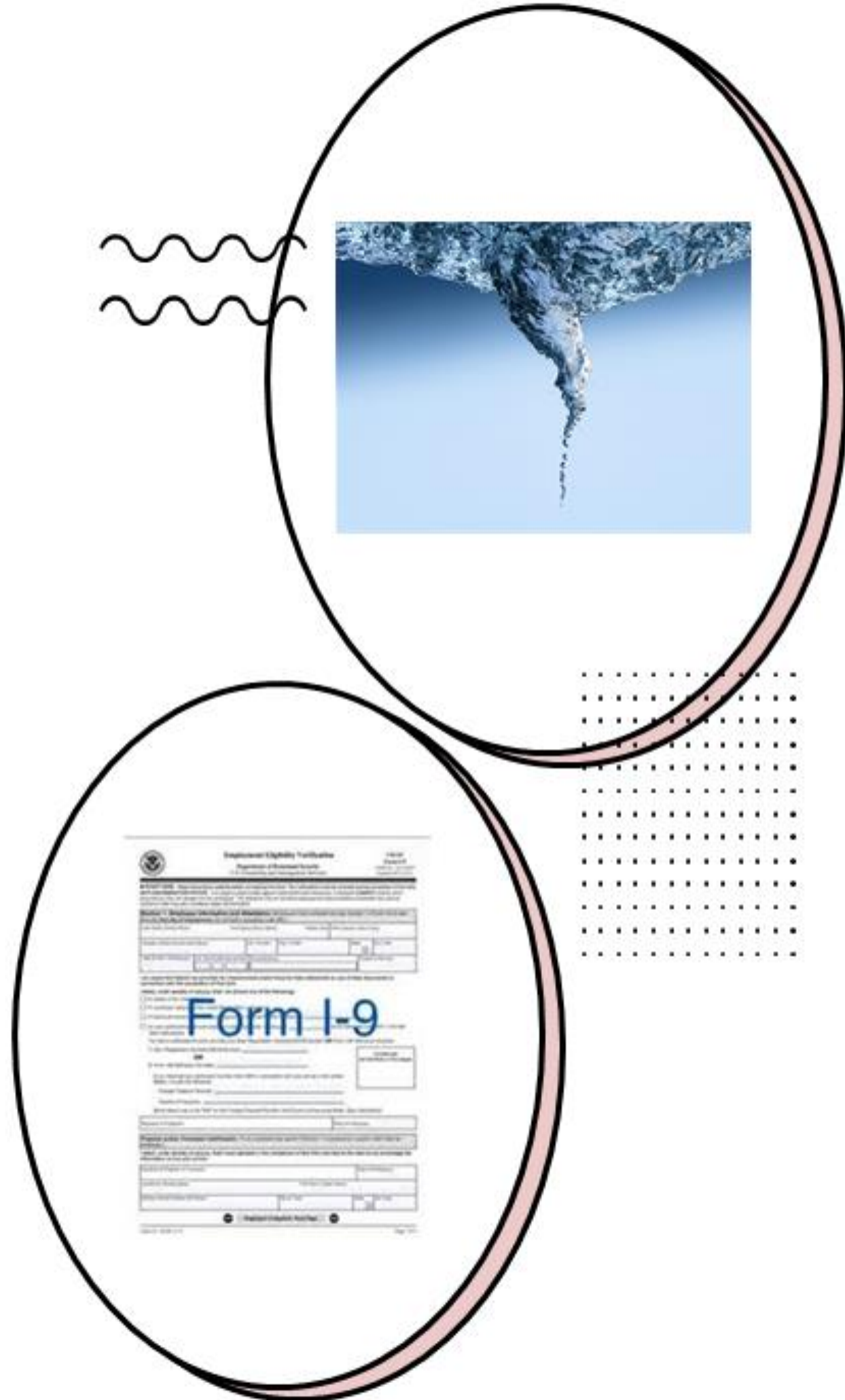
Telephone: (408) 287-9710

**Address: 991 W. Hedding Street #202
San Jose, CA 95126**

Intake Hours

- Mornings: 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., Tuesday through Friday
- Afternoons: 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday, Tuesday and Thursday

NOTE: schedule subject to change



I-9 AUDITS

Ruth Silver Taube
Supervising Attorney
Katharine & George Alexander
Community Law Center
Santa Clara University
School of Law
OLSE Legal Advice Line

I-9 Audits

An I-9 is the form the employer asked you to complete when you were hired to prove that you were authorized to work in the U.S.

- An immigration I-9 Audit occurs when federal immigration officials review or “audit” an employer’s I-9 forms to make sure they are accurate and that all employees have work authorizations.
- The Audit may be conducted by ICE or Homeland Security (HSI).
- Immigration officials do not need a warrant to conduct an I-9 Audit. They issue employers a Notice of Inspection at least 3 days before the Audit.
- Employers are prohibited from voluntarily giving consent to an “agent to access, review, or obtain the employer’s employee records other than I-9’s without a subpoena or court order.”
- ICE must give the employer 72 hours notice of an I-9 audit. The employer can request more time and should request that the employer bring the documents to a place other than the workplace.

I-9 Audits

- Employers must keep the I-9 forms of all current workers.
- They must keep the I-9 forms of former workers for *three years* after the employee's date of hire or for *one year* following his or her date of termination, *whichever* date is later
- The information is checked against the DHS database so ICE will know if you are documented or using someone else's identity or documents that don't exist.

I-9 Audits

- The employee has the right to remain silent, not sign any documents and speak to any an attorney before answering any questions from immigration officials.
- Under California state law, employers must give written notice to employees of the upcoming audit within 72 hours after it receives the Notice of Inspection. Labor Code Section 90.2
- A template of the notice, including the information set forth in Section 90.2, can be found on the California Labor Commissioner's website at:
https://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/LC_90.2_EE_Notice.pdf
- Notice must be given in a language the employee understands.

I-9 Audits

- The written notice must include (1) the name of the immigration agency conducting the audit; (2) the date the employer received the Notice; (3) what documents will be inspected; and (4) a copy of the Notice of Inspection.
- Employees may also request a copy of the Notice of Inspection from their employer.

I-9 Audits

- *Nonpublic areas and Employer Records.* SB 450 imposes penalties of \$2,000–5,000 for a first violation and \$5,000–10,000 for each subsequent violation of the prohibitions against consenting to enter nonpublic areas and permitting agents access to employment records. This provision is currently enjoined by the courts.
- *Notice.* Employers that fail to provide the required notices are subject to penalties of \$2,000–5,000 for a first violation and \$5,000–10,000 for each subsequent violation.

I-9 AUDITS

- When the audit is finished, ICE will give the results to the employer and give the employer some time to re-verify the work authorization documents of workers whom ICE identifies as workers with problems with documents. .
- In California the employer must notify in writing every worker ICE identified as having problems with documents and union reps of the results of the I-9 audit within 72 hours.
- ICE now has contact information that workers placed on the I-9 form. If workers have a criminal history or prior deportation or removal order, they should contact an immigration lawyer. ICE arrests people with prior deportation or removal orders even at their homes.

I-9 Audit

- The written notice to the employees must state (1) the problems in the employer records identified by immigration; (2) how much time will be given to the employee to fix the problems; (3) the time and date of any meeting with the employer and immigration officials to make corrections; and (4) that the employee has the right to have an attorney or other 3rd party (another worker or union rep) present at the meeting with the employer.

I-9 Audits

- Employers may not specify which documents an employee must present to correct the form.
- Employees have the right not to discuss their immigration status with their employers.
- The employee should never present false information.

I-9 Audits

- Immigration officials may not always follow the law and may try to speak with and arrest workers even when the law says they cannot.
- Employees should remain silent, refuse to sign documents, and speak to an attorney before answering any questions.
- ICE may not enter private or employee-only areas without a judicial warrant or the employer's permission.
- If their true purpose is to question, arrest, or detain workers instead of to audit records, any arrests may be illegal.

I-9 Audits

- If immigration requests a meeting, employees who are undocumented or who are non-US citizens who have criminal records should consider the risks of meeting with immigration officials such as the risk of being arrested.
- In any meeting with an employer and/or immigration officials, all employees have the right to remain silent, not to sign any documents, and not to answer questions without consulting an attorney.
- They also have a right to have an attorney or 3rd party (such as a co-worker or union rep) present.

I-9 Audits

- Employees have the right to not discuss their immigration status with their employers.
- If an employers knows or should know that employees are not authorized to work, they may risk civil or criminal penalties by continuing to employ them.
- An employer may not use an I-9 audit as a reason to retaliate against or intimidate employees.

I-9 AUDITS

- If documents used in I-9 forms cannot be reverified, the employer will have to terminate the employee.
- The Employer will be fined or face criminal penalties if the employer continues to employ a person who is undocumented.
- An employer may not request eligibility verification at any time during employment other than when hired **unless there is an audit**. Otherwise, it is unlawful document abuse in violation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act.
- Employers that violate the prohibition on reverification are subject to a penalty of up to \$10,000 per AB 450. See DIR AB 450 FAQ's
<https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/immigrants/immigration-ab450.pdf>

I-9 AUDITS v. WORKPLACE RAIDS



Workplace Raids

- ICE Agents go to a worksite without warning to investigate an employer
- They do not need advance notice of raid but they are required to have a warrant.
- ICE is not police but often wear police insignia or request support from local police forces.
- ICE can enter without a warrant any public areas accessible by the public.
- ICE must have a warrant signed by a judge or the employer's permission to enter private areas of your workplace.
- Your workplace should have a sign to separate public and private spaces and to state that no unauthorized person may enter there.
- Be sure to carry a rental agreement, utility bill, phone bill, or other document that establishes that you have been in the country for over 2 years. DHS is seeking expedited removal for people who have been in the country for less than 2 years. Do not carry any documents from your country of origin.

Warrants (ICE v. Judge)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No. [REDACTED]
Event No: P00160600346
FINE #: 1150253900 Date: September 1, 2016

To any officer delegated authority pursuant to Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

From evidence submitted to me, it appears that:
[REDACTED] (Full name of alien)
an alien who entered the United States at or near [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is within the country in violation of the immigration laws and is therefore liable to being taken into custody as authorized by section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the immigration laws of the United States and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, I command you to take the above-named alien into custody for proceedings in accordance with the applicable provisions of the immigration laws and regulations.

[Signature]
JOHN KURLMAN
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Certificate of Service

Served by me at Portland, OR on September 28, 2016 at 06:00 AM.
I certify that following such service, the alien was advised concerning his or her right to counsel and was furnished a copy of this warrant.

[Signature]
Deportation Officer
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Form I-290 (Rev. 09-11-07)

AO 93 (Rev. 12/09) Search and Seizure Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
Eastern District of California

In the Matter of the Search of)
(Briefly describe the property to be searched)
or identify the person by name and address)) Case No.
540 Oak Avenue)
Davis, California 95616)

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer 211-SW-0161 EFB

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests the search of the following person or property located in the EASTERN District of CALIFORNIA.
(Identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location).
SEE ATTACHMENT A, ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The person or property to be searched, described above, is believed to conceal (Identify the person or describe the property to be seized).
SEE ATTACHMENT B, ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before 5-9-2011 (not to exceed 14 days)

☐ in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10 p.m. ☐ at any time in the day or night as I find reasonable cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to United States Magistrate Judge _____ (name).

☐ I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized (check the appropriate box) ☐ for _____ days (not to exceed 30).
☐ Until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of _____.

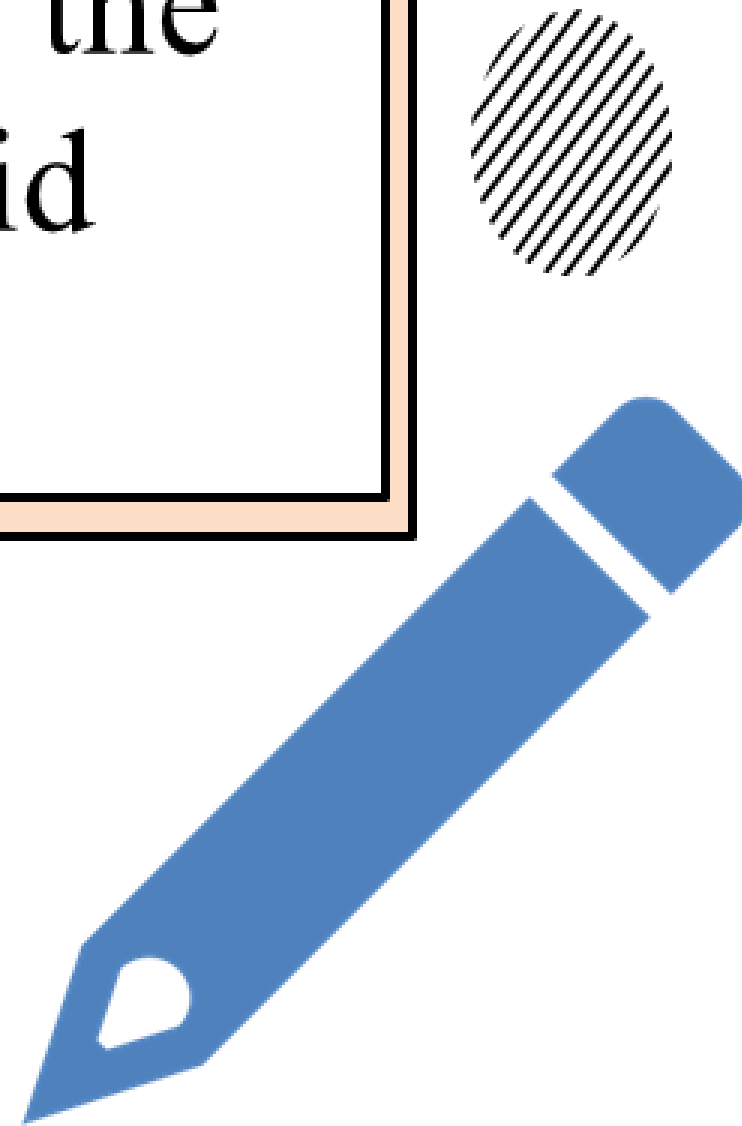
Date and time issued: 4-25-2011
9:10:00 AM

City and state: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA EDMUND F. BRENNAN, U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE
Printed name and title

Workplace Raids

- You are not required to help ICE agents sort people by their immigration status or the country they are from.
- Watch the agents and see if they are complying with what's written in the warrant.
- If you or an employee is willing, you should video or record what the ICE agents do at your workplace. You may be able to prove the agents violated your rights or your workers' rights.

Immediately After the Raid



- Write or record these things after ICE leaves:
- How many ICE agents were present (inside and outside)?
- How were the agents dressed?
- How were they armed?
- Did the agents make you or your workers believe you could not move or leave?
- Did the agents mistreat anyone? If yes, how?
- If ICE arrests any of your workers or patients, ask the ICE agents where they are being taken. This information will help the worker's family and lawyer find the person.

QUESTIONS

- .





AISHA WAHAB
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER
— CALIFORNIA STATE SENATOR • 10TH DISTRICT —

Contact Us

Senator.Wahab@senate.ca.gov
(510) 794-3900

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Facebook | Instagram | X
@SenAishaWahab

