



# Overview of Administrative Relief in the Bay Area

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**Immigration “Reform” through Executive Action**

	<b>Obama</b>	Nov. 2014	Unauthorized parents of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents shielded from deportation and allowed to work legally; DACA program expanded	<b>3,900,000</b>
	<b>Obama</b>	June 2012	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program: Young adults brought to the U.S. illegally as children can apply for temporary deportation relief	<b>1,500,000</b>
	<b>Clinton</b>	Dec. 1997	Haitian refugees protected from deportation	<b>20,000-40,000</b>
	<b>Bush, Clinton</b>	1992-93	Salvadoran refugees protected from deportation	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Bush</b>	Feb. 1990	Extends Reagan-era "family fairness" policy to all spouses and unmarried children of people legalized by 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act	<b>less than 100,000</b>
	<b>Bush</b>	Nov. 1989	Chinese nationals protected from deportation following Tiananmen Square crackdown	<b>80,000</b>
	<b>Reagan</b>	Oct. 1987	Minor children of parents legalized by 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act protected from deportation	<b>100,000 families</b>
	<b>Reagan</b>	July 1987	Nicaraguan refugees shielded from deportation	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Carter</b>	Apr. 1980	Cuban and Haitian refugees who arrived in Mariel boatlift admitted to country	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Ford, Carter</b>	1975-79	Vietnamese with American ties are evacuated and brought to U.S. in Spring of 1975	<b>360,000</b>
	<b>Kennedy</b>	Feb. 1961	Directed Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a formal program to assist Cuban refugees	<b>1,000,000</b>

## Modern Presidents' Immigration Executive Actions

# Who Are the Main, New Beneficiaries

- 4-5 million people nationally
- Undocumented people who came to the United States at a young age
- Undocumented parents who have been in the United States for 5 years and have U.S. citizen and/or LPR children
- Undocumented parents, spouses and children of U.S. citizens and LPRs who seek to enlist in the military

# What Are the Main Changes?



# Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

1. Under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012 (born after June 15, 1981);
2. Came to the United States before their 16th birthday;
3. Continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007, up to the present time;
4. Physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012, and at the time of making their request;
5. Undocumented as of June 15, 2012 (Entered unlawfully or your lawful immigration status expired or was terminated)
6. Currently in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, have obtained a general education development (GED) certificate, or are an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States; and
7. Have not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

# Expanded DACA

- There is no upper age cap.
- Continuously resided in the United States since January 1, 2010 (rather than the prior requirement of June 15, 2007).
- Deferred action and work authorization for three years instead of two years.



# Deferred Action for Parental Accountability

- Parent of a U.S. citizen or LPR born on or before Nov. 20, 2014;
- Continuous residence in the U.S. since Jan. 1, 2010;
- Living and without status in the U.S. on Nov. 20, 2014;
- Not an enforcement priority for removal.





# Benefits & Limitations of Deferred Action

## Benefits

Protection from deportation  
for 3-year period

Work authorization

Social security number

Driver's license in some states

May request permission to  
travel abroad

## Limitations

Not a green card or visa

Not a path to citizenship

Discretionary case-by-case  
decision based on DHS  
enforcement priorities

# Who Was Left Out

- Probably more than 6 million people
- No benefit for parents of DACA recipients
- No special, separate provision for farmworkers
- Nothing for those who came as adults and do not have children
- Unclear if LGBT parents and spouses will be considered where marriage equality is unclear

# Gathering Evidence

## Proof of identity

- Passport from home country
- ID card from home country
- Birth certificate from home country and photo ID
- School or military ID with photo
- U.S. immigration document with photo and name

# Gathering Evidence

## Documents showing relationship with U.S. citizen or LPR child

- Birth certificate of child
- Copy of green card of child
- Naturalization certificate of child
- Adoption decree of child, if adopted child
- Marriage certificate, if stepchild

# Gathering Evidence

## Proof of continuous residence in U.S. for past 5 years and on November 20, 2014

- Rent receipts, rental agreements, or utility bills
- School records (letters, report cards, etc.)
- Military records
- Records from a religious organization confirming participation in a religious ceremony
- Passport entries
- Birth certificates of children born in the U.S.
- Dated bank activity
- Car license, registration, insurance, DMV records
- Tax receipts
- Medical records and insurance

# Impact and Timing



# Parents eligible under deferred action program

An estimated 3.7 million\* immigrants who are in this country illegally and who are parents of citizens or legal permanent residents could get temporary relief from deportation. The 10 states with most numbers of parents:



\*Obama administration estimates 4.1 million

Source: migrationpolicy.org, White House

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# Impact in the Bay Area

- 386,947 undocumented in the Bay Area
- Median years in country: 8
- Median age of undocumented: 30
- Average age at migration: 21

Top sending regions for undocumented immigrants:

- Mexico 58%
- Central America 12%
- Philippines 6%
- China 5%
- India 5%



## Deferred Action Estimates for Bay Area Counties (1,000s)

County	Total Undoc	DACA	DAPA	Total Eligible	% of Undoc
<b>California</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>50%</b>
Santa Clara	118	16	37	53	45%
Alameda	88	11	26	38	43%
Contra Costa	54	7	18	25	46%
San Mateo	49	6	14	21	43%
Sonoma	25	3	9	13	52%
Solano	26	3	9	12	46%
San Francisco	36	4	7	11	31%
<b>Bay Area Subtotal</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>44%</b>

# Numbers and Timing

Program	Numbers Eligible in Bay Area	Timing of Implementation
DACA	50,000	Mid-February 2015
DAPA	173,000	Mid-May 2015

# Reaching Immigrants in the Bay Area

- 730,286 children in the Bay Area have an immigrant parent
- **134,580 U.S. citizen children** in the Bay Area have an undocumented parent
- 49% speak English well
- 38% have no school or less than high school education; 28% are high school grads
- Top occupations: food prep and service (16%), cleaning and household (15%), construction(12%)

# Implementing What We Can Now

- Community education through partners, events and media
- Plan large scale community education events
- Plan large scale workshops
- Recruit and train volunteers
- Help individuals gather documents

# Resources Available

- National
  - CIRI ([www.adminrelief.org](http://www.adminrelief.org))
  - SEIU ([www.iamerica.org](http://www.iamerica.org))
- Statewide
  - Ready California (coming soon)
- Bay Area
  - Bay Area and Regional Collaboratives (BADACA, NAC, East Bay Natz, CRISP, SBLISN, etc.)