Stand Together CoCo

One County, One Community, United

"The impact of deportation ripples outward,
creating a climate of fear and paralysis in the entire community –
children whose classmates are separated from their parents;
businesses who lose valued workers;
families who become scared to seek health care,
to use public services or even to drive."[i]

A Proposal Prepared for
the Finance Committee of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Submitted by The Contra Costa Immigrant Rights Alliance, August 16, 2017
Report Written and Produced for CCIRA by Rebecca Brown, Reentry Solutions Group,
With support from the Y & H Soda Foundation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

II. OUR REQUEST 1

III. PROJECT DELIVERABLES 2

A. Community Workshops, Clinics, and Trainings 2

B. Public Education and Outreach 2

C. Community Raid Verification and Response 3

D. Representation in Immigration Proceedings 3

IV. PROJECT NEED 3

V. PROJECT SCOPE AND IMPACT 5

VI. LOCAL PRECEDENTS 7

VII. PROJECT RATIONALE 8

VIII. PROGRAMMATIC OVERVIEW 8

A. Immigration-Related Information and Raid Verification, Rapid Response Dispatch 8

B. Legal Representation, Clinical Consultations, and Technical Assistance 9

C. Community Education and Legal Rights Workshops 10

IX. PROJECT GOVERNANCE 11

X. COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS: RFQS AND TIMELINE 11

XI. ATTACHMENTS 11

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Contra Costa Immigrant Rights Alliance (CCIRA) proposes that Contra Costa County establish *Stand Together CoCo*, a rapid response and community education project to support safety and justice for immigrant families in Contra Costa.

The mission of Stand Together CoCo is to ensure that all people in Contra Costa County, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, are afforded the rights established by the United States Constitution, and are protected from actions or policies that result in disparate, discriminatory, or unlawful treatment.

A project conducted in partnership with community-based organizations to be selected through a competitive process, Stand Together CoCo will provide culturally competent, no-cost rapid response support, legal defense services and clinics, and immigrant rights education and training to support families impacted by anti-immigrant policies and practices affecting Contra Costa County residents.

Stewarded by a multi-sector Steering Committee of local stakeholders, Stand Together CoCo will operate as a 2.5-year pilot project managed by the Office of the Public Defender during its pilot period, spanning January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020.

Stand Together CoCo will launch its first phase from January 2018-June 2018, on a six-month budget of $573,557. In this first phase, approximately 85% of all funds will be passed through to community-based organizations selected via a competitive Request for Qualifications (RFQ) issued in October 2017, to provide community-based training, support services, and legal representation. The Y & H Soda Foundation, which champions this effort, has committed $75,000 to support the six-month first phase, contingent on a $500,000 contribution by Contra Costa County to underwrite costs from Jan-June 2018.

As of the full fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018, the project will operate at an estimated annual budget of $1,062,415. With the project in development during fall 2017 and in operation as of January 2018, Stand Together CoCo will work with the Soda Foundation, other private funders, Contra Costa leaders, and allies to raise a target of $560,000 in annual commitments from private sources, to augment proposed annual $500,000 grants made by the County in each of the pilot's three fiscal years.

As a public/private collective impact initiative staffed by trained community leaders and community-based immigration defense attorneys, and deploying across the county's three geographic regions, Stand Together CoCo will build on Contra Costa's outstanding record of success in developing bold and innovative solutions to advance justice and equity for all of its residents.

II. OUR REQUEST

We ask the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors to authorize the Office of the Public Defender to establish Stand Together CoCo as a pilot project.

We further ask the Board of Supervisors to allocate $500,000 in FY 17/18 funding to support operations in the Jan-June 2018 first phase, with a further commitment that the County will provide $500,000 in annual support in each of fiscal years 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Working with key local partners, Stand Together CoCo will then use this commitment to generate funding from other public and private sources; we are already in conversation with leading regional funders that are eager to support this work, pending commitment from County authorities.

III. PROJECT DELIVERABLES

In its first six months, the project will provide direct services conservatively valued at $626,900. Of course, this direct-service value does not begin to calculate or reflect larger economic benefits garnered for individuals, families, and Contra Costa County as a whole through the prevention of unnecessary detentions or improper deportations. For a survey of these economic costs, see Sections IV and V below.

A. COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS, CLINICS, AND TRAININGS

- Workshops & Presentations: Conduct four workshops per region over the course of six months (on topics such as Know Your Rights, Your Rights as a Tenant, and Protecting Your Employee Rights), reaching an average of 45 people per workshop, totaling 540 people in the first six months (45 people at each of four events per region for three regions); these events will also be live-streamed, conservatively reaching an additional 500 people, thus **serving a total of 1,040 people in six months**, for a value conservatively estimated at $26,000 ($25/per person, per workshop)

- In-reach to County jails: Provide or coordinate monthly informational presentations on due-process rights and immigration processes and resources for people detained in the West County jail as ICE detainees, reaching an estimated 30 people per month, **reaching a total of 180 people in custody** in the first six months, for a value conservatively estimated at $9,000 (180 people @ $50/meeting)

- Clinical Consultations: Conduct Ask an Attorney/Case Review events, providing individualized legal consultations, advising on legal rights and forms of relief, arranging structured and customized referrals for pro-bono or low-cost legal services. An estimated **468 residents and families** will receive free legal consultations, for a value conservatively estimated at $140,400 (assuming six consultations per lawyer per week for 26 weeks @ $300 per consultation)

- Train the Trainer/ Leadership Development: 12 stipended Community Responders will be trained in relevant areas (e.g. group facilitation, participatory decision-making, and immigrant rights, deportation procedures, community defense and education), and will lead monthly Local Leadership Council meetings involving an additional 10 (volunteer) Peer Responders per region (both documented and undocumented); each LLC will develop an Operating Agreement that outlines areas of responsibility and duty, including shifts on dispatch and response (**12 stipended Community Responders, at least 30 volunteer Peer Responders = 42 people**), for a value conservatively estimated at $84,000 (42 people @ $2,000 in trainings)

B. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

- Print materials: In first six months, **produce 6,000 Know Your Rights cards** which will include the Rapid Response hotline number, in Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Persian, Arabic, Vietnamese, and Laotian; reprint, as needed, in each of the subsequent years

- Churches, mosques, radio, Univision: Conduct outreach and information interviews, and provide informational materials and Know Your Rights cards, through **at least 36 faith-based organizations** in the project's first six months

- Provide single points of contact **with at least 10 school districts across the county** in the first six months, to foster communication and enhance family capacity and preparedness to respond to immigration enforcement concerns and actions

C. COMMUNITY RAID VERIFICATION AND RESPONSE

- One paid Community Response Coordinator, three paid Community Leaders, and 12 stipended Community Responders, supported by 30 volunteer Peer Responders/Local Leadership Council members, will staff a Rapid Response hotline 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to provide information, support, and response for Contra Costa County residents who are threatened with deportation or who are impacted by immigration enforcement activity.

D. REPRESENTATION IN IMMIGRATION PROCEEDINGS

- In the project's first six months, provide legal representation for **60 detained individuals** in pursuing bond or release, or in removal defense and applications for relief at Executive Office of Immigration Review, for a value conservatively estimated at $367,500 (at a blended value of $6,125/client for 60 clients)

IV. PROJECT NEED

The United States' federal immigration enforcement and removal model has long relied on an array of community-targeted tactics to identify, locate, detain, and deport non-citizen residents of the United States. These tactics include large worksite raids, immigration-related interrogations for people held in state and local prisons and jails, vehicle patrols canvassing certain communities, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) foot patrols to target people going about their daily lives, such as in shops and workplaces, as well as at government sites such as the DMV, social service agencies, and courthouses.

Under the new Presidential administration, such actions have dramatically broadened and intensified, developing not only new tactics but expanding the net of targeted individuals. A recent federal memo issued by the Department of Homeland Security instructs ICE agents to "take enforcement action against all removable aliens encountered in the course of their duties," whether or not they are an identified ICE target or have any criminal history at all.[ii] At the same time, the federal government has formally adopted **stricter policies against releasing detainees** pending their deportation process, thus "expanding detention space to support the E.O.'s **termination of 'catch-and-release' policies'**" (Albanese, 2, emphasis added).

In the popular imagination, people detained by ICE have no legal basis or process by which to challenge their deportation. But the fact of the matter is that *all* residents of the United States have constitutionally-protected rights of due process. For example, immigrants detained by ICE are legally entitled to file an "application for relief, to argue that the judge should let them stay in the country because of family and community ties, or because they fear persecution abroad."[iii]

Yet the effort to protect due process rights in immigration proceedings is a daunting task. As explained in a 2014 study by Northern California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice, "To stay in the United States with their families,

immigrants detained in Northern California must navigate complex and intricate immigration laws and procedures" (NJJIC, 10).

It is important to note that under current U.S. immigration laws and policies, people caught up in the deportation system are not legally entitled to a lawyer if they cannot afford one – unless they can pay for a lawyer or find someone to represent them for free, respondents in deportation proceedings must proceed without an attorney. But it is almost impossible to traverse the complex deportation system without counsel – including counsel in the very first moments of the detention and removal process. Custodial detention is a frightening and confusing experience; decisions made in the intimidating confines of ICE custody – such as unknowingly signing away your rights, or failing to request due process like a bond hearing – can have irreparable and lifelong effect. As reported in a recent study in California, for example, "the odds of being granted bond [for release from detention] are more than 3.5 times higher for detainees represented by attorneys than those who appeared pro se, net of other relevant factors," while "non-detained and represented immigrants succeeded approximately four times as often as those who lacked counsel."[iv] Yet in San Francisco's Immigration Court, "roughly 2/3 of detained immigrants had no legal representation at any point in their removal proceedings" (NCCIJ, 9). The financial barriers are less daunting than the barriers to representation; the typical immigration bond nationally is slightly less than $6,500.[v]

Lacking access to proper legal counsel, therefore, many thousands of people are detained and deported as the result of missed due-process opportunities all along the way: due to failure to request or be awarded bond, or on the basis of erroneous facts, or due to erroneous interpretation of facts, or resulting from improper application of law, or without consideration of their potential relief from deportation related to their specific histories and circumstances. And the judicial logjam is only growing: In fiscal year 2014, for instance, the eighteen immigration judges of the San Francisco Immigration Court faced a backlog of 23,969 pending cases (NCCIJ, 12) – and this, it should be noted, was *before* the advent of the new administration's intensified policies.

What this means is that millions of people across America, and potentially tens of thousands of people in Contra Costa, are subject to wrongful deportation – typically, due to lack of access to immediate counsel.

Given backlogs of this magnitude, it should come as no surprise that federal immigration judges recognize the importance of legal representation for people in immigration proceedings. "In a recent survey of the nation's immigration judges, 92% of the judges agreed that 'When the [immigrant] has a competent lawyer, I can conduct the adjudication more efficiently and quickly." In other words, representation "affects the efficiency of adjudicative proceedings" (NCCIJ, 12).

A recent data study estimated that there are 65,000 undocumented residents in Contra Costa,[vi] with Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, and Persian as the primary non-English languages spoken at home.[vii] These immigrants and their families are essential elements of the vibrant mosaic that is Contra Costa County.

In the face of intensified federal immigration enforcement efforts, and in order to ensure due process while supporting vulnerable communities, the Contra Costa Immigrant Rights Alliance has spearheaded the creation of a new initiative to support, advocate for, and protect Contra Costa's vulnerable immigrant communities. Thus, and with the active support of Contra Costa County's elected leaders, Stand Together CoCo was born.

V. PROJECT SCOPE AND IMPACT

Immigrants – regardless of their immigration status – are, with their families, inextricably woven into California's history and fabric: in our economies, our neighborhoods, our businesses, and our schools.

It is imperative to realize that *all* non-citizen immigrants (including people who hold "green-cards"[viii] and visas,[ix] and whether or not they have any criminal convictions *or even arrests*) are subject to the expanded federal policies and actions now being implemented across the United States. According to an official memorandum dated February 21, 2017, "DHS will no longer exempt classes or categories of removable aliens from potential enforcement"; those who are prioritized for removal include people who have "committed acts which constitute a chargeable criminal offense" (whether or not they've been arrested, charged, or convicted), have "abused any program related to receipt of public benefits" (without clarifying the standards of evidence for making such a claim), or "in the judgment of an immigration officer, otherwise pose a risk to public safety" (Albanese 2), thereby widening the net to limitless expanse.

With this expansion and intensification of federal immigration deportation efforts, it should come as no surprise that, within Contra Costa as well as across our nation, community leaders and elected officials are developing new local resources and solutions to mitigate deportation's destructive effect on families, communities, and economies.

A wealth of research[x] has made it clear: "The [detention or] deportation of a family's breadwinner or primary caregiver has devastating consequences for the spouse and children who depend on his earnings, including harm to their financial, educational, physical, and mental wellbeing. Deportation of a parent can cause children to enter the child welfare system, and result in children suffering lasting psychological harm that impacts their long-term economic and social stability. **These social and economic costs of deportation are largely borne by Northern California's counties, which administer public health, education, and social services"** (NCCIJ, 7, emphasis added). In addition to the severe local economic and social impacts of deportation, a recent report asserts that each deportation by ICE costs taxpayers an average of $10,874.[xi]

Blended-Status Families: Many non-citizens are members of "blended status" families, in which one parent, or all of the children, may be United States citizens. Across the state, the "vast majority of children…are U.S. citizens (96 percent), a small amount (2 percent) are lawfully residing immigrants, and very few children (2 percent) are undocumented immigrants.[xii]

Locally, blended families include children who are legal citizens; "While only 1 in 14 children [in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties] is an immigrant, nearly half have at least one immigrant parent, and 30% of households are headed by immigrant[s]…. [E]stimates suggest that 72% of unauthorized residents…are living with citizens, and 34% are living with their own citizen children."[xiii]

Thus, although deportation focuses on individuals, its effects ripple with substantial consequence across their families, and thus across our broader community.

Children's Well-Being: Children are especially vulnerable to the detrimental effects of a hostile immigration enforcement environment: "Although undocumented immigrant parents may try to protect their children from adults' worries, children are highly cognizant of the implications of immigration status on their everyday lives. Even if family members are not actually detained or deported, immigrant families live in constant fear of being separated from loved ones that keeps them from fully participating in American society," such as going to the doctor, driving a child to school, or visiting public places like parks (Effect, 2).

Multiple studies confirm that a parent's detention or deportation increases depression and anxiety in children, negatively affects physical health and school performance, decreases family income, increases housing and food insecurity, and increases risk of child-welfare involvement (Effect, 2). Further, many immigrant parents of children citizens hesitate to apply for essential public benefits to which their children are entitled – such as Medi-Cal – out of fear of navigating the systems or that the information may be used against them (Effect, 3).

Further, an estimated 12,000 young people in Contra Costa County[xiv] are eligible for administrative relief from deportation under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program,[xv] which is now being threatened under President Trump's administration.

And when children miss school, our local school districts lose federal and state funding tied to Average Daily Attendance rates, while parents may be required to appear at truancy court proceedings; further, when individuals are afraid to engage with authorities, they may be unwilling to report crimes, whether as a victim or a witness, thus diminishing public safety overall.

Economy: Notwithstanding divisive rhetoric claiming that undocumented immigrants are a drain on the economy, a study by the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy found that undocumented immigrants "collectively contribute an estimated $11.74 billion to state and local coffers each year via a combination of sales and excise, personal income, and property taxes…. On average, the nation's estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants pay 8 percent of their incomes in state and local taxes every year."[xvi]

The vast majority of undocumented immigrants hold wage-earning jobs,[xvii] with workforce participation rates higher than those of non-citizens.[xviii] A recent paper published by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that "the economic contribution of unauthorized workers to the U.S. economy is substantial, at approximately 3%

of private-sector GDP annually, which amounts to close to $5 trillion over a 10-year period"; the paper further found that "legalization of unauthorized workers would increase their contribution to 3.6% of private-sector GDP. The source of these gains stems from the productivity increase arising from the expanded labor market opportunities for these workers which, in turn, would lead to an increase in capital investment by employers."[xix]

These macroeconomic effects prove true at the microeconomic level of individual families, as well - "[I]mmigration-related arrests cause household income to fall to half on average, and leave one-fourth of households without anyone earning wages…. The Urban Institute's 2010 study of families of detainees found that 28.3% of families suffered from insufficient food access after six months" (NCCIJ 13). Yet people can be held in detention for many months; according to one survey of people detained in ICE custody for at least six months, the average length of detention was 273 days; of these people, 90% had been employed immediately prior to detention, with collective wages lost to families and the local economies calculated at more than $11 million (CA Due Process Crisis, 10-11).

And for every person who has lost a job, there's an employer who has lost an employee. "[W]hen employees are detained or deported, businesses must bear the costs of this turnover. A review of 30 previous studies of turnover costs showed that these costs are regularly 20 percent of annual wages for workers earning less than $50,000…. Deportation and detention-related employee turnover thus places a huge financial burden on California employers, especially given that noncitizens comprise such a large proportion of California's workforce" (CA Due Process, 11).

And the ripples widen: for every family that has lost one parent, there's another parent (or relative or friend or child) who must shoulder additional demands, which in turn affects their own abilities to go to work, or school, or care for their families.

VI. LOCAL PRECEDENTS

Contra Costa County has both proven and recent experience in undertaking successful pilot initiatives to develop new approaches to meet urgent needs that require coordinated responses. In the County's history, these initiatives are typically conceived as time-limited, cross-agency demonstration pilot projects that leverage established infrastructure and are supported by dedicated public funding sufficient to test these new solutions.

Local examples of Contra Costa's commitment to innovative pilot projects include the County's new Office of Reentry and Justice, originally proposed in May 2016 by the AB109 Community Advisory Board and now a pilot initiative operating inside the County Administrator's Office; the Zero Tolerance for Domestic Violence initiative (now known as Families Thrive), established at the direction of the County Board of Supervisors and housed within the Employment and Human Services division; and the Family Justice Alliance, which began as a cross-sector, community-based pilot and is now an independent 501c3 organization operating in partnership with public and private agencies and our County Board of Supervisors.

Further, Stand Together CoCo will build on Contra Costa's commitment to bold, coordinated, public/private solutions – such as Contra Costa CARES – developed to meet the distinct needs of undocumented Contra Costa residents. Launched as a twelve-month pilot in November 2015, Contra Costa CARES continues operating today, providing access to essential primary medical care for low-income adult undocumented residents. The CARES project was launched with $1 million in initial funding, of which Contra Costa County provided $500,000. Today, the project operates on an annual budget of $1.5 million for fiscal 2017-18.

Taken as a whole, these initiatives came into being as the result of forward-thinking partnerships of community stakeholders, the County Board of Supervisors, and public and private agencies. Each of them reflects Contra Costa's demonstrated commitment to acknowledging and meeting the urgent challenges confronting some of our most vulnerable and marginalized community members.

The proposed project, Stand Together CoCo, builds on this legacy of extraordinary leadership and partnership.

VII. PROJECT RATIONALE

As an interdisciplinary, multi-sector initiative, Stand Together CoCo is designed to maximize the value of each element while augmenting collective capacity through intentional synergies.

- Grounded in community-based leadership development, capacity building, and community empowerment, Stand Together CoCo elicits, values, and enhances grassroots expertise, cultivates established and emergent community leaders, and advances community empowerment and agency.
- Partnering with experienced, established nonprofit organizations and legal service providers with deep ties to affected communities will advance trust and acceptance, while stewarding funds and augmenting capacity in the most cost-effective manner possible.
- Placing the project inside the Public Defender's Office will ensure a level of expertise, capacity, and visibility that will foster both excellence and accountability.
- The project's endorsement by the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors will send a clear message of leadership, commitment, and compassion for our most vulnerable residents – and their allies – who are confronting terrifying new realities.

VIII. PROGRAMMATIC OVERVIEW

Stewarded by a Steering Committee and informed by regional Local Leadership Councils in each of the County's three geographic regions, Stand Together CoCo will provide three essential functions:

A. IMMIGRATION-RELATED INFORMATION AND RAID VERIFICATION, RAPID RESPONSE DISPATCH

Supported by a 24-hour Stand Together hotline built on an established web-based platform and augmented by an on-demand multi-language translation service, regional teams of trained Stand Together Community Leaders, stipended Community Responders, and volunteer Peer Responders will be dispatched to accomplish three goals:

1. Verify and provide accurate information about immigration-related actions reported in the community, in order to dispel inaccurate information while concentrating attention and resources in response to actions undertaken by agents of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

2. Serve as trained Legal Observers to witness and document actions being undertaken by ICE in Contra Costa

3. Provide immediate support and systems navigation for families and individuals in Contra Costa who have been targeted by/detained by ICE

B. LEGAL REPRESENTATION, CLINICAL CONSULTATIONS, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Rapid Response Legal Representation

Alerted by the Stand Together Dispatch, and in partnership with Community Leaders, a team of experienced immigration defense attorneys will provide Contra Costa residents with rapid-response legal representation at three critical moments in the deportation process:

- During the determination of eligibility for release from detention on bond
- During the judicial process to address or challenge grounds for deportation
- During the judicial process to determine eligibility for relief from deportation

2. Community-Based Clinical Consultations

The impact and consequence of the lack of access to legal services extends beyond the question of custody and bond, spilling into everyday life for non-detained immigrants and their families, as well. In the absence of reliable and accessible legal advice about rights and risks, thousands of families are trapped in the shadows, afraid to seek help or counsel.

This chronic condition – the lack of personal financial resources and uncertainty about who they can trust – is further exacerbated by the relatively limited pool of qualified immigration removal defense attorneys in Contra Costa County.

Thus, Stand Together CoCo, and its partners, will design and conduct community events to offer legal consultations and services. As part of this work, Stand Together CoCo lawyers will provide structured referrals to relevant nonprofit and public services to help address those needs. Such customized consultations will ensure that all Contra Costa residents have access to legal advice regarding the options and issues specific to each case and circumstances.

Conducted in partnership with existing community-based initiatives, these events will maximize the breadth and value of complementary resources such as the County's Clean Slate/Prop 47/Prop 64 legal remedies projects.

By embedding multi-partner "one stop" immigrant-resource events in trusted community-based settings, Stand Together CoCo will mitigate some of the most challenging barriers currently faced by these vulnerable residents – knowing where to start and how to get help.

3. Technical Assistance

In addition to providing direct representation and clinical services, the Stand Together CoCo attorneys will also provide community partners with technical assistance regarding new or complex developments of immigration law. To advance collective capacity, they will provide issues analysis on relevant developments in immigration law; provide training and job-shadowing opportunities to help Community Leaders and Responders understand the methods and procedures of immigration court; and review and assist in the development of content for legal rights workshops, such as those described below.

C. COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND LEGAL RIGHTS WORKSHOPS

Working in partnership with proven community-based partners, the multi-disciplinary Stand Together CoCo team will organize an ongoing array of culturally-responsive Community Education and Legal Services workshops, clinics, and trainings held in safe, trusted community-based sites across Contra Costa County.

Developed by Stand Together Community Leaders and Stand Together lawyers, and supported by stipended Community Responders and volunteer Peer Responders, these events will serve three primary functions:

1. **Workshops**: Advance equity, strengthen collective purpose, and equip Contra Costa families and individuals with essential tools and information to protect their families and exercise their Constitutional rights, which apply to all residents of the United States, regardless of their citizenship status

Hands-on workshops will help families prepare and equip themselves for potential targeting by ICE, offering practical and user-friendly guidance on topics such as: Let's Make a Family Preparedness Plan; Know Your Rights; Know Your Immigration-Status Options; What To Do if ICE Approaches You; Tenant Rights; and Employee Rights (including wage theft)

2. **Train the Trainer Capacity-Building**: Expand both individual and collective capacity to advance safety and justice for immigrant families in Contra Costa

In the Train the Trainer events, project staff will advance community capacity through technical trainings such as "Raid Verification Protocols," "Navigating the Immigration Bond Process," "Developing Family Preparedness Plans," and "How to be a Safe and Effective Legal Observer."

These events will also be co-convened with relevant partners and projects in order to maximize the reach and impact of existing community-based legal efforts, such as the County's Misdemeanor Early Representation Project, which is piloting to great success in both Antioch and Richmond.

3. **Leadership Development**: Create a structured continuum of development and leadership opportunities to identify, recruit, invest in, and organize an array of impacted community members.

At initial scale, this continuum will be led by three Community Leaders (paid, full-time) who will cultivate and work with twelve Local Responders (stipended, part-time), who will in turn provide engagement opportunities for an estimated 30-36 Local Leadership Council members (volunteers from impacted communities in each of the three geographic regions).

Facilitated by each region's Community Leaders and Local Responders, the Local Leadership Councils will provide safe and accessible methods to share essential information directly with and from the affected communities.

IX. PROJECT GOVERNANCE

Hosted by the Office of the Public Defender during its pilot phase, Stand Together CoCo will be administratively managed by Deputy Public Defender/Immigration Attorney Ali Saidi, in stewardship with a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee representing public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and community members.

To augment and inform the work of this body, the three regional Community Response Leaders will organize and manage Local Leadership Councils in each region. Co-facilitated by the Community Response Leaders and each region's stipended Community Responders, these Local Leadership Councils will provide structured opportunities to gather and disseminate information, identify areas of local concern, recruit and train volunteer responders, provide mutual support in what can be an isolating and terrifying environment, and inform project design and operations.

This governance structure – Host, Steering Committee, and Local Leadership Councils – encourages shared leadership, aligns public and community resources, and cultivates regional insights and meaningful peer-leadership development opportunities

X. COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS: RFQS AND TIMELINE

In its pilot phase, the project will be hosted at the Office of the Public Defender, which will provide in-kind occupancy and indirect resources to supervise the project. Under the umbrella of the Public Defender's Office, the bulk of the project's day-to-day activities will be undertaken by community-based organizations selected via a competitive Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process.

The RFQ process will be managed by an RFQ Team, which will include representatives of the Public Defender's Office, County leadership, and community members with expertise in the immigrant experience, community-based service delivery, community organizing, and immigration defense.

We propose the following timeline:

- Tuesday, September 12, 2017: Board of Supervisors approves Stand Together CoCo and commits funding
- By Friday, October 20, 2017: Assemble an RFQ Team, develop a Request for Qualifications, prepare for dissemination (pending approval/authorization by the Board of Supervisors)
- By Friday, November 10, 2017: Receive and vet responses, select proposed grantees
- On Tuesday, November 14, 2017: Present recommendations to Board of Supervisors
- By Monday, December 11, 2017: Finalize contracts
- By Friday, December 29, 2017: Develop basic policy documents and operating agreements
- Tuesday, January 2, 2018: Begin operations

XI. ATTACHMENTS

See attached Gantt chart, organizational chart, budget, and infographic for additional information.

i Family Unity, Family Health: How Family-Focused Immigration Reform Will Mean Better Health for Children and Families, Human Impact Partners, June 2013, Foreword.

[ii] Albanese, Matthew T., Memorandum Implementing the President's Border Security and Interior Immigration Enforcement Policies, February 21, 2017, page 1, accessed at https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/3889695/doc00801320170630123624.pdf

[iii] Access to Justice for Immigrant Families and Communities, Northern California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice, October 2014, page 19; hereafter NCCIJ.

[iv] California's Due Process Crisis: Access to Legal Counsel for Detained Immigrants, The California Coalition for Universal Representation," June 2016.

[v] https://www.immigrantbailfund.org

[vi] National and County Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2010-14, Migration Policy Institute, http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles

[vii] http://statisticalatlas.com/county/California/Contra-Costa-County/Languages

[viii] https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Green%20Card/GreenCard_Comparison_EN.PDF

[ix] https://www.irs.gov/individuals/international-taxpayers/immigration-terms-and-definitions-involving-aliens

[x] Satinsky, Sara, et al., Family Unity, Family Health: How Family-Focused Immigration Reform Will Mean Better Health for Children and Families, Human Impact Partners, June 2013, available at http://www.familyunityfamilyhealth.org/uploads/images/FamilyUnityFamilyHealth.pdf at 8

[xi] Blanco, Octavio, How Much It Costs ICE to Deport an Undocumented Immigrant, CNN, April 13, 2017, http://money.cnn.com/2017/04/13/news/economy/deportation-costs-undocumented-immigrant/index.html

[xii] The Effect of Hostile Immigration Policies on Children's Mental Health, The Children's Partnership: California Immigrant Policy Center, March 2017, page 1.

[xiii] Pastor, Manuel, et al., California Immigrant Education Scorecard, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, University of Southern California, September 2012, page 5.

[xiv] County Level Information on Undocumented Population, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools, Migration Policy Institute, http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles

[xv] "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is a kind of administrative relief from deportation. The purpose of DACA is to protect eligible immigrant youth who came to the United States when they were children from deportation. DACA gives young undocumented immigrants: 1) protection from deportation, and 2) a work permit. The program expires after two years, subject to renewal." Source: Undocumented Student Program, University of California at Berkeley, https://undocu.berkeley.edu/legal-support-overview/what-is-daca/

[xvi] Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, March 2, 2017, https://itep.org/immigration/

[xvii] Profile of the Unauthorized Population: United States, Migration Policy Institute, Data Hub. MPI's estimates are based on analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-2014 ACS pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), available at http://www.migrationpolicy.org/ data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/US.

[xviii] The Effect of Hostile Immigration Policies on Children's Mental Health, The Children's Partnership: California Immigrant Policy Center, March 2017, page 2.

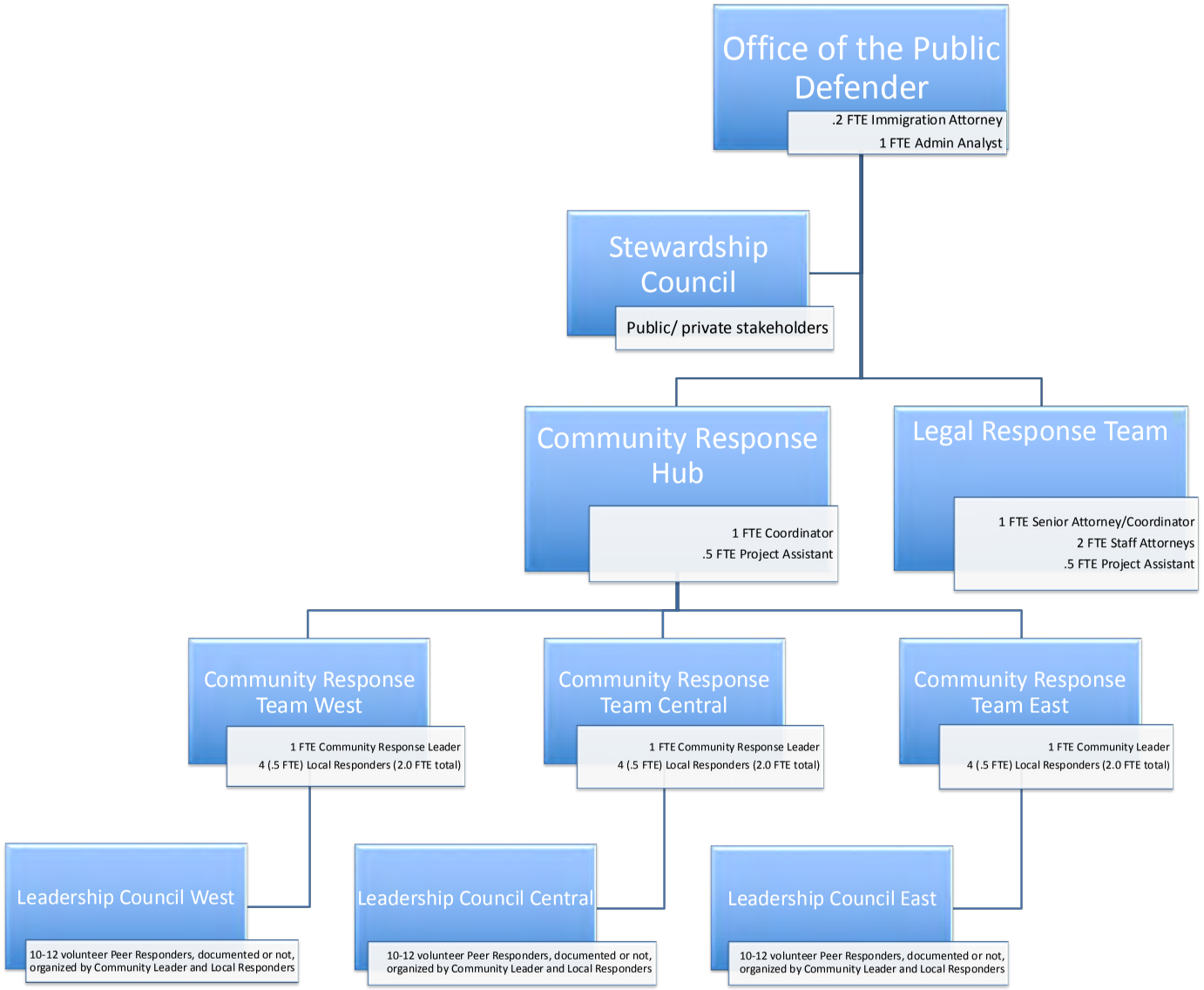
[xix] Edwards, Ryan, and Francesc Ortega, The Economic Contribution of Unauthorized Workers: An Industry Analysis, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 22834, Issued November 2016.

Stand Together CoCo, Budget	Annual cost per FTE	FTE on project	Year 1 (FY17-18) (6 months)	Year 2 (FY18-19)	Year 3 (FY19-20)
Costs					
Host					
Project Director Ali Saidi (provided in-kind by Public Defender)	$ -	0.20	$ -	$ -	$ -
Administrative Analyst-Project APW1 ($50K + 50% benefits)	$ 75,000	1.00	$ 37,500	$ 75,000	$ 75,000
Team/Council meeting costs @ 1 meeting /region/month for 3 regions @ $75/meeting			$ 1,350	$ 2,700	$ 2,700
Community Education and Legal Rights Workshops and Clinics: One/region/quarter, @ $750 ea			$ 4,500	$ 9,000	$ 9,000
Translation equipment			$ 1,500	$ -	$ -
Website design and ongoing TA			$ 15,000	$ 1,200	$ 1,200
Hotline infrastructure @ $50/month plus one-time set-up fee of $10,000			$ 10,300	$ 600	$ 600
Technical assistance (implementation/operations support)			$ 18,000	$ 7,500	$ -
Costs for Host		**1.20**	**$ 88,150**	**$ 96,000**	**$ 88,500**
Stand Together Community Team					
Stand Together Coordinator @ $60K plus benefits	$ 60,000	1.00	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
Community Leaders @ $40K plus benefits	$ 40,000	3.00	$ 60,000	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
Project Assistant @ $32K plus benefits	$ 32,000	0.50	$ 8,000	$ 16,000	$ 16,000
Benefits	22%		$ 21,560	$ 43,120	$ 43,120
Local Responders (12 people, 4 per region, each at .5 FTE, stipended, $14/hr)	$ 28,000	6.00	$ 84,000	$ 168,000	$ 168,000
Print materials @ $1,500 for Spanish, and $500 per language in the top six languages			$ 4,500	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Cell phones (per FTE, @ $50/ FTE /month			$ 3,150	$ 6,300	$ 6,300
Local mileage for Community Action Unit @ 250 miles/month/FTE @ $.535/mile			$ 8,426	$ 16,853	$ 16,853
Indirect @ 10% of all program costs	10%		$ 21,964	$ 43,527	$ 43,527
Costs for Community Action Unit		**10.50**	**$ 241,600**	**$ 478,800**	**$ 478,800**
Legal Services					
Senior Attorney/Legal Services Coordinator @ $120K plus benefits	$ 120,000	1.00	$ 60,000	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
Staff Attorney @ $92K plus benefits	$ 92,000	2.00	$ 92,000	$ 184,000	$ 184,000
Legal Services Team assistant @ $32K plus benefits	$ 32,000	0.50	$ 8,000	$ 16,000	$ 16,000
Benefits @ 25%	22%		$ 33,440	$ 66,880	$ 66,880
Cell phones @ $50/FTE/month (2 in Year 1, 3 in subsequent years)			$ 1,050	$ 2,100	$ 2,100
Document translation costs			$ 2,500	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Local mileage for Attorneys @ 200 miles/month/FTE @ $.535/mile (2 in Yr 1, 3 after)			$ 1,926	$ 3,852	$ 4,494
Indirect @ 10% of all program costs (excluding consultants and non-recurring costs)	10%		$ 19,892	$ 39,783	$ 39,847
Costs for Legal Services Unit		**3.50**	**$ 218,808**	**$ 437,615**	**$ 438,321**
Flexible legal defense funds/litigation expenses including expert witnesses (assumes $1,250/case for 40 cases/year)			**$ 25,000**	**$ 50,000**	**$ 50,000**
Total Operating Costs			**$ 573,557**	**$ 1,062,415**	**$ 1,055,621**

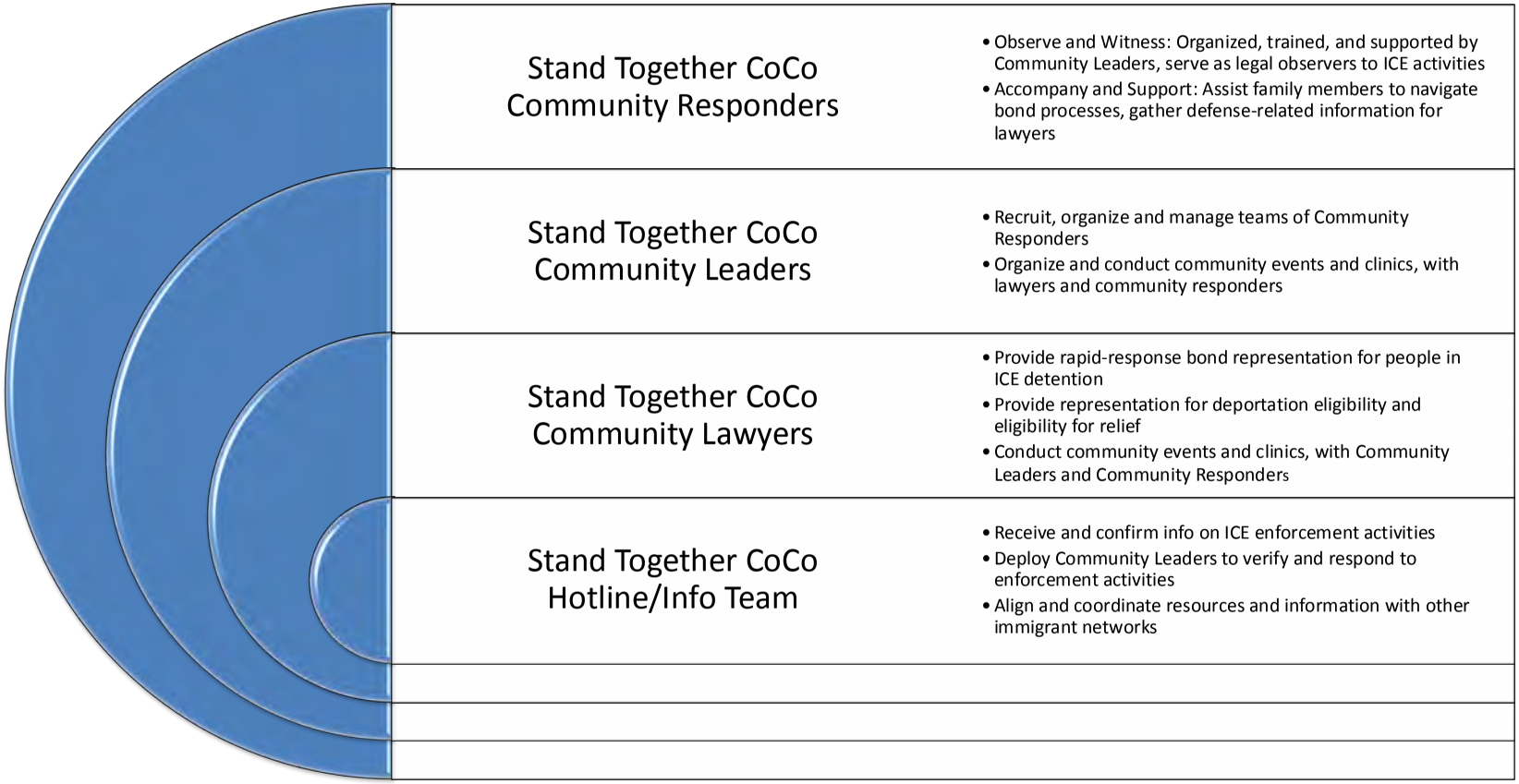
Stand Together CoCo, Timeline, as of August 8, 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019
Administrative Processes								
Receive project approval and funding appropriation from CoCo Board of Supervisors	x							
Complete internal County processes to establish the project within Public Defenders Office		x						
Hire Project Legal/Admin Assistant		x						
Launch Team								
Establish and convene Launch Team	x							
Develop initial Team charter, governance and decision-making rules	x	x						
Review, finalize, and approve budgets for RFQ services		x						
Convene RFQ Team, outline RFQ process and timeline		x						
Draft and approve RFQ		x						
Submit RFQ to County for approval		x						
Release RFQ, review responses, make funding recommendations		x						
Submit funding recommendations through County processes (PPC? Counsel? CAO? BOS?)		x						
Execute contracts		x						
Develop and document operating protocols	x	x						
Begin implementing project activities			x					
Technical								
Identify hotline provider, negotiate scope and costs	x	x						
Identify need/function for website, social media technical assistance	x	x						
Identify translation resources (language, equipment)	x	x						
Identify needs for training, identify providers and costs	x	x						
Identify method for text-messaging, identify provider and cost	x	x						
Identify information management platform and protocols	x	x						
Implement data system, website, and hotline platforms		x	x					
Steering Committee								
Draft Steering Committee charter and composition	x							
Conduct outreach and recruitment for the Steering Committee		x						
Convene and orient the Steering Committee		x						
Develop MOUs (incl privacy, data-management and reporting, and data-sharing agreeements)		x	x					
Review and approve community-responder training needs, curriculum		x	x					
Hold quarterly Steering Committee meetings			x	x	x	x	x	x
Conduct mid-course project reviews			x				x	
Local Leadership Councils								
Develop Local Leadership Council charters, composition		x	x					
Recruit and convene LLC in each region			x					
Conduct monthly LLCs in each region				x	x	x	x	x

Stand Together CoCo: One County, One Community, Together

A rapid response and community capacity-building project to support safety and justice for non-citizen individuals and families in Contra Costa County



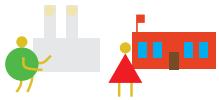
Stand Together CoCo: One County, One Community, United



ONE EVENT CAN HAVE MANY CONSEQUENCES

Jorge Garcia is an undocumented resident of the U.S. He came here in search of a better life. He lives with his partner Elise, a U.S. citizen. Because Jorge entered the country without documentation he cannot gain status through marriage.

THE GARCIAS ARE A PART OF THEIR COMMUNITY



Jorge works at a factory. Elise is a teacher.

He pays rent to a landlord.

Elise buys food and clothing at the local store.

Their children, Nina and Ben go to grade school in town.

They volunteer with their local church.

BUT, THEN ONE DAY . . .

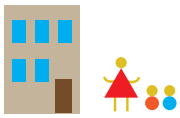
Jorge is pulled over for having a broken taillight. The police realize he doesn't have papers and he is arrested.

He is detained for several months in an out-of-state prison.

He is eventually deported, never to return.

SO...

Jorge stops coming to work. Other workers are afraid they might get picked up. Some stop coming to work too.

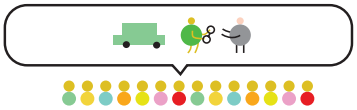


Without the support of Jorge's income, Elise cannot afford the rent. She is evicted and moves in with cousins who live in a different town. The psychological strain is enormous because she is financially strained and her kids have become despondent and worried.

AND...

Employers lose experienced workers. Families lose income. Landlords lose tenants. Storeowners lose revenue. The small town starts to lose its tax base, people begin to leave and the town's economic activity declines.

Nina and Ben switch schools suddenly because of the move. They feel abandoned and isolated in their new environment.



Nina and Ben's friends and former classmates hear of the deportation, become fearful and miss days of school.

Elise's cousins are stretched thin and overcrowded with three new family members, their household goes from four to seven overnight.*

*Nina and Ben were lucky to have two parents present. At any given moment 5,000 foster care children are children of deported parents.

DEPORTATION POLICY CREATES A CLIMATE OF FEAR AND PARALYSIS IN COMMUNITIES.

People are afraid to drive,

afraid to use parks and exercise outdoors,

afraid to use public services like clinics

and afraid to get involved in their communities.

Source: Family Unity, Family Health: How Family-Focused Immigration Reform Will Mean Better Health for Children and Families, Human Impact Partners, June 2013