OPENING COMMENTS

1:00 PM Moderator: Lorena Gonzalez, Assembly Member (San Diego)  
(DACA 1, Driver's licenses, maximizing opportunities)

1:10 PM Gil Ojeda, Director, CPAC, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley  
(Overview of Immigrant Impact, Panel Introductions)

THE PRESIDENT’S EXECUTIVE ORDER: PROGRAM ELEMENTS AND PROBABLE TIMELINES

1:15 PM Alvaro Huerta Esq., Staff Attorney, National Immigration Law Center (Los Angeles & Washington, DC)  
(Obama Exec Order- DACA 2 & DAPA, DC Update, Fee Waivers)

IMMIGRANT CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT ON MEDI-CAL AND SB 4

1:25 PM Laurel Lucia, Associate Policy Analyst, Center for Labor Research and Education, UC Berkeley  
(Demographics, State-Only Medi-Cal, SB 4- Health4All)

MAXIMIZING INCLUSION OF IMMIGRANTS AND ENSURING STATE SUPPORT

1:35 PM Marco Lizarraga, Executive Director, La Cooperativa Campesina (Sacramento)  
(DACA 1, IRCA, State Supported Naturalization, SB 10, Waiver Subsidies)

CAUCUS MEMBERS: COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

1:45 pm

2:00 PM Adjourn
1. **How many of California's immigrants are estimated to be eligible for the President's Administrative Relief Executive Order issued on November 20, 2014?**

   The Obama Administration initially estimated the impact nationwide of his executive order at 5 million persons. The estimate was then reduced to 4.4 million. The Migration Policy Institute in Washington DC estimated that up to 1.5 million California immigrants will be eligible. More recent estimates, including from the DC based Pew Center place the eligible population at 1.25 million.

2. **How does the President's Administrative Relief pronouncement of November 2014 expand upon the first Executive Order from June 15, 2012 regarding Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACAs)?**

   The November Order removes the age limit altogether on DACAs that eligible persons must be 31 years of age on June 15, 2012. In addition this order expands the period for deferred action from two to three years, with three year renewal periods after. It also creates an altogether new category for Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPAs). This new category pertains to parents who have a son or a daughter who is a citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident as of November 20, 2014. It is not yet clear whether these DAPAs will be governed by the same requirements for DACAs.

3. **Are the newly designated DACAs and DAPAs expected to be eligible for federal and/or State benefits?**

   The new DACAs and the DAPAs will not be eligible for any federal benefits, but will be able to claim Social Security and Medicare benefits if they are otherwise eligible. This is also the case for DACAs enrolled under the June 2012 Executive Order. States have established and/or have affirmed benefits for those individuals who are designated as "lawfully present" such as DACAs, and treat DACAs the same as others with deferred action (with the exception of Arizona and Nebraska, who have both denied driver’s license to DACA recipients). In California, they are eligible for drivers licenses (AB60-2013). They are also eligible for the State-Only Medi-Cal coverage per Budget language in the State's Budget of 2013-14, but their coverage is restricted by federal law under Covered California. The Director of Department of Health Care Services just recently affirmed this eligibility for persons who enroll under the new Executive Order.in a public statement on February 11th.

4. **When will this Administrative Relief Program start accepting the new DACA and DAPA applications?**

   The District Court for the Southern District of Texas issued an injunction on February 16, 2015, blocking implementation of the President’s expansion of DACA and the new DAPA program. Originally, those persons newly eligible for expanded DACA would have been able to access application forms on the Government's website and begin to submit documentation on February 18, 2015. For any persons still undergoing enrollment under previous DACA criteria, USCIS will continue to accept and process DACA applications under the 2012 rules. While it remains unclear when and how the appeals courts will respond, the latest expectations are that DAPA requirements, including forms to be completed, will be made available during May.

5. **Will be there be resources allocated for non-profits, and State and county public agencies to support eligible expected applicants and enrollees for these programs?**

   At this time, there are no federal resources allocated to support non-profit or public agencies in their efforts to encourage DACA or DAPA enrollment. Under the implementation of the IRCA immigration reform during the early1990s, there was modest federal support for this purpose built into the federal law. In addition, the State supported non-profit agencies with allocations to support submission of IRCA applications and subsequent funding for education and naturalization assistance. SB 10 (Lara) calls for establishment of a State Office of New Citizens to lend assistance to the DACA and DAPA process to optimize enrollments in the state.