B O A R D O F S U P E R V I S O R S

Supervisor Nikki Fortunato Bas, Together For All Ad Hoc Committee Chair

Supervisor Elisa Márquez, Public Protection Committee Chair

October 10, 2025 (revised to correct allocations in A.)

Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Alameda
1221 Oak Street, Suite 536
Oakland, CA 94612

Dear Board Members:

SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY TOGETHER FOR ALL AD HOC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS TO AUGMENT AND EXTEND CONTRACTS FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES TO IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. Approve the allocation of $3,574,537 million of Measure W Essential Services Fund for Immediate Known Needs including $2.5 million designated for *Immigrant & Refugee supports, Newcomers Outreach* and $1,074,537 designated for *Emergency and Transition Support (flexible contingency pool for unforeseen one-time essential service needs during FY 2025-26)* to the Alameda County Social Services Agency to extend the terms and increase funding for the FY 2025-26 contracts with:

   i. Centro Legal de la Raza (Procurement Contract No. 28414) to provide Rapid Response Hotline, Know Your Rights Trainings, pre-emptive legal services, and community volunteer network response coordination, extending the term of 3/12/25-3/11/26 by six months to 9/11/26, increasing the total not to exceed amount to $2,687,969 ($1,987,969 increase);

   ii. Trabajadores Unidos Workers United (Procurement Contract No. 28419) to provide resources and preparation to immigrant and refugee communities, including training, and mutual aid, extending the term of 3/12/25-3/11/26 by six months to 9/11/26, increasing the total not to exceed amount to $1,014,375 ($541,375 increase); and

   iii. California Collaborative for Immigrant Rights (Procurement Contract No. 28416) to provide due process legal services, extending the term of 3/12/25-3/11/26 by six months to 9/11/26, increasing the total not to exceed amount to $2,045,193 ($1,045,193 increase);

B. Direct the Social Services Agency to negotiate the contract amendments to expand services and extend the contract terms and return to the Board for approval;

C. Approve the allocation $50,000 of Measure W Essential Services Fund for Immediate Known Needs designated for *Emergency and Transition Support (flexible contingency pool for unforeseen one-time essential service needs during FY 2025-26)* to the Alameda County Public Defender's Office to offset increased immigration application and litigation fees for low-income residents;

D. Authorize the Auditor-Controller to make the necessary budget adjustments for FY 25-26; and

E. Direct staff to return to the Board at our Work Session on October 21, 2025, with a plan for coordination and contract management of County services for immigrants and refugees.

BACKGROUND:

In early 2025, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors created the Alameda County Together for All (ACT) Ad Hoc Committee to strengthen coordinated support for vulnerable populations. The committee builds on the legacy of Supervisors Wilma Chan and Richard Valle and addresses broader community and safety net needs. It is chaired by Supervisor Fortunato Bas with Supervisor Márquez as Vice Chair.

Key Actions and Investments

- The Board approved **$3.5 million** on March 11, 2025, to support immigrant and refugee communities, including:
    - **$1.3M** for the Public Defender's Immigration Unit (legal defense for noncitizens)
    - **$700K** for the Alameda County Immigration Legal Education Partnership (hotline, training, legal aid)
    - **$1M** for the California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice (due process legal services)
    - **$500K** for Trabajadores Unidos Workers United (community preparedness and mutual aid)

Community Impact

- **ACILEP, Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership anchored by Centro Legal de la Raza** has fielded over 1,300 hotline calls, resolved 32 ICE verifications, and provided legal aid to 170+ individuals. It has reached more than 8,200 residents through outreach and education events.
- **ACCORD, Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense anchored by California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice** expanded multilingual legal representation and education in nine languages, including representing over 220 individuals.
- **ACUDIR, Alameda County United In Defense of Immigrant Rights, anchored by Trabajadores Unidos, Workers United** trained over 400 residents, held 500+ one-on-one community conversations, and developed 30 local leaders for peer-led defense networks.

Together, these groups have built a united, multilingual network to defend and empower immigrant communities.

Strengthening Legal Defense

In April 2025, the Board approved **$1.38 million** in one-time public safety funds for the Public Defender's Immigration Unit—the first of its kind in California. This funding has:

- Added **three new immigration defense attorneys**, including placements in the Juvenile and Clean Slate Units.
- Increased capacity to identify and overturn unlawful convictions, assess detained individuals for relief, and provide early legal intervention for noncitizen residents.

These efforts ensure Alameda County remains a leader in protecting due process and supporting families facing immigration challenges.

DISCUSSION/SUMMARY:

On August 14, 2025, the ACT Ad Hoc Committee reviewed updates and recommendations to enhance County services for immigrants and refugees amid growing federal enforcement and policy challenges. Presenters reported rising ICE activity, eroding protections, and deepening insecurity, but also highlighted strong community mobilization through partnerships with ACUDIR, ACILEP, ACCORD, and the Public Defender's Office. For more information, see the August 14, 2025 ACT Ad-Hoc Committee meeting video and presentations.

Committee Recommendations

The Committee has advanced four key recommendations to the Board of Supervisors:

1. **Create an Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs** to coordinate resources and programs.
2. **Establish a Countywide Immigrant & Refugee Rights Taskforce** to guide this new office.
3. **Launch an Emergency Assistance Fund** for families facing deportation or crisis.
4. **Sustain and expand funding** for immigrant-serving organizations.

Emergency Funding Requests

Following the Supreme Court's September 8th decision expanding ICE's authority, urgent action is needed to support community partners providing legal and crisis response services.

ACILEP: A six-month, **$1.99 million** extension will expand the County's rapid response hotline and support services. Since 2025, hotline calls have risen over **500%**, reflecting increased enforcement and community fear. The San Francisco Area of Responsibility saw arrests double in early 2025, underscoring the need for multilingual, culturally responsive support.

ACCORD: A six-month, **$1.05 million** extension will maintain removal defense capacity, offset filing fees for low-income clients, and fund legal education and outreach. This ensures immigrants in removal proceedings have access to due process and legal protection.

ACUDIR: A six-month, **$514,000** allocation will sustain countywide education, resource sharing, and community organizing for immigrant workers and families, with emphasis on language access and mutual aid.

Public Defender: $50,000 will help offset skyrocketing federal application and litigation fees—some rising nearly tenfold—so low-income immigrants can continue accessing critical legal representation.

Together, these emergency allocations will strengthen Alameda County's safety net, ensure timely legal aid, and help immigrant and refugee families remain safe, informed, and supported.

The ACT Ad Hoc Committee will return back to our Board regarding a recommendation to develop an Alameda County Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, also recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Support in its final report to the Board of Supervisors in December 2021.

FINANCING:

Approval of these recommendations will not increase net county costs as they are funded by Measure W one-time accrued funds and projected FY 2025-26 receipts.

VISION 2036 GOAL:

Providing supportive services to Alameda County immigrant and refugee families meet the 10X goal pathways **Employment for All, Health for All,** and **Eliminate Poverty & Hunger** in support of our shared vision of **Safe & Livable Communities** and **Thriving & Resilient Populations**.

Respectfully submitted,

Nikki Fortunato Bas, Supervisor
Alameda County Board of Supervisors
Fifth District

Elisa Márquez, Supervisor
Alameda County Board of Supervisors
Second District

cc: Auditor-Controller
County Administrator
SSA Director
County Counsel

Attachments:

A. Background on the Alameda County Together For All Ad Hoc Recommendations
B. ACILEP Request and First Quarter Report
C. ACCORD Request and First Quarter Report
D. ACUDIR Request and First Quarter Report
E. Information regarding fees for indigent clients

B O A R D O F S U P E R V I S O R S

Supervisor Nikki Fortunato Bas, Together For All Ad Hoc Committee Chair
Supervisor Elisa Márquez, Public Protection Committee Chair

October 10, 2025

Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Alameda
1221 Oak Street, Suite 536
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SUBJECT: BACKGROUND ON THE ALAMEDA COUNTY TOGETHER FOR ALL AD HOC COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION TO AUGMENT AND EXTEND CONTRACTS FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES TO IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Dear Board Members:

In 2016, the Board of Supervisors declared Alameda County a Welcoming County, recognizing the value of immigrant integration and ensuring our policies, programs, and initiatives reflect the diversity and strength of our community. The Board went on to establish an **Ad Hoc Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Support on December 6, 2016**, recognizing the urgent need to ensure safe access to government services in an era of heightened federal immigration enforcement as well as draconian budget and policy attacks on the social safety-net.

In 2017 through the leadership of the late Supervisor Wilma Chan and past Budget Chair Supervisor Keith Carson, Alameda County's adopted FY17-18 Budget established a Safety Net Reserve Fund by setting aside the existing Budget Balancing Designation as a contingency for pending federal budget and policy actions that impact safety net services in Alameda County. The Safety Net Reserve Fund is intended to be used as a bridge of transition funding for eliminated or reduced programs to alleviate the impact on Alameda County's most vulnerable populations, including immigrants and refugees.

Shepherded by the leadership of the late Supervisors Richard Valle and Wilma Chan, the Ad Hoc Committee's final report in 2021 provided a roadmap for ongoing support and progress and reaffirmed Alameda County's steadfast dedication to uplifting all residents, regardless of their background. **Among the ten final recommendations presented to the Board of Supervisors**

was the recommendation (#6) to establish an Alameda County Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs. The proposed centralized entity would be tasked with assisting County agencies with implementing Welcoming County practices while also advising the Board on the development of responsive policies to navigate harmful policies and practices such as increased federal immigration enforcement.

Following the November 2024 presidential election, the Public Protection Committee convened a hearing on December 19, 2024 to receive an update from the Immigration Representation Unit of the Alameda County Public Defender's Office recognizing the immediate need to readdress the County's efforts to safeguard immigrant and refugee rights in light of the incoming administration's stated priorities to vastly expand Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)'s enforcement while blocking access to essential county services through policy changes and budget cuts.

In anticipation of federal policies and budgets that would adversely impact county residents, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors created the Alameda County Together for All (ACT) Ad Hoc Committee in 2025 to provide ongoing, coordinated support for vulnerable populations, further building upon the legacy of the late Supervisors Wilma Chan and Richard Valle while addressing a broader range of community needs and safety net impacts. The ACT Ad Hoc committee has met regularly to advance critical work with Supervisor Fortunato Bas as Chair and Supervisor Márquez as Vice Chair.

One of the Committee's first actions was to advance a recommendation to fund critical legal assistance and other support services for immigrant and refugee communities. **Our Board unanimously approved the recommendation on March 11, 2025, providing an emergency allocation of $3.5 million to respond to the rising threats and negative impacts from the federal government.** This included:

- $1.3 million for the Public Defender's Immigration Unit to provide crucial legal defense for non-citizen residents;
- $700,000 for the Alameda County Immigration Legal Education Partnership, funding a Rapid Response Hotline, Know Your Rights Trainings, and legal services;
- $500,000 for Trabajadores Unidos Workers United to support community preparedness, mutual aid, and neighborhood-based resources; and
- $1 million for the California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice to expand due process legal services.

2025 continues to yield exponentially more attacks from the current federal administration on our diverse communities, and at unprecedented levels.

Notably, under the new federal budget H.R. 1, ICE will receive an additional **$75 billion over four years**, a funding surge that represents more than a **300% increase in enforcement and detention capacity and makes ICE the most well-funded federal law enforcement agency in U.S. history.** At the same time, local government and its community-based organization partners are urgently working to determine how to support immigrant and refugee residents through numerous **inhumane program exclusions and funding cuts to the County safety net,** including basic food (i.e., SNAP/CalFresh) and healthcare access (i.e., Medicaid).

As federal enforcement escalates and immigrant communities face intensifying threats, three frontline coalitions: **Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense** (**ACCORD**) led by California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice, **Alameda County United in Defense of Immigrant Rights** (**ACUDIR)** led by Trabajadores Unidos Workers United, and the **Alameda County Immigration Legal Education Partnership (ACILEP)** led by Centro Legal de la Raza, are not only responding in real time but actively building the infrastructure needed to withstand the sustained escalation of attacks.

Since the Board's March 11th decision to reinvest in immigrant and refugee rights and other rapid response services:

ACILEP, the rapid response backbone of our County eco-system, has received over 1300 calls, resolved 32 ICE verifications, and provided legal services to over 170 individuals and is advancing a bold expansion, from extending hotline coverage and scaling legal support to developing volunteer infrastructure and wraparound family care. It is important to note that ACILEP does not collect demographic data from hotline callers for safety purposes/to encourage reporting.

Additionally, ACILEP has **reached more than 8,200 Alameda County residents through combined community education and outreach activities**, **including Know-Your-Rights (KYR) presentations**, tabling events, and informational sessions across the five supervisorial districts, demonstrating both their reach and ability to respond to areas of greatest need.

This ensures that when ICE shows up, our communities are met not with fear, but with coordinated, informed, and empowered response.

ACCORD has expanded legal services and multilingual outreach providing critical representation and conducting community education in nine languages across the County.

Community Education Sessions			
BOS District	**Language**	**Number of Sessions**	**Number of Attendees**
1	Spanish, English	4	153
1	English	1	60
2	Spanish, English	1	22
2	Spanish	2	45
3	English	1	30
3	Spanish	1	23
4	Spanish, English	1	30
4	Mam, Spanish	1	20
4	English	1	10
N/A: in SF at immigration court or legal office	Spanish	5	61
Total		**18**	**454**

Individuals provided legal consultations and guidance on removal & detention process			
BOS District	**Language**	**Ethnicity**	**Number of consults**
1	Spanish	Latinx	3
1	English, Punjabi	Asian	1
2	Spanish	Latinx	37
2	Spanish, K'iche	Latinx	2
2	Mam, Spanish	Latinx	2
2	Mam	Latinx	1
3	Spanish	Latinx	33
3	Mam	Latinx	1
3	Vietnamese, English	Asian	1
3	Farsi	Asian	1
4	Spanish	Latinx	12
4	English	Latinx	**1**
5	Spanish	Latinx	20
Total			**115**

ACUDIR, a foundational Alameda County community-organizing partner since 2010, is anchoring grassroots resilience by **training 400+ residents through immigrant rights workshops, engaging in over 500 one-on-one conversations in public spaces and neighborhoods, and cultivating over 30 local leaders to build mutual aid networks and peer-led defense strategies.**

BOS District	Language	Ethnicity	Number of attendees	Topic *(KYR = Know Your Rights)*
1	English	Unknown*	26	KYR / Mutual Aid
1	Spanish	Latinx	26	KYR / Mutual Aid
2	English	Unknown*	9	KYR
2	Tagalog	Asian	8	KYR
2	Spanish	Latinx	8	KYR
2	Spanish	Latinx	9	KYR
2	Spanish	Latinx	23	KYR
3	English	Unknown*	28	How to do outreach
3	English	Unknown*	40	How to do outreach
3	English	Unknown*	44	How to do outreach
3	Mam	Latinx	20	KYR / Mutual Aid
3	Spanish	Latinx	41	KYR / Mutual Aid
3	Tagalog	Asian	13	KYR
3	Spanish	Latinx	55	KYR
3	Tagalog	Asian	17	KYR
3	Tagalog	Asian	15	KYR
3	Tagalog	Asian	15	KYR
3	Spanish	Latinx	8	KYR
4	Spanish	Latinx	21	KYR
5	Arabic	Middle Eastern	30	KYR
5	Arabic	Middle Eastern	30	KYR
Total				**486**

Note: English language includes White, Asian, Black, and Other; a more specific ethnic breakdown is not available due to English speaker general concerns and fear about providing more demographic data at this time.

BOS District	Language	Ethnicity	One-on-ones completed
1	English	Unknown*	58
1	Spanish	Latinx	476
1	Tagalog	Asian	25
2	English	Unknown*	72
2	Spanish	Latinx	416
2	Tagalog	Asian	95
3	English	Unknown*	46
3	Spanish	Latinx	152
3	Tagalog	Asian	1
3	Arabic	Middle Eastern	50
4	English	Unknown*	3
4	Spanish	Latinx	154
Total			**1548**

Note: Q2 data collection is still in progress.

Together, these coalitions are forging a united, multilingual, and deeply rooted defense strategy, one grounded in trust, lived experience, and an unwavering commitment to show up for our communities at their most vulnerable moments. For more service details, see the attached quarterly reports submitted by the three funded coalitions to Alameda County Social Services Agency.

Additionally, our Board approved one-time public safety revenue of $1,380,000 to the Public Defender's Immigration Unit – the first of its kind in California – to support additional staffing to support increased removal defense litigation services for our most vulnerable residents and protect their right to due process while connecting their families with support services.

As a result of the Board's April 1st funding support for the Public Defender's Office, their Immigration Unit has:

- Hired three new immigration defense attorneys (two who started on August 18 and one who began their service with the County on September 2)

- Embedded a dedicated immigration attorney within in the Juvenile Unit who has been actively supporting children at their court hearings, providing key and timely advice to children in complex legal situations, identifying children who are eligible to apply for immigration status, and identifying children who face the greatest dangers of immigration enforcement given the current federal landscape.

- Embedded a bilingual immigration attorney within the Public Defender's Office Clean Slate Unit to provide immediate and reliable immigration advice during their community clinics, increasing the County's capacity to more timely and effectively identify immigration issues faced by noncitizen clients and determine immigration consequences of prior convictions.

- Increased the Public Defender's Immigration Unit's capacity to:

    - Identify, investigate, and vacate unlawful convictions that pose actual or potential devastating immigration consequences to noncitizens in Alameda County;

    - Respond to requests to intake detained individuals in order to determine whether they are eligible for County services, and eligible for relief against removal; and

    - Respond to requests from indigent individuals who need advice and assistance in dealing with DHS in non-removal cases, with the goal of avoiding the possibility that they could be placed in removal proceedings in the future.

ACT Ad Hoc Committee Recommendations & 6-Month Emergency Funding Extension Request

On August 14, 2025, the ACT Ad-Hoc Committee received an update and recommendations on how Alameda County can strengthen services for immigrants and refugees in the face of ongoing federal threats and policy changes. Presenters delivered a sobering overview: ICE enforcement is expanding, constitutional protections are eroding, and inadequate funding continues to fuel housing insecurity, legal vulnerability, and financial instability among immigrant and refugee families. Yet even in the face of these challenges, community coalitions are stepping up with determination, mobilizing to defend rights, expanding access to services, and building the countywide capacity needed to meet this critical moment.

Together, ACILEP, ACCORD,ACUDIR and the Alameda County Public Defender's Office presented four recommendations that were approved by the ACT Ad Hoc Committee to advance to the full Board of Supervisors for action:

- Establish an **Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs** to coordinate resources and oversee immigrant-serving programs
- Create a **Countywide Immigrant & Refugee Rights & Justice Taskforce** to guide the development of an Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs.
- Launch an **Emergency Assistance Fund** for families facing deportation or urgent crises.

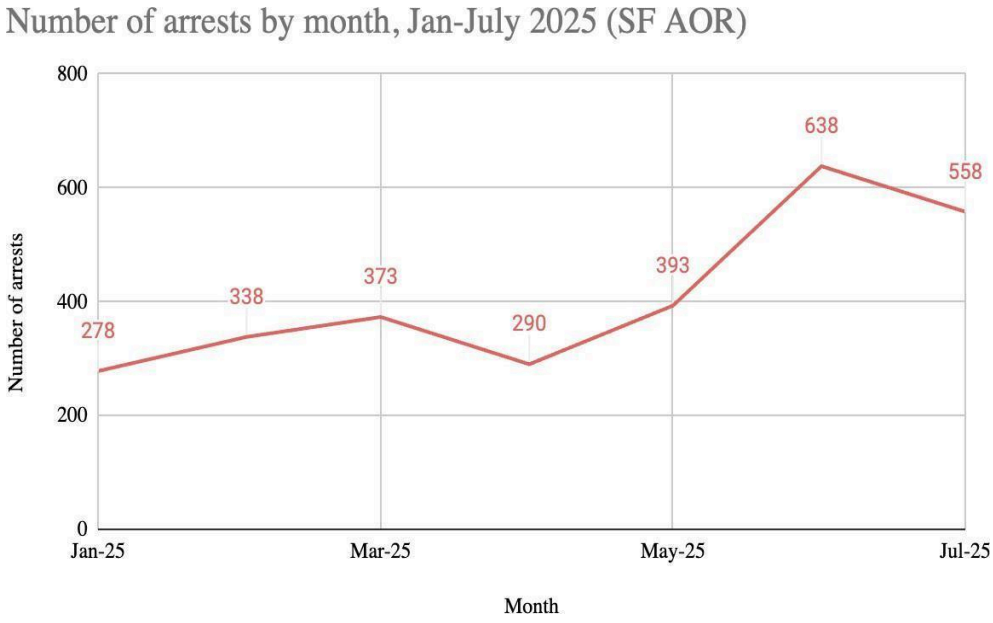
- Ensure **sustained and increased funding** for core immigrant serving organizations to scale services and meet rising needs.

Given the Supreme Court's September 8th decision allowing federal ICE agents to stop people based largely on a person's perceived ethnicity, language or presence at a specific location, it has become even more urgent that the Board respond swiftly to the following emergency funding requests from the County's four partners providing emergency legal assistance and other support services to immigrants and refugees facing federal attack.

Our Board has concurred with the County Administrator's Office and agency leadership that there are immediate known needs as it pertains to the immigrant and refugee supports by adopting a one-year expenditure plan for the Measure W Essential County Services Fund at our October 7,2025 meeting.

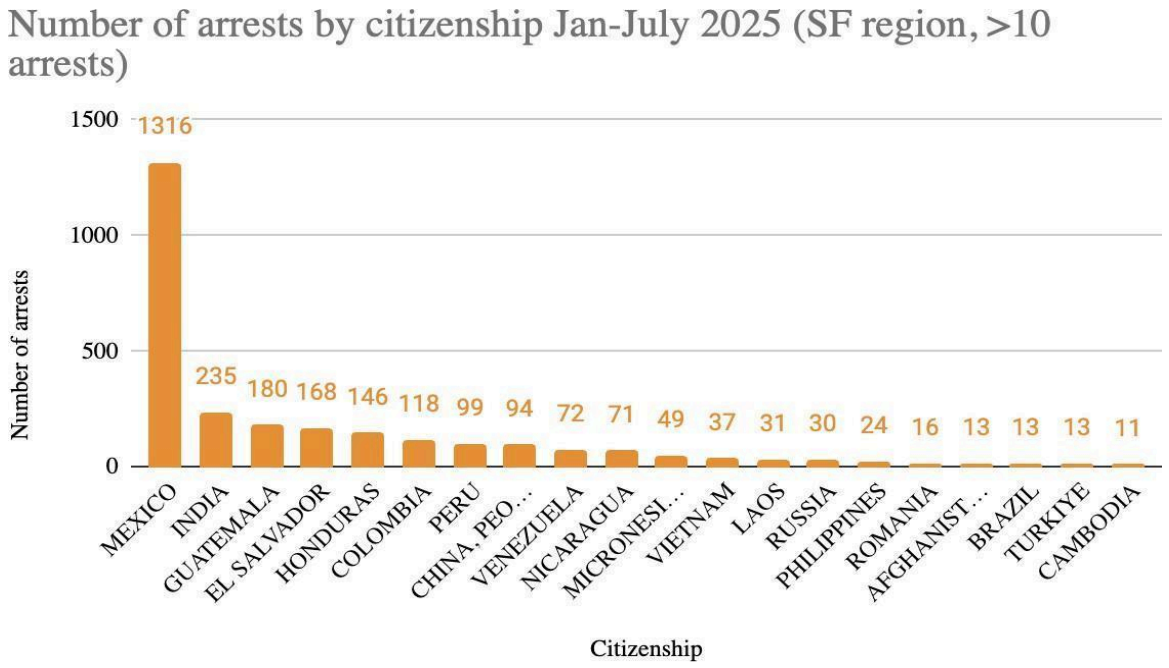
To that end, the ACT Ad Hoc Committee respectfully requests approval for the following emergency allocations:

Alameda County Immigration Legal Education Partnership (ACILEP): A six-month funding extension of **$1,987,969** will support the expansion of the County's rapid response hotline and community-based organization wraparound support services. Since relaunching the hotline in 2025, monthly **call volume has increased by over 530%, reflecting both the program's growing visibility and the community's deepening trust in ACILEP as a reliable source of support and verified information**. This surge also correlates with a sharp rise in need, driven by heightened enforcement, widespread fear, and uncertainty across the region.



As reflected in the graph above, the San Francisco Area of Responsibility (AOR), which includes Alameda County, has seen a sharp escalation in immigration enforcement activity throughout 2025. Between January and July, the number of arrests increased by over 100%, peaking in June with 638 arrests, before only slightly tapering off in July.

Notably, the majority of arrests in the San Francisco AOR have involved nationals from Mexico, Guatemala, India, El Salvador, and Honduras, populations that make up a large share of Alameda County's immigrant community. This underscores the disproportionate impact of enforcement on working-class, mixed-status households and the need for multilingual, culturally competent rapid response.



This upward trend mirrors the surge ACILEP has documented through its hotline data, where calls related to ICE arrests, and verifications have grown by more than 500% since the program's relaunch. During ACILEP's first iteration in 2019, the hotline averaged approximately 39 calls per month. By contrast, in 2025 so far, the monthly average has surged to 247 calls, with significant spikes in May and June. **Only seven days into October, ACILEP partners have already answered 88 hotline calls.**

Together, these indicators reveal a regional pattern of intensifying enforcement and heightened community fear. The data also demonstrate that Alameda County is not isolated from national shifts, local families are being directly impacted by federal enforcement changes.

The additional support will allow the ACILEP coalition to further strengthen its capacity to respond more quickly to urgent calls, expand outreach, and provide critical legal and community support. Although the rising scale of enforcement will likely continue to outpace available

resources, the County's investments will help narrow the service gap, ensure more families receive timely assistance, and strengthen community efforts to coordinate local protection efforts.

Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense (ACCORD): An additional six-month funding extension of **$1,045,193 will enable legal services to ensure services to match the rising need and enable supporting community-based coalition members to sustainably scale operations.** The funding will support:

- Basic staffing levels to respond to the increased need for removal defense legal services;
- Offsetting filing fees for low-income clients, enabling the Collaborative to assist clients with the often-prohibitive costs of applications and documentation;
- Workshops, community meetings, and legal education events to ensure continued outreach, engagement, and empowerment of immigrant and refugee communities countywide.
- An expanded range of experienced partner organizations providing both detained and non-detained removal defense services.

This County investment will ensure that vulnerable residents facing immigration proceedings do not stand alone and will help secure due process, dignity, and access for all.

Alameda County United in Defense of Immigrant Rights (ACUDIR): A six-month funding allocation of **$514,375 to support low-income immigrant workers and their employers with education, support services, and community organizing opportunities across their five core coalition partners**. This funding will support:

- Staffing to ensure countywide access to resource information, mutual aid, and tools to organize impacted immigrant and refugee residents and their local communities.

- Workshops, community meetings, and materials for community education and resource sharing.
- Assessing language access needs and access to community education events.

Public Defender: In addition, with the passage of H.R. 1 on July 4, **immigration application and litigation fees** have skyrocketed to unprecedented levels, motions to reopen rose from $110 to $1,010, asylum applications now cost $100 plus $100 for every pending year, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status applications cost $250, and green cards through family doubled from $1,500 to nearly $3,000. These extreme increases create an urgent barrier to justice, effectively shutting low-income immigrants out of the legal system and straining public defenders and nonprofits that serve them. **$50,000** will help offset these costs and ensure our immigrant and refugee communities can access their rights.

Through this support, the County will enable much-needed community resource coordination for impacted families and communities and support the efforts of communities coming together to build safe communities.

Future Preparedness: Developing An Alameda County Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs

One in three Alameda County residents is foreign-born; nearly half of our population speaks any number of our County's 120+ languages other than English at home and half of all local children lives in a household with at least one immigrant family member.

We propose advancing the work to establish a central agency to support the Board of Supervisors and County agencies on immigrant and refugee issues as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Support's 2021 report.

Three out of the four of its neighboring counties (Contra Costa, San Francisco & Santa Clara) have a dedicated entity to support immigrants and refugees. **An Alameda County Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs will play an integral role with assisting the Board with drafting immigrant-supporting policies responsive to federal enforcement shifts and could:**

- Provide education, training, and informational resources.
- Investigate and mediate alleged violations of immigrant rights in county agencies.
- Monitor access to county services, including language access.
- Support census participation and community outreach.
- Partner with CBOs to educate residents on county benefits, services, and changes in immigration policy.

Additionally, as part of a Welcoming County ongoing practice, the Office could also:

- Inform Board policy and budget decisions and include a countywide action plan developed with agency and contracted service partners, community-based organizations, and impacted residents.
- Serve as a knowledge hub for accessing benefits and navigating county agencies.
- Connect residents to immigration legal advice.
- Operate leadership, citizenship, and educational programs.
- Assist and fund legal status applications.
- Refer to language and integration courses.
- Support recreational and afterschool programs that foster belonging, especially for youth.
- Provide information on laws and labor rights to reduce exploitation and harmful encounters with law enforcement.

The time is now to begin building Alameda County's infrastructure to ensure a responsive and comprehensive safety-net for all.

Following a January 2025 federal executive order that paused refugee resettlement, our Board approved $876,500 on February 4th to provide emergency relief to International Rescue Committee (IRC), Jewish Family & Community Services (JFCS) – East Bay, and Jewish Family Services (JFS) – Silicon Valley to support refugee households in Alameda County with immediate housing, transportation, employment, and case management services. Collectively, this newcomer services collaborative has resettled 2,426 refugees in Alameda County but also warned the ACT Ad Hoc Committee that extended case management has ended as of last month and state support for Ukrainians and Afghans will not begin until 2026. Even more alarming**, the impact of the federal rollback of refugee support is projected to create a $10 million gap over 3.5 years (July 2026–December 2029), interrupting services for vulnerable newcomers.**

The multi-year effects of H.R. 1, September 8th Supreme Court decision, and numerous harmful executive orders continue to compound the landscape and warrant immediate action to begin implementing the 2021 recommendation for Alameda County to establish an Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs and effectively promote safety, health, well-being, and belonging across the region.

Internal County Coordination & Philanthropic Engagement efforts

The ACT Ad Hoc Committee also continues to regularly educate and engage local philanthropy, including with a request to fund an **Alameda County Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs Implementation Study**. Our goal is to align study findings and recommendations with the County's FY27 budget development process in order to present the County and community stakeholders with options for implementing the original 2021 recommendation. Critical to this phased approach is to maintain adequate services with existing emergency funded partners who are currently serving immigrant and refugee communities under attack and can also provide essential service data to inform the development of the Office, including its scope and budget.

Last month, we also joined the San Francisco Foundation and regional leaders, including the mayors of Oakland, San Francisco and San Jose, to launch the **Stand Together Bay Area Fund** in a strong show of solidarity and commitment to our immigrant and refugee communities. This new fund aims to raise $10 million to provide urgent financial assistance to immigrant families across the Bay Area who are facing unprecedented hardship due to aggressive federal immigration enforcement. Establishing this **emergency assistance fund** is also one of the recommendations from the August ACT Ad Hoc Committee meeting.

We are honored to be a part of a larger regional effort as it will also take a cross-jurisdictional coordination approach to navigate the numerous federal attacks on local government. **The**

District 2 and 5 Offices have each pledged $50,000 and strongly encourage our Board colleagues and members of the public to contribute <u>any</u> amount to support this coordinated effort by visiting standtogetherbayarea.org.

The ACT Ad Hoc Committee will continue to report back philanthropic engagement with County leadership, including our request for funding to support the development and facilitation of a Countywide Immigrant & Refugee Rights & Justice Taskforce to ensure comprehensive input into the Alameda County Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs Implementation Study.

This work is aligned with our Vision 2036 by providing supportive services to Alameda County immigrant and refugee families and meets our 10X goal pathways **<u>Employment for All</u>**, **<u>Health for All,</u>** and **<u>Eliminate Poverty & Hunger</u>** in support of our shared vision of **<u>Safe & Livable Communities</u>** and **<u>Thriving & Resilient Populations</u>**.

Respectfully submitted,

Nikki Fortunato Bas, Supervisor
Alameda County Board of Supervisors
Fifth District

Elisa Márquez, Supervisor
Alameda County Board of Supervisors
Second District

ALAMEDA COUNTY IMMIGRATION LEGAL EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP
ACILEP

1. **Program Need**

Since relaunching in early 2025, ACILEP has seen a significant surge in both need and activity across all areas of its work. The current one-year budget of $1.4 million, half of which is provided by County funding, was designed for a far smaller scale of immigration enforcement than what we are now experiencing. In contrast, call volume, legal referrals, and enforcement-related activity have increased to levels that far exceed initial expectations, placing substantial strain on limited staff and infrastructure.

2. **Budget Request**

- The current ACILEP 1-year program budget($1.4M from a public-private partnership, including $700K from the SSA contract) was modeled on **Trump 1.0 level of immigration enforcement**, a much smaller scale than we are currently facing.
- **Call volume has increased more than tenfold**, and **regional immigration-related arrests have surpassed previous levels significantly**.
- At the current staffing and funding levels, we **can barely sustain weekday coverage (M–F, 6am–6pm)**. We are already operating well beyond capacity, often only having one person on the hotline at a time.
- The **initial investment in rapid response was insufficient**, especially compared to other counties. For example, **Contra Costa County allocated $3.1M**, nearly 5X Alameda County's investment.
- Extending the current contract by 6 months with an additional **$367,501** (or even doubling it to **$735,002**) would only bring us closer to the level of funding that would have actually been needed pre-HB-1. **This would not allow us to expand hours or services**, only maintain the status quo temporarily. Our staff are experiencing significant burnout, with no relief in sight due to the severe lack of resources.
- To **expand services to weekends** and begin meaningfully addressing the **surging demand**, including calls, arrests, accompaniment, verifications, and consultations for check-ins and hearings, the program needs a total of **$1,987,969** added to the existing contract, extended through September.

Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP)

Augmenting existing contract, and extending it by 6 months	
Personnel - Centro Legal	
Program Management (1 FTE)	$79,171
Program Coordinator (1 FTE)	$43,000
Immigrants' Rights Co-Directing Attorney	$9,812
Attorney (4 FTE)	$260,636
Paralegal (2 FTE)	$88,445
Taxes and Fringe	$110,645
Subtotal	$591,709
Non-Personnel	
Tech, Marketing, & Translation	$13,125
Software and Licenses	$900
Training (Partners & Volunteers)	$2,500
Mental health supports (Partners & volunteers)	$25,000
Volunteer Management Software	$1,000
Mass Text Management Software	$500
Public Relations	$10,000
Website Design	$3,500
Subtotal	$56,525
Subcontractors	
Spanish Speaking Citizens Foundation (3 FTE)	$268,875
Faith in Action-East Bay (4 FTE)	$315,625
Eden United Church of Christ (3 FTE)	$232,125
Street Level Health Project (4 FTE)	$294,625
Subtotal	$1,111,250
Subtotal	$1,759,484
Indirect	$228,485
Total	**$1,987,969**

3. Contra Costa Investment in Rapid Response (Stand Together Contra Costa)

Contra Costa Rapid Response (open 5 days per week, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., 3 fewer hours per day than ACILEP)

General Fund	$1,391,827.00
Measure X	$936,785.00
ARPA	$780,387.00
Total	**$3,108,999.00**

Comparison to Contra Costa's Rapid Response Investment

Contra Costa County's rapid response program, Stand Together Contra Costa, receives $3.1 million in county funding alone to operate Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., three fewer hours each weekday than ACILEP's current coverage, and does not operate on weekends. Even without accounting for any additional philanthropic support, Contra Costa's direct investment in rapid response is nearly 5X what Alameda County allocates to ACILEP.

By contrast, ACILEP serves a larger immigrant population with an annual budget of $1.4 million, of which $700,000 comes from Alameda County. The remainder has had to be raised through philanthropy just to sustain basic core services. Despite the limited resources, ACILEP has built a comprehensive regional safety net, from rapid response and accompaniment to verification and legal consultation, that far exceeds the original scope of work. As enforcement actions surge and community need continues to grow, Alameda County's investment must evolve to reflect both the scale of the challenge and the essential role ACILEP plays in protecting immigrant communities.

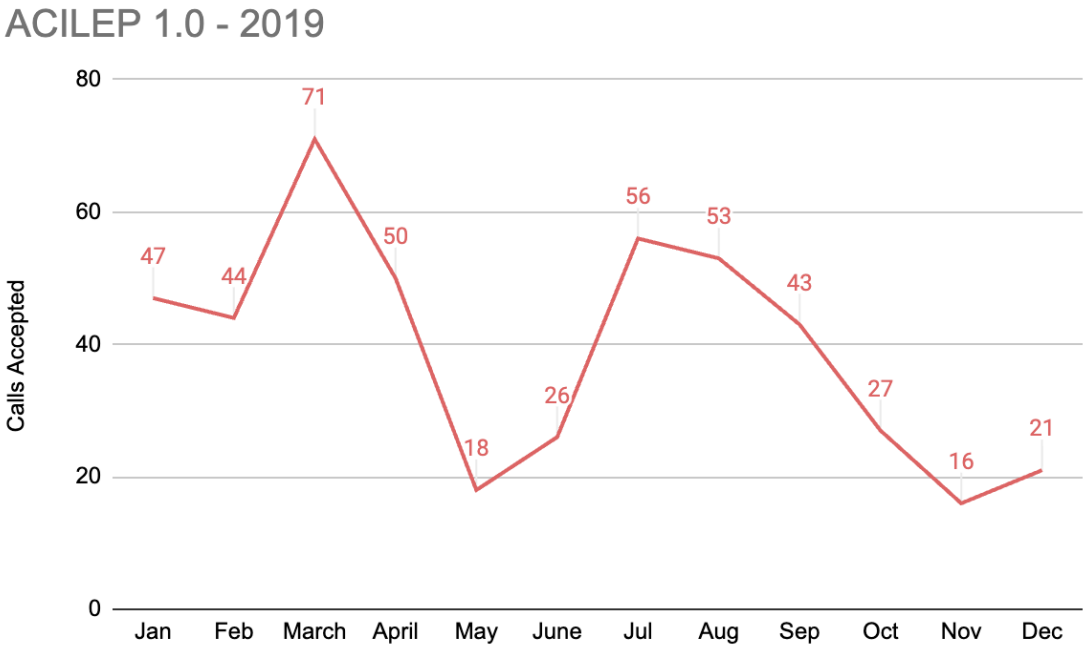
4. **Increase in average call volume since launch of ACILEP 2.0**

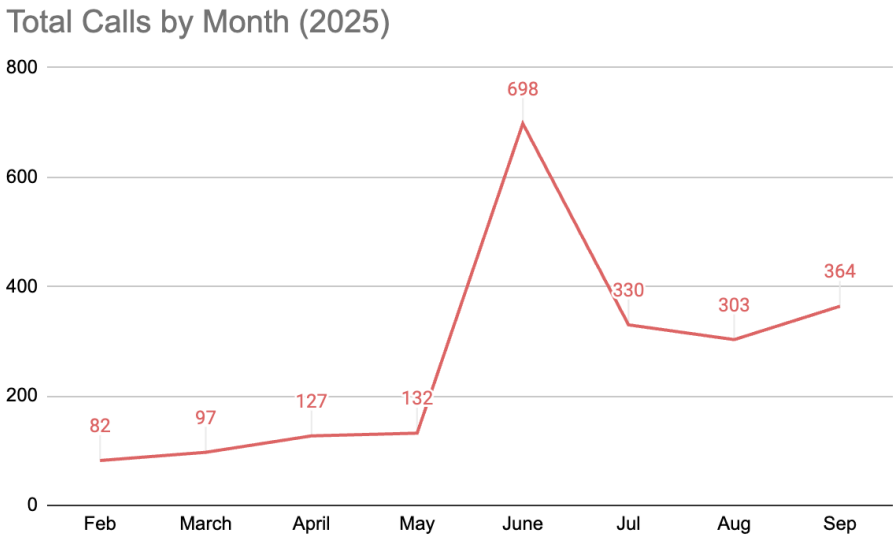
Since relaunching the hotline, monthly call volume has increased by over 530%, reflecting both the program's growing visibility and the community's deepening trust in ACILEP as a reliable source of support and verified information. This surge also correlates with a sharp rise in need, driven by heightened enforcement, widespread fear, and uncertainty across the region.

In 2019, during ACILEP's first iteration, the hotline averaged approximately 39 calls per month. By contrast, in 2025 so far, the monthly average has surged to 247 calls, with significant spikes in May and June. Only seven days into October, we have already answered 88 hotline calls.

This growth underscores the essential role of ACILEP's response to moments of heightened enforcement, misinformation, and fear. The steady volume of calls beyond spikes demonstrates that the need is ongoing, not episodic, and that immigrant communities are relying on the hotline not just in emergencies, but as a trusted resource for information.

5. **increase in call volume from 1.0 to 2.0**





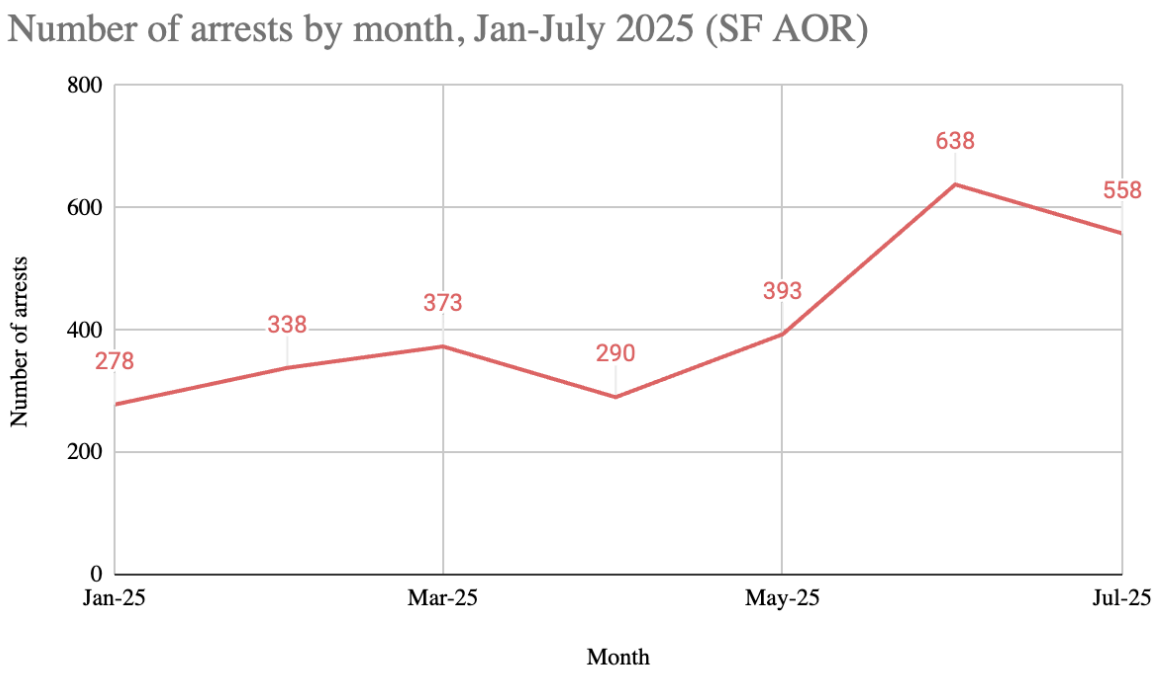
6. Increase in arrests in the region

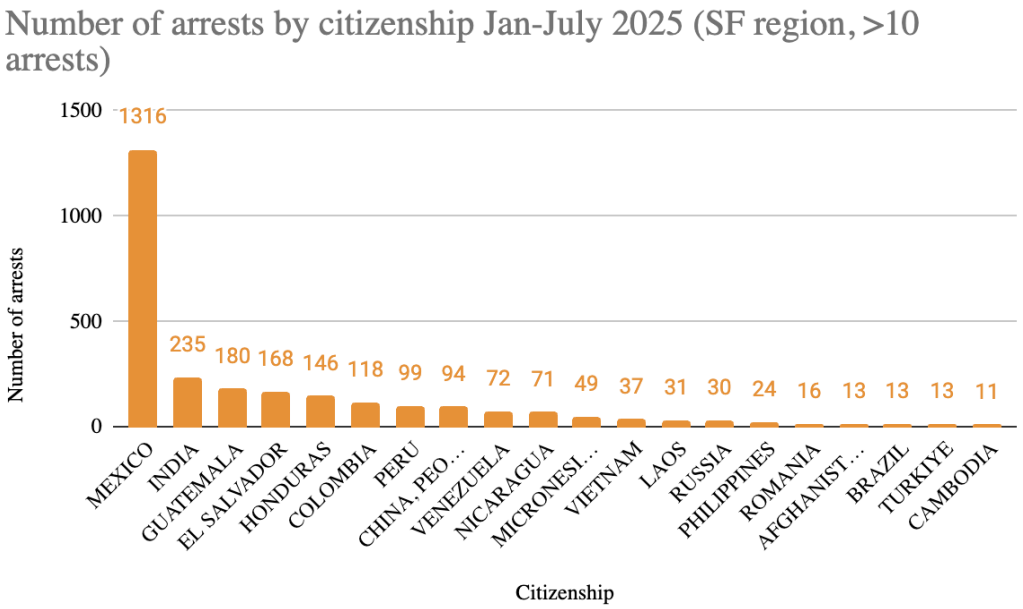
As reflected in the graphs below, the San Francisco Area of Responsibility (AOR), which includes Alameda County, has seen a sharp escalation in immigration enforcement activity throughout 2025. Between January and July, the number of arrests increased by over 100%, peaking in June with 638 arrests, before only slightly tapering off in July.

This upward trend mirrors the surge ACILEP has documented through its hotline data, where calls related to ICE arrests, and verifications have grown by more than 500% since the program's relaunch. Together, these indicators reveal a regional pattern of intensifying enforcement and heightened community fear. The data also demonstrate that Alameda County is not isolated from national shifts, local families are being directly impacted by federal enforcement changes.

Notably, the majority of arrests in the San Francisco AOR have involved nationals from Mexico, Guatemala, India, El Salvador, and Honduras, populations that make up a large share of Alameda County's immigrant community. This underscores the disproportionate impact of enforcement on working-class, mixed-status households and the need for multilingual, culturally competent rapid response.

These numbers illustrate why ACILEP's work must not only continue but expand. Each arrest triggers a ripple effect: families in crisis, increased demand for legal intervention, and the urgent need for verified information and accompaniment. Without additional investment in rapid response infrastructure, hotline staffing, legal capacity, and community outreach, the gap between need and available support will only widen. ACILEP stands ready to meet this moment, but increased funding is essential to ensure that every call for help receives a timely, effective response.

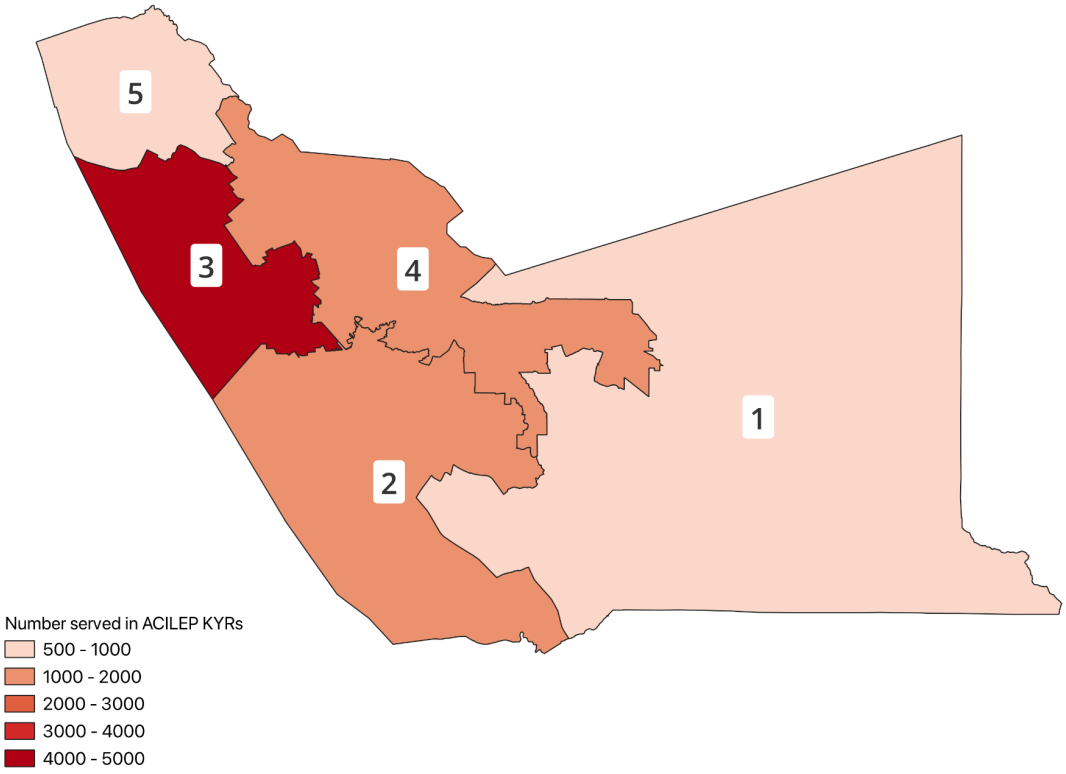




7. Legal Intervention in a Changing Legal Landscape

Following the change in presidential administration, our organization rapidly pivoted to protect families at risk of forced separation. We provided consultations and limited-scope legal services to community members vulnerable to arrest by ICE, significantly reducing their likelihood of detention. For those unlawfully arrested, we offered full-scope representation before federal court, securing their swift release and reunification with loved ones. To date, we have obtained federal court orders mandating the immediate release of six asylum seekers, including the first such order in Northern California. This precedent-setting victory not only reunited families but also paved the way for dozens of similar successful cases brought by nonprofit and private law firm partners, amplifying the impact far beyond our individual caseload. Through these efforts, we have safeguarded due process, advanced systemic change, and ensured that immigrant families could remain together in the face of heightened enforcement.

8. Heat Maps/Distribution of Community Education and Outreach



Since its relaunch, ACILEP has reached more than 8,200 Alameda County residents through combined community education and outreach activities, including Know-Your-Rights (KYR) presentations, tabling events, and informational sessions. The map above illustrates how these efforts have been distributed across the County's five supervisorial districts, demonstrating both the program's reach and its ability to respond to areas of greatest need

*Note: we do not collect demographic data from hotline callers for safety purposes/to encourage reporting

Centro Legal de la Raza
Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP)
Alameda County Social Services Agency

Reporting Period: Q1 FY 25-26

Agency Name: Centro Legal de la Raza

Report Submitted By: Bronte Salazar
Grants Supervisor
bsalazar@centrolegal.org

Date Submitted: 9/10/2025

Combined Progress

Centro Legal de la Raza Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP) Alameda County Social Services Agency									
Performance Measures		**Target Goal**	**How to Calculate**	**Q1 (Mar 12, 2025 - Jun 30, 2025)**	**Q2 (Jul 1, 2025 - Sep 30, 2025)**	**Q3 (Oct 1, 2025 - Dec 31, 2025)**	**Q4 (Jan 1, 2026 - Mar 11, 2026)**	**Total YTD**	**% Complete**
How Much?	**# of individuals receiving know-your-rights (KYR) education**	2900	# of individuals who attend KYR presentations	1146	0	0	0	1146	40%
How Well?	**# of individuals referred or requested legal services**	950	# of unduplicated individuals referred to legal services	11	0	0	0	11	1%
	# of volunteers and pro bono attorneys trained	50	# of unduplicated volunteers and pro bono attorneys trained	376	0	0	0	376	752%
Better Off?	**# of individuals that received legal services**	250	# of unduplicated legal services provided	19	0	0	0	19	8%

ICE Verification and Hotline

Centro Legal de la Raza Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP) Alameda County Social Services Agency					
	Q1 (Mar 12, 2025 - Jun 30, 2025)	**Q2 (Jul 1, 2025 - Sep 30, 2025)**	**Q3 (Oct 1, 2025 - Dec 31, 2025)**	**Q4 (Jan 1, 2026 - Mar 11, 2026)**	**Total YTD**
Reports of ICE activity received	20				20
Total ICE verifications (incl. on-site)	20				20
On-site ICE verifications by district					
District 1					0
District 2	5				5
District 3	8				8
District 4	4				4
District 5	3				3
Unknown					0
TOTAL	**20**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**
Hotline Calls	1862				1862
Calls Connected to Dispatcher	741				741
Calls - Language					
English	17				17
Spanish	44				44
Mam					0
Other	5				5
Unknown	675				675
TOTAL	**741**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**741**
Total Referrals	10				10
Referrals to Legal Services	11				11

KYR and Outreach

Centro Legal de la Raza Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP) Alameda County Social Services Agency					
	Q1 (Mar 12, 2025 - Jun 30, 2025)	**Q2 (Jul 1, 2025 - Sep 30, 2025)**	**Q3 (Oct 1, 2025 - Dec 31, 2025)**	**Q4 (Jan 1, 2026 - Mar 11, 2026)**	**Total YTD**
Total KYR Presentations and Events	42				42
KYR Attendees	1146				1146
KYR Events - By District					
District 1	4				4
District 2	11				11
District 3	17				17
District 4	11				11
District 5	8				8
TOTAL	**51**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51**
KYR Events - By Language					
English	17				17
Spanish	33				33
Mam	16				16
Other					0
TOTAL	**66**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**66**
Volunteers and Pro Bonos Engaged	376				376
Languages of Volunteers					
English	376				376
Spanish	155				155
Mam					0
Other	17				17
Unknown	145				145
TOTAL	**693**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**693**

Legal Services

Centro Legal de la Raza Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP) Alameda County Social Services Agency										
	Q1 (Mar 12, 2025 - Jun 30, 2025)		**Q2 (Jul 1, 2025 - Sep 30, 2025)**		**Q3 (Oct 1, 2025 - Dec 31, 2025)**		**Q4 (Jan 1, 2026 - Mar 11, 2026)**		**Total YTD**	
Legal Consultations	13								13	
Pro Se Assistance and Limited Scope Rep	3								3	
Legal Representations	3								3	
TOTAL	**19**				**0**		**0**		**19**	
Race & Ethnicity	Total Served	Hispanic	Total Served	Hispanic	Total Served	Hispanic	Total Served	Hispanic	Total Served	Hispanic
White									0	0
Black/African American									0	0
Asian									0	0
Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native									0	0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Isl.									0	0
Amer. Indian/White									0	0
Asian/White									0	0
Black/White									0	0
Amer. Indian/Black									0	0
Other Multi-Racial	19	18							19	18
TOTAL	**19**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**18**
District										
District 1	1								1	
District 2	6								6	
District 3	7								7	
District 4	4								4	
District 5	1								1	
TOTAL	**19**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**19**	
Immigration Status										
Undocumented	8								8	
Temporary									0	
LPR									0	
Other									0	
Unknown	11								11	
TOTAL	**19**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**19**	

Reason for Service					
ICE Check-in	6				6
Removal Order	3				3
Court Hearing	2				2
CFI Interview					0
Arrest	3				3
Other	10				10
TOTAL	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24**

Narrative

Centro Legal de la Raza

Alameda County Immigration Legal and Education Partnership (ACILEP)

Alameda County Social Services Agency

1. Challenges and Emerging Issues: Report any challenges or emerging issues in the administration or implementation of your program.

Considering the lack of an existing Rapid Response (RR) network in Alameda County, building the current version of the ACILEP network with three program areas (hotline, legal services, and community education) and in such a short time frame has required a herculean effort from all partners involved. Furthermore, implementing a RR strategy in the context of a national political crisis targeting the very immigrant communities ACILEP seeks to protect has compounded those challenges with mental and emotional stress on our team, many of whom are personally impacted by this crisis. We are, therefore, working to expand ACILEP's capacity by training and onboarding a reliable base of volunteers to assist with on-site ICE verification, ICE check-in accompaniments, and other client support. However, managing the administrative demands of engaging, training, coordinating, and communicating with a broad volunteer base remains a significant challenge and one that might require additional resources and capacity.

Working collaboratively with others and leveraging partnerships has been essential. However, the various separate efforts that were organized in the months following the presidential inauguration - precisely in recognition of a lack of an existing structure in the county to address this crisis - has also made it challenging to coordinate efforts countywide and to ensure clear and consistent communication with all stakeholders and the community at large.

We are, therefore, working to leverage ACILEP's resources by formalizing communication with a wide network of partners and programs that serve Alameda County residents. This effort aims to complement and maximize the impact of the direct legal services offered through ACILEP. We have identified a need for streamlined collaboration and referrals across partners and programs. Centro Legal is formalizing a referral and legal intake process through our databases to help ACILEP partners connect clients to appropriate agencies for follow-up services.

We also recognize that there are critical gaps outside the scope of ACILEP's services, such as the need for community-based support for families and individuals impacted by the detention or deportation of a loved one. Centro Legal is addressing some of these gaps by leveraging other programs and funding sources to represent some individuals experiencing detention and provide full-scope legal representation for individuals whose cases are most in need of these extensive services, beyond the scope of ACILEP's short-term and emergency services.

Finally, with additional resources and collaboration, we envision ACILEP could help address the needs of families and individuals impacted by detention by holding a pool of flexible funding that can be deployed in urgent situations.

This funding could support qualifying individuals or the family members of those detained by ICE, particularly in cases where the detained individual is the primary breadwinner. In such situations, families are often left without a source of income, and may struggle to meet basic needs such as rent, utilities, food, and transportation.

2. Best Practices: Report any best practices in the administration or implementation of your program. The best practice is a method or technique that has been generally accepted as superior to any alternatives because it produces results that are superior to those achieved by other means, or because it has become a standard way of doing things.

ACILEP's core partners have launched a large-scale, collaborative effort to protect immigrant communities, setting up an emergency hotline that connects people in crisis to legal services while also leading countywide outreach to keep the public informed about shifting federal immigration enforcement practices and how to protect themselves.

Although there is still a lot of work ahead, this effort and its victories would not have been possible within such a short time period without leveraging a wide range of resources and partnerships. Core partners have not only joined forces on a daily basis in order to launch the hotline and corresponding services, they have worked collaboratively with countless others and are continuing to grow that network of support, including volunteers.

In Q1, the ACILEP Collaborative hosted 37 Know Your Rights (KYR) events in-person, 4 events remotely, and 1 event through a hybrid in-person/remote format. These events are in addition to a series conducted in partnership with state and county elected officials in response to the presidential inauguration on January 20th. The content at these KYR events was distributed in Spanish, English and Mam. In addition to events held, during the quarter the collaborative conducted Social Media outreach and flyering of KYR information in Spanish, Chinese, and English.

KYR presentations provide critical education on legal rights, emergency planning, and interaction with ICE. One key success was the high turnout of about 600 participants, demonstrating strong community demand and engagement for information relating to ICE detention and deportation prevention, family preparedness, the immigration system and policies, and community resources available. The program successfully increased awareness, empowered participants, and laid the groundwork for deeper community trust and engagement.

The ACILEP.org website currently features core KYR content, hotline instructions, and a general overview of services. Efforts are underway to make key materials available in multiple formats - such as printable PDFs, mobile-friendly pages, and video guides - to meet the varying needs of our community. At the same time, we've seen a steady increase in social media followers and engagement across Facebook and Instagram, particularly around posts that share verified ICE activity. This growth reflects the community's desire for timely, trustworthy information and highlights the importance of using digital tools to expand the program's reach and impact.

3. Client Success Stories: If possible, describe success stories of your program participants who received service during this reporting period.

When ICE began to arrest people at immigration courts, one such arrest happened to an Alameda County resident attending a hearing in San Francisco immigration court (https://www.cbsnews.com/sanfrancisco/news/san-francisco-ice-woman-freed-immigration-court/). The respondent was a Peruvian woman appearing in court in connection with her asylum claim after having fled her country fearing for her life. She had never missed a court hearing, was employed full-time, and had no criminal record in the U.S. or any other country. She was simply following the rules and complying with the laws of the United States.

Upon being arrested by ICE, and with the help of her rapid response accompaniment team, she contacted the ACILEP hotline and obtained support from Centro Legal's attorneys. Centro Legal filed an emergency petition for a temporary restraining order in federal court. The judge granted the petition, ruling that ICE had violated the client's constitutional rights and failed to provide any basis for the detention, resulting in the client being released and being able to return home to her family. Furthermore, Centro Legal is providing a warm referral to connect the client to a trusted legal service provider to continue representing the client at her upcoming immigration hearing as she pursues her asylum case, and a referral to other support groups and services to address the severe trauma she has experienced.

This was not only a major victory for this Alameda County immigrant resident - it was an important legal victory. It was the first case of its kind brought to the Northern District of California by ACILEP's attorneys, helping set a precedent to protect immigrants in our region from arbitrary and predatory arrests by federal immigration authorities. Centro Legal's attorneys also leveraged resources and partnerships built through this work by co-counseling with attorneys from the ACLU, whose team brought deep experience in federal court litigation.

info@ccijustice.org
www.ccijustice.org

ATTACHMENT C.

September 22, 2025

Re: Request for Funding Support – Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense (ACCoRD)

Dear Alameda County Board of Supervisors,

On behalf of the Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense (ACCoRD), we respectfully submit this request for funding to support and sustain coordinated removal defense legal services across Alameda County for an additional six months. ACCoRD is a coalition of immigration legal organizations dedicated to ensuring that Alameda County residents facing detention and deportation have access to high-quality legal representation, education, and culturally and linguistically responsive support throughout their immigration proceedings.

Role of the Coalition

ACCoRD provides direct legal representation and legal support to individuals in removal proceedings, while also ensuring community members are informed of their rights and have access to accurate, timely information.

Core partners include:

- **California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice (CCIJ)**, coordinating the collaborative, holding trainings and technical assistance, and providing representation in detained cases;
- **Pangea Legal Services**, providing both detained and non-detained removal defense as well as technical assistance;
- **Immigration Institute of the Bay Area (IIBA)**, focusing on non-detained cases and referrals from Oakland Unified School District (OUSD); and
- **East Bay Community Law Center (EBCLC)**, handling non-detained and bond cases, along with referrals from OUSD and local community colleges.

Through close coordination with the Alameda County United in Defense of Immigrant Rights (ACUDIR) collaborative and the Alameda County Immigration Legal & Education Partnership (ACILEP) rapid response network, ACCoRD ensures that those impacted by immigration enforcement receive not just legal defense but holistic, ongoing support. This collaborative approach enables the coalition to meet residents where they are – geographically, culturally, and holistically – and to offer services that are equitable and effective.

Our Reach and Impact

In its first quarter, ACCoRD already has made a measurable impact across all five districts of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. In just our first quarter of operation, ACCoRD partners:

- Provided over 270 legal services to 220 unduplicated individuals across all Districts, representing a wide range of racial and ethnic identities—including Latinx, Asian, African, and Indigenous—and speaking nine languages, including Spanish, Mam, English, K'iche, Farsi, French, Punjabi, Vietnamese, and Susu.
- Conducted community education sessions in Spanish, English, and Mam, reaching approximately 400 residents.
- Established a foundation of trust and accessibility, setting the stage for deeper engagement with other underrepresented and linguistically isolated communities.

While the demographics of clients served match the demographics of those most at risk of detention and deportation[1], ACCoRD is committed to further expanding our outreach and representation capacity to meet the evolving needs of Alameda County's immigrant communities.

Budget Request

We respectfully request an additional six-month allocation of $1.03 million, plus annual COLA increases. This funding will allow us to both continue our current level of services and scale up our impact by supporting between 6–8 coalition organizations.

This funding will support:

- At least 10.0 FTE across the collaborative dedicated to providing removal defense legal services;
- $12,500 semiannually for filing fees, enabling us to assist clients with the often-prohibitive costs of applications and documentation;
- $12,500 semiannually for workshops, community meetings, and legal education events to ensure continued outreach, engagement, and empowerment of immigrant communities countywide.
- An expanded range of experienced partner organizations providing both detained and non-detained removal defense services.

[1] For CCIJ's detention center and rapid response legal intakes in Northern California from March - July 2025, 74 percent were from Latin America, with Mexico and Guatemala being the top countries of origin.

This investment by the County will ensure that vulnerable residents facing immigration proceedings do not stand alone and will help secure due process, dignity, and access for all.

Conclusion

We deeply value Alameda County's longstanding commitment to immigrant communities and ask for your continued partnership in advancing due process and equitable legal access for all residents, regardless of immigration status. We welcome the opportunity to further discuss this proposal and provide additional documentation or data as needed.

Thank you for your consideration and ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Lisa Knox
Co-Executive Director
California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice
On behalf of the Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense (ACCoRD)

2026 ACCoRD Proposed 6-month Budget

Budget	Amount
Personnel Expense	115,875
Operating Expense	10,300
Subcontractors	811,125
Direct Client Cost	12,875
Indirect expenses combined	95,018
Total	1,045,193

ACCORD has expanded legal services and multilingual outreach providing critical representation and conducting community education in nine languages across the County.

Community Education Sessions			
BOS District	**Language**	**Number of Sessions**	**Number of Attendees**
1	Spanish, English	4	153
1	English	1	60
2	Spanish, English	1	22
2	Spanish	2	45
3	English	1	30
3	Spanish	1	23
4	Spanish, English	1	30
4	Mam, Spanish	1	20
4	English	1	10
N/A: in SF at immigration court or legal office	Spanish	5	61
Total		**18**	**454**

Individuals provided legal consultations and guidance on removal & detention process			
BOS District	**Language**	**Ethnicity**	**Number of consults**
1	Spanish	Latinx	3
1	English, Punjabi	Asian	1
2	Spanish	Latinx	37
2	Spanish, K'iche	Latinx	2
2	Mam, Spanish	Latinx	2
2	Mam	Latinx	1
3	Spanish	Latinx	33
3	Mam	Latinx	1
3	Vietnamese, English	Asian	1
3	Farsi	Asian	1
4	Spanish	Latinx	12
4	English	Latinx	**1**
5	Spanish	Latinx	20
Total			**115**

Grant Report

Contract Type: Standard Services Agreement
Contractor Name: California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice
Contract Title: Legal Assistance and Other Support Services to Immigrants and Refugees in the County of Alameda
ID#: 5311
Procurement Contract: 28416
Purchase Order #: 20087
Reporting Period: March 12, 2025 – June 30, 2025 (Alameda County FY 2025 Quarter 4)

ACCORD Begins
In the first quarter of this grant period, we worked on establishing our collaborative and delivering legal services and education to immigrant community members. The California Collaborative for Immigrant Justice (CCIJ), East Bay Community Law Center (EBCLC), Immigration Institute of the Bay Area (IIBA), and Pangea Legal Services – the four partnering organizations for this contract – named ourselves the Alameda County Collaborative for Removal Defense (ACCoRD). ACCORD will work in conjunction with ACUDIR and ACILEP to meet legal and other needs of immigrants in Alameda County.

Building Infrastructure for Greater Efficacy
ACCORD has been building infrastructure that will help us use our resources more effectively. We have created a centralized referral system by which CCIJ receives, organizes, and schedules referrals that come to us. This reduces the time a person may spend seeking legal support in that they can make one contact and have multiple ACCORD partners consider their case. In addition, we created a shared online intake form to give our information collecting and sharing a uniform format. The form also can be used by ACUDIR and ACILEP organizations to send us referrals efficiently. Concurrent support from multiple organizations across sectors of immigration, labor, housing rights, etc. can have a multiplier effect and give a person more stability and capacity to take care of themself and contribute to their communities.

Providing Coordinated Services for Broader Reach
ACCORD's services include many consultations that cover a range of legal situations and questions, applications for immigration relief, work authorization applications, and other support. We provide services and education in person and remotely, individually and at clinics and community fora, where people can access an array of support. Our community education sessions often are followed by people seeking personalized guidance. Over time, a person may end up getting multiple consultations covering different legal matters, and may be referred to a workshop to complete a specific type of immigration application. Even if we are not legally representing someone, we may provide support multiple times for that person as they progress through various stages of their immigration journey. Because the need for immigration services far outweighs the amount of legal service providers, we use a mix of full-representation,

limited-scope representation, and pro se support to assist people in immigration proceedings. With legal clinics, we are able to reach more people at once and take advantage of some efficiency of scale. During this quarter, 139 work authorization applications were completed, and many of them have been approved already. With the enormous backlog of cases, it can take years to complete the immigration process. In the meantime, each family that obtains a work permit gains a measure of stability. When they are allowed to work legally, people are better able to plan their futures and prepare their cases.

This quarter, ACCORD reached all five BOS Districts with residents who speak Spanish, Mam, English, K'iche, Punjabi, Vietnamese, Farsi, Susu, and French. We aim to expand our outreach to the diverse Alameda County communities in the coming quarters. We will partner with the African Advocacy Network to support African and Afro-Caribbean immigrants in their removal proceedings. We also are working on ways to reach other diverse community members.

Geographic and Demographic Data
Quantitative data has been submitted in the Clear Impact Scorecard portal (https://clearimpact.com/scorecard).* The following tables show our activities for Quarter 4 (FY 2025) by Alameda County District, languages spoken, and ethnicity.

A. Community Education

Educational sessions for community members on detention and removal process

BOS District of session location	Language	Number of sessions	Number of attendees
1	Spanish, English	4	153
1	English	1	60
2	Spanish, English	1	22
2	Spanish	2	45
3	English	1	30
3	Spanish	1	23
4	Spanish, English	1	30
4	Mam, Spanish	1	20
4	English	1	10
N/A: in SF at immigration court or legal office	Spanish	5	61
Total		18	454

Educational materials on the removal and detention process developed and distributed: 1
We created one client-facing flyer on how to apply for a social security number after an initial work permit.

B. Legal Services

Individuals provided legal consultations and guidance on removal and detention process

BOS District	Language	Ethnicity	Number of people with consults
1	Spanish	Latinx	3
1	English, Punjabi	Asian	1
2	Spanish	Latinx	37
2	Spanish, K'iche	Latinx	2
2	Mam, Spanish	Latinx	2
2	Mam	Latinx	1
3	Spanish	Latinx	33
3	Mam	Latinx	1
3	Vietnamese, English	Asian	1
3	Farsi	Asian	1
4	Spanish		12
4	English	Latinx	1
5	Spanish	Latinx	20
Total			115

individuals provided with assistance to complete an application for asylum or other relief

BOS District	Language	Ethnicity	Number of people with relief applications
2	Spanish, K'iche	Latinx	2
2	Spanish	Latinx	1
3	Spanish	Latinx	2
3	Vietnamese, English	Asian	1
4	Spanish	Latinx	1
4	English	Latinx	1
5	Spanish	Latinx	2
5	French, Susu	African	1
Total			11

Individuals who received assistance to complete an application for authorization to work in U.S.

BOS District	language	ethnicity	# of people w/ EAD apps
1	Spanish	Latinx	4
2	Mam, Spanish	Latinx	2

2	Mam	Latinx	1
2	Spanish	Latinx	24
3	Mam	Latinx	5
3	Spanish	Latinx	55
4	Spanish	Latinx	19
5	Spanish	Latinx	29
Total			139

Technical Assistance calls to LSPs delivering legal services in Alameda County: 1[1]

Conclusion

With our strong provision of services and educational sessions, ACCORD has made substantial progress in achieving the Alameda County Social Service Agency's goals of enhancing community understanding of the immigration removal process, providing legal representation and support for immigrants in removal proceedings, and improving cross-sector coordination and collaboration among immigrant-serving organizations in Alameda County. In subsequent quarters, especially in the face of expanded and ever more aggressive immigration enforcement, ACCORD will refine our infrastructure and processes, work to increase the diversity of our reach, and deepen our collaboration with other service organizations to support immigrants in Alameda County.

***Quantitative Data** (submitted via the Clear Impact Scorecard portal)

Performance Measures		Annual Target	AC FY Q4 Actuals
How much?	# of community education sessions offered by community request	4+	18
	# of unduplicated participants who attend community education sessions	30	424
	# and hours of trainings and/or technical assistance provided for LSPs delivering legal services in Alameda County	50	1[1]
	# of educational materials on the removal and detention process developed in Alameda County threshold languages developed or translated	10	1
How Well?	# of unduplicated clients who are connected to an attorney	150	215
Better Off?	# of unduplicated participants who received legal services # of unduplicated legal services provided to participants	150 400	216 275

[1] In reality, a total of 7 hours of technical assistance were provided, but not correctly counted in Q4. The Q1 will reflect the additional 6 hours not included in Q4's report.

Trabajadores Unidos Workers United
1212 Broadway, Suite 700, Oakland, CA 94612
415.621.4155 | tuwu@tuwu.org

September 22, 2025

Re: Request for Funding Support – Alameda County United in Defense of Immigrant Rights (ACUDIR)

Dear Board of Supervisors,

On behalf of Alameda County United in Defense of Immigrant Rights (ACUDIR), we submit a request for funding to support and sustain immigrant rights and refugee community organizing, and work to empower immigrant families and individuals through services which include community trainings, mutual aid initiatives, and access to neighborhood resources. ACUDIR forms a coordinated regional network of community based organizations, service providers, and local stakeholders that facilitates collaboration, resource sharing and strategic planning.

Role of the Coalition

ACUDIR provides the tools for Alameda County impacted families and communities to organize in defense of immigrant rights (which includes knowledge to create mutual aid and safe communities), enable coordinated mutual aid and community resource sharing to impacted families and communities, and build the capacity of community members as leaders in immigrant rights in their communities.

Core partners include:

- **Trabajadores Unidos Workers United (TUWU)**, coordinating the collaborative, providing capacity building training of leaders and community across languages (including English, Spanish, Maya/Mam), conducting outreach, sharing community resources, and providing an organizing framework.

- **Arab Resource & Organizing Center (AROC),** supports and guides coalition infrastructure, training of leaders and community across language, conducting outreach, sharing community resources, with a focus on Arab and Muslim communities.

- **Filipino Advocates for Justice (FAJ)**, supports and guides coalition infrastructure, training of leaders and community across language, conducting outreach, sharing community resources, with a focus on Filipinx, and broader People of Color (BIPOC) communities including AAPI.

- **My Eden Voice (MEV)**, co-coordinates the collaborative, supports and guides coalition infrastructure, training of leaders and community across language, conducting outreach, sharing community resources, with a focus on unincorporated areas of Alameda County such as Ashland, Cherryland, San Lorenzo, and Hayward Acres.
- **Mujeres Unidas y Activas (MUA)**, supports and guides coalition infrastructure, training of leaders and community across language (including Spanish and Mam), conducting outreach, sharing community resources, and with a focus in connecting families to mental health and healing resources.

Through a close coordination with our ecosystem collaboratives, which includes Alameda County Immigration Legal & Education Partnership (ACILEP) rapid response network and Alameda County Removal Defense

Collaborative (ACCoRD), Alameda County immigrant and refugee communities are able to get culturally and linguistical accessible support at different stages of their immigrant rights education, organizing, and defense journey.

Our Reach and Impact

ACUDIR has made major strides reaching Alameda County immigrant and refugee communities across Alameda County and building capacity of community member leaders. In the first quarter, ACUDIR was able to:

- Conducted 12 community education workshops across Alameda County on immigrant rights, organizing opportunities, and tools to create mutual aid and safe communities and trained 395 community members, which included White, Latinx, Asian, Black, and Indigenous community members across languages (e.g. Arabic, English, Mam, and Spanish).

- Had 506 one-on-one in-depth conversations with community members on-the-street, community hubs, in front of workplaces, and in neighborhoods about immigrant rights, building mutual aid and safe communities with their peers/neighbors (as well as organizing opportunities), and distributed 647 education and resource materials.

- ACUDIR developed 33 community members as leaders advancing immigrant rights, disseminating information about resources and rights, and how-to-build with their peers strong mutual aid networks.

Demographics of who we have served mostly have been individuals who are at higher risk for detention due to targeted racial, linguistic, and job industry profiling. ACUDIR, as its ecosystem partners, continue to be committed to meeting the emergent and changing needs of Alameda County immigrant and refugee communities.

Budget Request

We respectfully request an additional six-month allocation of $514,375. The funding will support 5 core coalition partners.

This funding will support:

- At least 8.5 FTE across the collaborative dedicated to supporting impacted community's access to resource information, mutual aid, and tools to organize in defense of their community members.

- $10,000 semiannually for addressing language access community needs at events for accessibility.

- $12,500 semiannually for workshops, community meetings, and materials for community education and resource sharing.

Through this support, the County will enable much-needed community resource coordination for impacted families and communities, and support the efforts of community coming together to build with each other safe communities.

We value the County's commitment to immigrant and refugee communities and ask the County to continue to uphold immigrant rights, and community's efforts to sustain mutual aid and safety. We can discuss more about this proposal and are able to provide additional information as needed.

Thank you,

Jennifer Alejo ("Alejo")
TUWU Executive Director
on behalf of ACUDIR Coalition

Proposed - ACUDIR 6 month Budget

Budget		**2026**
Personnel Expenses	$	180,750.00
Operating Expenses	$	36,098.00
Subcontractors (4-5 Organizations)		$250,000.00
Indirect Expenses	$	47,527.20
Total	$	514,375.20

ACUDIR, a foundational Alameda County community-organizing partner since 2010, is anchoring grassroots resilience by **training 400+ residents through immigrant rights workshops, engaging in over 500 one-on-one conversations in public spaces and neighborhoods, and cultivating over 30 local leaders to build mutual aid networks and peer-led defense strategies.**

BOS District	Language	Ethnicity	Number of attendees	Topic *(KYR = Know Your Rights)*
1	English	Unknown*	26	KYR / Mutual Aid
1	Spanish	Latinx	26	KYR / Mutual Aid
2	English	Unknown*	9	KYR
2	Tagalog	Asian	8	KYR
2	Spanish	Latinx	8	KYR
2	Spanish	Latinx	9	KYR
2	Spanish	Latinx	23	KYR
3	English	Unknown*	28	How to do outreach
3	English	Unknown*	40	How to do outreach
3	English	Unknown*	44	How to do outreach
3	Mam	Latinx	20	KYR / Mutual Aid
3	Spanish	Latinx	41	KYR / Mutual Aid
3	Tagalog	Asian	13	KYR
3	Spanish	Latinx	55	KYR
3	Tagalog	Asian	17	KYR
3	Tagalog	Asian	15	KYR
3	Tagalog	Asian	15	KYR
3	Spanish	Latinx	8	KYR
4	Spanish	Latinx	21	KYR
5	Arabic	Middle Eastern	30	KYR
5	Arabic	Middle Eastern	30	KYR
Total				**486**

Note: English language includes White, Asian, Black, and Other; a more specific ethnic breakdown is not available due to English speaker general concerns and fear about providing more demographic data at this time.

BOS District	Language	Ethnicity	One-on-ones completed
1	English	Unknown*	58
1	Spanish	Latinx	476
1	Tagalog	Asian	25
2	English	Unknown*	72
2	Spanish	Latinx	416
2	Tagalog	Asian	95
3	English	Unknown*	46
3	Spanish	Latinx	152
3	Tagalog	Asian	1
3	Arabic	Middle Eastern	50
4	English	Unknown*	3
4	Spanish	Latinx	154
Total			**1548**

Note: Q2 data collection is still in progress.

ACUDIR Quarterly Report (TUWU)

Reporting Period: Q1 Agency Name: Trabajadores Unidos Workers United

Report Submitted By: Alana Mendoza Date: July 22, 2025

A. Outreach

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
Immigrant rights workshops by BOS District & language:	**6**	0	12	**12**
District 1		0	1	1
District 2		0	1	1
District 3		0	6	6
District 4		0	0	0
District 5		0	4	4
Workshop attendees by language or ethnicity	750	0	395	395
Spanish		0	122	122
Traditional Chinese (Cantonese)		0	0	0
Vietnamese		0	0	0
Farsi		0	0	0
Arabic		0	70	70
Cambodian		0	0	0
Tagalog		0	21	21
English		0	162	162
Mam		0	20	20
Educational materials distributed by language	10,000	0	647	647
Spanish		0	541	541
Traditional Chinese (Cantonese)		0	0	0
Vietnamese		0	0	0

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
Farsi		0	0	0
Arabic		0	0	0
Cambodian		0	0	0
Tagalog		0	33	33
English		0	73	73
Mam		0	0	0
Narrative: Mutual aid & community safety tools During this past Quarter, ACUDIR has been supporting community members with family emergency plans and resource information. Many Alameda County community members, both immigrant/refugee and the broader Alameda County community, have been showing up in numbers to learn, not only about rights, but how to build stronger community support networks. Community members have been showing a commitment to the well-being and safety of their peers, neighbors, and coworkers. They are talking with their peers and neighbors via door knocking, on the street, community venues, and at faith-based spaces, and have been attending training sessions, informing themselves about resources, and connecting families to local resources such as food/pantry, housing and family planning resources. At community forums, in addition to the major topics of know-your-rights				

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
and having an emergency family plan ready, community members discuss how to build mutual aid, inform their peers, and build stronger community support networks. We also leveraged our strong partnerships with community organizations within this larger initiative to have free worker and immigrant rights consultations available for community members in Alameda County at events. Community members report that after coming to these events they have been meeting with their families to create emergency family preparedness safety plans, and engaging in larger conversations with their networks and peers. During Q2, ACUDIR is launching a community mutual aid committee that will focus on gathering and sharing additional Know-Your-Rights information and information on how to access on-the-ground community support to families impacted by detention or deportation.				
Narrative: Knowledge transfer of local resources Knowledge transfer is happening				

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
through an active Alameda County community learning about rights, resources, and building their skills to form support and mutual aid networks with their peers. On the ground, we are having in-depth one-on-one engagements with community members, informing them about rights and resources, and building trust and solidarity. They are also learning about the different services available via this larger community service initiative. Our Community based Organizers disseminate knowledge of local resources with community members through 1-on-1 outreach, workshops and community forums, as well as Know-Your-Rights flyers. Additionally, we are developing a Know-Your-Rights training for worksites to support the safety of Alameda County workers. Along with this, we have been developing the leadership of immigrant/refugee community members to lead and support immigrant communities in Alameda County through workshops, training, resource information distribution, community outreach, and mutual aid.				

B. Capacity Building

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
Trainings by BOS District & presentation language	**6**	0	12	12
1		0	1	1
2		0	1	1
3		0	6	6
4		0	0	0
5		0	4	4
Spanish		0	**122**	**122**
Traditional Chinese (Cantonese)		0	0	0
Vietnamese		0	0	0
Farsi		0	0	0
Arabic		0	**85**	**85**
Cambodian		0	0	0
Tagalog		0	**21**	**21**
English		0	**172**	**172**
Mam		0	**20**	**20**
Community members trained by language/ethnicity	**750**	0	**395**	**395**
Spanish			**122**	**122**
Traditional Chinese (Cantonese)				
Vietnamese				
Farsi				
Arabic			**70**	**70**
Cambodian				
Tagalog			**21**	**21**
English			**162**	**162**
Mam			**20**	**20**
Community leaders developed by ethnicity & BOS District	**20**	0	**33**	**33**

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
1			2	**2**
2			7	**7**
3			4	**4**
4			20	**20**
5			0	**0**
Latine			29	**29**
Asian				**0**
Vietnamese				**0**
Farsi				**0**
Arab				
Cambodian				**0**
Filipino			1	**1**
English				**0**
Mam			2	**2**

C. Coalition Building

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
Engagement events by BOS District & org type	**10**	0	**17**	**17**
1		0	**0**	**0**
2		0	**1**	**0**
3		0	**11**	**0**
4		0	**0**	**0**
5		0	**0**	**0**
NA		0	**5**	**0**
Alameda County Schools			**1**	**1**
Community Based Organization			**10**	**10**

Metric	Target	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Year to Date
Community Legal Organizations			**5**	**5**
Community Faith Organization			**1**	**1**
Narrative: Resource guide development & community involvement As a coalition we are compiling Alameda County resources that can provide assistance to community members. In lieu of a published coalition resource guide, organizations have been sharing immigrant community resources in their region. In the next quarter, we will advance a draft resource guide with our coalition partners that will be available in multiple-languages. Among the resources shared this period, include KYR red cards and community based resources.				

D. Challenges and Emerging Issues: Report any challenges and emerging issues in the administration or implementation of your program.

Community members have been fearful and hesitant to go out, go to school or work, attend workshops, or even open their doors due to the current climate targeting immigrant communities, the vast amounts of misinformation, and what they see in the news and social media. Logistical challenges include securing adequate event venues. Critical emerging needs include urgent access to legal aid for community members who have been detained, mutual aid networks for transportation and day-to-day support for affected families and community members, and providing safety net resources (such as emergency housing, rent relief, food access, mental health support) for impacted families. Community members report that being involved with ACUDIR has taught them not to lead with fear, be informed, know their constitutional rights, and commit to ensure other community members don't become fearful because of what they see on news outlets, and instead build stronger Alameda County support networks with their peers, neighbors, coworkers that foster safety, unity, and upholds democracy.

E. Best Practices: Report any best practices in the administration or implementation of your program. The best practice is a method or technique that has been generally accepted as superior to any alternatives because it produces results that are superior to

those achieved by other means, or because it has become a standard way of doing things.

One-on-one outreach where we meet our community where they are, such as schools, faith-based spaces, community centers, and on the street. This tends to be most effective for relationship building and disseminating educational resources. Hosting Know-Your-Rights workshops and community forums–with scenario practice, legal consultations, and rights education– has empowered our community members, and connects them to critical local resources.

Many of our Alameda County community members are committed and dedicated to ensuring that Alameda County immigrant communities are aware of their rights through passing red cards, resources, joining outreach trainings, door-knocking and even forming a mutual aid resource committee to continue growing local and accessible resources in Alameda County.

F. Client Success Stories: If possible, describe success stories of your program participants who received service during this reporting period.

One community member leader, after completing training programs, transitioned from coming from a place of fear and concerns to doing workplace Know-Your-Rights workshops, and is now even leading community-led efforts of door-knocking. Another community member, who initially struggled in uplifting their voice, is now a leader who has been actively involved in public advocacy, sharing their experiences and advancing immigrant and worker rights. A third member leader, after witnessing kidnappings of community members in the news, increased their community engagement participation, and is actively conducting outreach, and connecting immigrant and refugee community members to resources. Community forum attendees reported developing family safety plans and sharing Know-Your-Rights information with their peers, neighbors, and coworkers.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION PROJECT
Lawyers for the Movement

COMPARISON CHART[1] OF THE IMMIGRATION-RELATED FEE CHANGES[2] BROUGHT BY H.R.1 THE SO-CALLED ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT[3]

Congress passed and President Trump signed a law, the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" (OBBBA), on July 4, 2025. The Act creates a new fee regime for matters before United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), and for certain people apprehended by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) between ports of entry. **The information in this chart is current as of its publication date, given the ambiguities in the text of the OBBBA and the changes in agency interpretation that we have already seen, practitioners must ensure for themselves that there are no updates to the fees by visiting the webpages cited herein and conducting other independent research before filing applications.**

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[1] Publication of the National Immigration Project, 2025. This resource is released under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0). The resource is intended for authorized legal counsel and is not a substitute for independent legal advice provided by legal counsel familiar with a client's case. This resource was last updated on July 14, 2025. This resource was created by Michelle N. Méndez, National Immigration Project Director of Legal Resources with assistance from Victoria Neilson, National Immigration Project Supervising Attorney. Please reach out to Michelle N. Méndez, at michelle@nipnlg.org with any questions or to share your experiences with this new fee regime.

[2] The statutory text proposes new or increased fee amounts but allows the DHS Secretary or the Attorney General to set alternate fees through rulemaking. In addition, some of the statutory text states that the fee amount can be charged "in addition to any other fee authorized by law." At first, EOIR issued guidance interpreting the OBBBA listed fee amounts as being the complete EOIR-related fees. EOIR, Policy Memorandum 25-35, Statutory Fees Under the One Big Beautiful Bill (July 9, 2025) https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1407326/dl?inline. However, EOIR subsequently issued guidance changing its position on the fee amounts stating that the correct amount is the OBBBA listed fees in addition to the previously existing fee amounts. EOIR, Policy Memorandum 25-36 (Amended), Statutory Fees Under the One Big Beautiful Bill (July 17, 2025) https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1408356/dl?inline. USCIS then issued guidance mirroring the amended EOIR guidance stating that fees in "H.R. 1 do not supersede or replace those promulgated by the USCIS Fee Rule, rather they will be charged 'in addition' to current fees." USCIS Updates Fees Based on H.R. 1 (July 17, 2025) https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/uscis-updates-fees-based-on-hr-1.

[3] Text available at https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1/text. The bill also increases fees for appeals of practitioner disciplinary proceedings, Electronic System for Travel Authorization ("ESTA") fees; and Electronic Visa Update System fees. This resource does not cover those fees because it is focused on common USCIS and EOIR applications by noncitizens and on the new enforcement-related fees imposed by DHS.

USCIS Fees					
Application	**Former Fee Amount**	**New Fee Amount[4]**	**Fee Waiver Available?**	**Where the Fee Goes**	**Notes**
Asylum Sec. 100002	$0	$100[5]	No	50% goes to EOIR and 50% to USCIS deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account established under section INA § 236(m)	This is the first time the United States has charged asylum seekers an application fee.
Annual Asylum Fee Sec. 100009	$0	$100 for each year that an asylum application remains pending.[6]	No	The general fund of the Treasury.	It is unclear why asylum seekers should pay an asylum maintenance fee when they have no control over EOIR's or USCIS's backlogs and hearing or interview scheduling.

[4] Each fee amount is subject to an annual adjustment to cover inflation starting in fiscal year 2026. The formula for determining the increase is the fee amount plus the product of multiplying the fee amount by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of July preceding the date on which such adjustment takes effect exceeds the (CPI-U) for the same month of the preceding calendar year rounded to the next lowest multiple of $10 or, where fees are $100 or less, rounded down to the nearest dollar. OBBBA Sec. 100002.

[5] As of the date this chart is being updated, there is no mechanism to pay the EOIR asylum filing fee. PM 25-36 at 3, note 7, states that until there is a payment system in place, "the Immigration Courts will implement temporary measures—e.g. possibly authorizing provisional acceptance of an application pending the subsequent submission of the fee—to ensure that [noncitizens] have an avenue to pay the required fees and submit applications." To date EOIR has not yet implemented a nationally accepted temporary measure as the field is reporting that some IJs are denying Motion to Authorize Provisional Acceptance of the Asylum Application.

[6] PM 25-36 also addresses this annual asylum-pending fee noting that, "Because the statute imposes the annual asylum fee beginning in fiscal year 2025 […] that fee applies to any asylum application pending for more than one year as of a date after the date of enactment of OBBBA" and provides an example at 2, note 4,

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
Initial Asylum Employment Authorization Document ("EAD") Sec. 100003(a)	$0	$550. Also discusses when the EAD will terminate.[7]	No	25% of the fee goes to USCIS and no less than 50% of that fee must go to detect and prevent immigration benefit fraud. The rest will go to the general fund of the Treasury.	
Asylum-Based EAD Renewal and Extension Sec. 100011	Paper Filing: $520 Online Filing: $470	Paper filing: $275 plus the existing fee = $795. Online filing: $275 plus the existing fee = $745.[8]	No	25% goes to USCIS into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account established under INA § 236(m) and may be retained and expended by USCIS without further appropriation. The rest will go to the general fund of the Treasury.	

stating "For example, an asylum application filed on July 7, 2024, that was still pending as of July 7, 2025, would be subject to the fee." The USCIS, Notice of Immigration Fees, 90 Fed. Reg. 34515, provides an explanation for this position reasoning that the statutory language "contains a clear expression of intent to apply [this fee] to applications filed on or before October 1, 2024 that remain pending for the entirety of fiscal year 2025." As with the EOIR asylum fee, PM 25-36 does not provide a mechanism to pay this fee, nor any explanation about when the fee is due and what kind of notice asylum seekers should expect to receive. However, 90 Fed. Reg. 34515 states that "USCIS will provide personal, individual notice to each asylum applicant with an application pending with USCIS from whom the AAF is required, the amount of the fee, when the fee must be paid, how the fee must be paid, and the consequences of failure to pay. USCIS will require that AAF be paid using an online fee payment process." Therefore, at some point in the future, asylum seekers must pay this fee online.

[7] 1. Immediately following the denial of an asylum application by an asylum officer, unless the case is referred to an IJ; 2. On the date that is 30 days after the date on which an IJ denies an asylum application, unless the person makes a timely appeal to the BIA; or 3. Immediately following the denial by the BIA of an appeal of a denial of an asylum application. Note that EAD renewal while the case is on direct appeal with a U.S. Court of Appeals is no longer possible. OBBBA Sec. 100003(a).

[8] USCIS, Notice of Immigration Fees 90 Fed. Reg. 34513.

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
		OBBBA also discusses when the EAD extension will terminate.[9]			
Temporary Protected Status Fee Sec. 100006	Initial Application: $50 + $30 biometrics fee Re-registration: $0	$500 plus the existing fee = $580.[10]	No	The general fund of the Treasury.	This fee does not distinguish between initial and re-registration applications and therefore seems to apply to both.
Initial Temporary Protected Status-Based EAD Sec. 100003(c)	Paper Filing: $520 Online Filing: $470	Paper Filing: $550 plus the existing fee = $1070. Online Filing: $550 plus the existing fee = $1070.[11]	No	The general fund of the Treasury.	

[9] 1. Immediately following the denial of an asylum application by an asylum officer, unless the case is referred to an IJ; 2. On the date that is 30 days after the date on which an IJ denies an asylum application, unless the person makes a timely appeal to the BIA; or 3. Immediately following the denial by the BIA of an appeal of a denial of an asylum application. Note that EAD renewal while the case is on direct appeal with a U.S. Court of Appeals is no longer possible. OBBBA Sec. 100011.

[10] Note that the USCIS, Notice of Immigration Fees, 90 Fed. Reg. 5313, lists the current TPS fee as $50 + $30 biometrics fee, yet it lists the new fee as $530 which appears to be typo.

[11] *Id.*

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
Temporary Protected Status-Based EAD Renewal and Extension Sec. 100012	Paper Filing: $520 Online Filing: $470	Paper Filing: $275 plus the existing fee = $795. Online Filing: $275 plus the existing fee = $745.[12] OBBBA also discusses when the EAD extension terminates.[13]	No	25% goes to USCIS into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account established under INA § 236(m) and may be retained and expended by USCIS without further appropriation. The rest will go to the general fund of the Treasury.	
Parole Fee Sec. 100004	Varies. Many parole categories had no fee while the general parole filing fee was $580 (online) or $630 (via mail). The USCIS fee	$1,000 plus existing fees,[15] unless one of ten exceptions applies based on the reason	No	The general fund of the Treasury.	This fee applies to Form I-131 Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records. This form may be used to apply for various travel documents, but this parole fee applies only to those seeking a parole document. Refugee travel documents,

[12] *Id.*
[13] Any EAD for a person granted TPS, or any renewal or extension of such employment authorization, shall be valid for a period of 1 year or for the duration of the designation of temporary protected status, whichever is shorter. OBBBA Sec. 100012.
[15] USCIS, Notice of USCIS Immigration Fees Required by HR-1 Reconciliation Bill, 90 Fed. Reg. 34516 states "DHS will continue to work toward implementation of the remaining fees applicable to USCIS, specifically: (1) fees related to Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records." It does not provide updated guidance on the exact fee for each category of parole at this time.

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
	schedule[14] contains the various parole filing categories.	for seeking parole.[16]			Reentry permits, and TPS travel authorization (I-512) should not be subject to this fee because the noncitizen is not "paroled into the United States." While the *Ms. L. v. ICE*, 18-cv-00428 (S.D. Cal.) Settlement Agreement exempts class members and Qualifying Additional Family Members (QAFMs) from parole and re-parole application fees, the Government filed a Rule 60(b) Motion for Partial Relief from

[14] While the USCIS Fee Schedule now has a July 14, 2025 edition date, it does not seem to include the OBBBA-increased fees. For example, the Fee Schedule still lists the I-589 with a fee of $0. Fee Schedule at *20. USCIS Fee Schedule (July 14, 2025) https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.

[16] 1. The person has a medical emergency and the person cannot obtain necessary treatment in the country where the person resides or the medical emergency is life-threatening and there is insufficient time for the person to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process. 2. The person is the parent or legal guardian of a person described in 1 and that person is a minor. 3. The person is needed in the United States to donate an organ or other tissue for transplant; and there is insufficient time for the person to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process. 4. The person has a close family member in the United States whose death is imminent; and the person could not arrive in the United States in time to see such family member alive if the [noncitizen] were to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process. 5. The person wants to attend the funeral of a close family member and the person could not arrive in the United States in time to attend such funeral if the [noncitizen] were to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process. 6. The person is an adopted child who has an urgent medical condition, who is in the legal custody of the petitioner for a final adoption-related visa; and whose medical treatment is required before the expected award of a final adoption-related visa. The person is a lawful applicant for adjustment of status under INA § 245 and is returning to the United States after temporary travel abroad. 8. The person has been returned to a contiguous country pursuant to INA § 235(b)(2)(C) (regarding applicants for admission who are not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted); and is being paroled into the United States to allow the person to attend the immigration hearing. 9. The person has been granted the status of Cuban and Haitian entrant (as defined in section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-422; 8 U.S.C. 1522 note). 10. DHS determines that a significant public benefit has resulted or will result from the parole of the person who has assisted or will assist the United States Government in a law enforcement matter; whose presence is required by the United States Government in furtherance of such law enforcement matter; and who is inadmissible or does not satisfy the eligibility requirements for admission as a nonimmigrant; or for which there is insufficient time for the [noncitizen] to be admitted to the United States through the normal visa process. OBBBA sec. 100004.

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
					Section IV.C.1 of the Ms. L Settlement Agreement on September 2, 2025. If the Court grants this Motion, *Ms. L* class members and QAFMs will be subject to this fee ($630 (paper filing)/$580 (online filing).[17] Currently, USCIS is issuing *Ms. L* class members and QAFMs RFEs seeking payments.
Initial Parole EAD Sec. 100003(b)	Varies. Many initial parole EAD categories had no fee while the general initial parole-based EAD fee was $470. The USCIS fee schedule[18] contains the various initial EAD filing categories.	$550 plus existing fee.[19] Valid for 1 year or for the duration of the parole, whichever is shorter.	No	The general fund of the Treasury.	While the *Ms. L. v. ICE*, 18-cv-00428 (S.D. Cal.) Settlement Agreement exempts class members and QAFMs from parole-based EAD application fees, the Government filed a Rule 60(b) Motion for Partial Relief From Section IV.C.1 of the Ms. L Settlement Agreement on September 2, 2025. If the Court grants this Motion, *Ms. L* class members and QAFMs will be subject to this new fee ($550).[20] Currently, USCIS is issuing *Ms. L* class members and QAFMs RFEs seeking payments.

[17] *See* USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.

[18] USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.
[19] The new fees vary from a total of $275-$1425 depending on the category of parole. *See* 90 Fed. Reg. 34513.
[20] *See* USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
Parole-Based EAD Renewal and Extension Sec. 100010	Varies. Many parole-based EAD renewal and extension categories had no fee while the general renewal/extension parole-based EAD fee was $470. The USCIS fee schedule[21] contains the various renewal EAD filing categories.	$275 plus existing fee.[22]	No	25% goes to USCIS deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account established under section INA § 236(m) and may be retained and expended by USCIS without further appropriation and the rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury.	While the *Ms. L. v. IC*E, 18-cv-00428 (S.D. Cal.) Settlement Agreement exempts class members and QAFMs from parole-based EAD application fees, the Government filed a Rule 60(b) Motion for Partial Relief From Section IV.C.1 of the *Ms. L* Settlement Agreement on September 2, 2025. If the Court grants this Motion, *Ms.* L class members and QAFMs will be subject to the new fee ($275).[23] Currently, USCIS is issuing *Ms. L* class members and QAFMs RFEs seeking payments.
Special Immigrant Juvenile Fee Sec. 100005	$0	$250	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	The general fund of the Treasury.	This section lacks the "No fee waiver.--Fees required to be paid under this subsection shall not be waived or reduced" language present in other sections of the OBBBA. Despite the absence of this language, USCIS claims, in its proposed regulations,[24] that the statutory language prohibits fee waivers because of the "shall require the payment of a fee" language.

[21] *Id.*
[22] *Id.* The new fees vary from a total of $275-$1425 depending on the category of parole.
[23] *See* USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.
[24] USCIS, Notice of USCIS Immigration Fees Required by HR-1 Reconciliation Bill, 90 Fed. Reg. 34515.

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
					However, if the "shall require" language is meant to accomplish the same purpose as the "No fee waiver" language, then the latter is superfluous and would violate the surplusage canon of statutory interpretation.
Nonimmigrant Visa Fee[25] Sec. 100007	Varies. The USCIS fee schedule[26] contains the various nonimmigrant visa fees.	$250 in addition to other standing nonimmigrant visa costs.[27]	No. However, reimbursement of the fee is possible if, once the visa expires, the person demonstrates having met certain conditions.[28]	The general fund of the Treasury.	

[25] Although the impacted nonimmigrant visas are not specified, because the statute states that "the Secretary of Homeland Security shall require the payment of a fee," nonimmigrant visas that require the USCIS's approval of a petition or application are likely subject to this new fee. Those visas include O visas for Foreign national with extraordinary ability in Sciences, Arts, Education, Business or Athletics; Q visas for International cultural exchange visitors; L visas for intra-company transferees; P visas for performing athletes, artists, and entertainers; R visas for religious workers; H-3visas for those training in a program not primarily for employment; and CNMI-only transitional workers. OBBBA Sec. 100007.

[26] USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.

[27] USCIS, Notice of Immigration Fees 90 Fed. Reg. 34516 states, "The VISA INTEGRITY FEE required by section 100007 of HR-1 for any alien issued a nonimmigrant visa at the time of such issuance. The VISA INTEGRITY FEE requires cross-agency coordination before implementing; the fee will be implemented in a future publication."

[28] If after admission to the United States on the nonimmigrant visa, the person complied with all conditions of the nonimmigrant visa, including that the person did not accept unauthorized employment AND did not request an extension of the admission period and departed the United States not later than 5 days after the last day of such period OR during the visa validity period, was granted an extension of such nonimmigrant status or an adjustment to the status of a lawful permanent resident. OBBBA Sec. 100007.

Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[4]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
Application for Form I-94 Fee Sec. 100008.	The online application for an I-94[29] does not require a fee. Form I-102 Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document costs $0-$560 depending on the reason that the person seeks an I-94.	$24[30]	No	20% goes to the Land Border Inspection Fee Account in accordance with INA § 286(q)(2) and shall be made available to U.S. Customs and Border Protection to retain and spend without further appropriation for the purpose of processing Form I-94. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury.	

[29] CBP, I-94 page, available at https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/payment/document-apply.
[30] USCIS, Notice of Immigration Fees 90 Fed. Reg. 34516 states, "The FORM I-94 FEE required by section 100008 of HR-1 is required from any alien who submits an application for a Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record. DHS will be issuing guidance on the Form I-94 fee requirements in a future publication."

EOIR-RELATED FEES				
Application/Motion/ Appeal	**Former Fee Amount**	**New Fee Amount[31]**	**Fee Waiver Available?[32]**	**Where the Fee Goes**
Adjustment of Status Application filed with the Immigration Court Sec. 100013(a)	Varies. Many filing categories had no fee while the general filing fee is $1,440. The USCIS fee schedule[33] contains the various adjustment filing categories.	$1,500 plus the existing fee = $2,940.[34]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[35]

[31] Each fee amount is subject to an annual adjustment to cover inflation starting in fiscal year 2026. The formula for determining the increase is the fee amount plus the product of multiplying the fee amount by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of July preceding the date on which such adjustment takes effect exceeds the (CPI-U) for the same month of the preceding calendar year rounded to the next lowest multiple of $10 or, where fees are $100 or less, rounded down to the nearest dollar.

[32] For guidance on fee waiver requests post the OBBBA, see the National Immigration Project's, A Guide to Requesting a Fee Waiver in Immigration Court, https://nipnlg.org/work/resources/guide-requesting-fee-waiver-immigration-court. If the EOIR adjudicator denies the fee waiver request (Form EOIR 26A), both the Immigration Court Practice Manual (ICPM) and the BIA Practice Manual provide a grace period to cure the filing by submitting the applicable fee. *See* ICPM 3.4(d) (citing 8 C.F.R. § 1003.24(d)); BIA Practice Manual 3.4(c) (citing 8 C.F.R. § 1003.8(a)(3)). Both sources state that the "filer will be given 15-days to re-file the rejected appeal or motion with the fee or new fee waiver request, and any applicable filing deadline will be tolled during the 15-day cure period." With regard to fee waivers, practitioners should also note that PM 25-36 instructs EOIR adjudicators to follow PM 21-10 when adjudicating fee waivers and includes this language, "Adjudicators should be mindful of potential fraud or misrepresentations on fee waiver applications, particularly from [noncitizens] who have employment authorization and have lived in the United States for many years. Instances of suspected fraud should be referred to EOIR's Anti-Fraud Program." Given this language, it is likely that EOIR adjudicators will apply heightened scrutiny to fee waiver requests. However, a noncitizen's detained status, especially if they are their family's breadwinner, is a significant factor in the fee waiver analysis. The National Immigration Project has issued a template cover letter for the fee waiver request and a refund request of the incorrect fee, https://nipnlg.org/sites/default/files/2025-07/template-noa-fee-waiver-cover.pdf.

[33] USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.

[34] PM 25-36 at 3.

[35] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).

Application/Motion/ Appeal	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[31]	Fee Waiver Available?[32]	Where the Fee Goes
Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility Application filed with the Immigration Court Sec. 100013(b)	Varies. Many filing categories had no fee while the general filing fee is $1,050. The USCIS fee schedule[36] contains the various inadmissibility waiver fees.	$1,050 plus the existing fee = $2,100.[37]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[38]
Temporary Protected Status Application filed with the Immigration Court Sec. 100013(c)	$50 for initial applications. $0 for re-registration applications.	$500[39]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[40]
Appeal of a Decision of an Immigration	$0 if it was an appeal of an IJ	$900 plus the existing fee =	Fee waivers are not prohibited.[42]	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA §

[36] USCIS Fee Schedule, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf.
[37] PM 25-36 at 3. Note, the PM does not acknowledge that some waivers were free prior to passage of the OBBBA. Practitioners should argue that the full $2010 fee does not apply to those waiver applications.
[38] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).
[39] PM 25-36 at 3 lists the TPS fee at $500 and does not distinguish between initial or renewal TPS fees.
[40] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).
[42] National Immigration Project created a template fee waiver request cover letter for the EOIR-26, Notice of Appeal from a Decision of an Immigration Judge. Private practitioners should be aware of the August 8, 2025 BIA decision, Matter of Garcia Martinez, 29 I&N Dec. 169 (BIA 2025), which denied a fee waiver where the noncitizen was represented by a private attorney and stated that they had no income. For those respondents who paid the incorrect fee after EOIR

Application/Motion/ Appeal	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[31]	Fee Waiver Available?[32]	Where the Fee Goes
Judge to the BIA Sec. 100013(d)	decision under law, regulation or directive that does not require a filing fee or $110.	$1,010.[41] An exception applies for appeals of bond decisions for which no fee is required.		286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[43]
Appeal of a Decision of an Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to the BIA Sec. 100013(e)	$110	$900 plus the existing fee = $1,010.[44]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.[45]	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[46]
Motion to Reopen or a Motion to Reconsider filed with	$0 if the motion was based exclusively on an asylum claim, law,	$900 plus the existing fee = $1,045,[47]unless	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the

issued PM 25-35 interpreting the OBBBA listed fee amounts as being the complete EOIR-related fees, the template also contains a section requesting a refund for that fee. The template is available here: https://nipnlg.org/work/resources?audience=All&resource_type=All&terms=fee+&value=.

[41] PM 25-36 at 4.

[43] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).

[44] PM 25-36 at 4.

[45] National Immigration Project created a template fee waiver request cover letter for the EOIR-26, Notice of Appeal from a Decision of an Immigration Judge. For those respondents who paid the incorrect fee after EOIR issued PM 25-35 interpreting the OBBBA listed fee amounts as being the complete EOIR-related fees, the template also contains a section requesting a refund for that fee. The template is available here: https://nipnlg.org/work/resources?audience=All&resource_type=All&terms=fee+&value=.

[46] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).

[47] PM 25-36 at 4.

Application/Motion/ Appeal	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[31]	Fee Waiver Available?[32]	Where the Fee Goes
the Immigration Court Sec. 100013(g)	or regulation or $145.	an exception applies.[48]		Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[49]
Motion to Reopen or a Motion to Reconsider[50] filed with BIA Sec. 100013(g)	$0 if the motion was based exclusively on an asylum claim, law, or regulation or $110.	$900 plus the existing fee = $1,010,[51]unless an exception applies.[52]		

[48] There are two exceptions to the $900 fee: A motion to reopen a removal order entered *in absentia* if such motion is filed in accordance with INA § 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) (where the noncitizen can demonstrate that they did not receive notice of the hearing or they were in state or federal custody and the failure to appear was through no fault of their own) or a motion to reopen a deportation order entered *in absentia* if such motion is filed in accordance with INA § 242B(c)(3)(B) prior to April 1, 1997.

[49] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).

[50] This fee refers to a motion to reconsider a final order of removal. PM 25-36 lists "motions to reopen and motions to reconsider" generally as being subject to this fee and the OBBBA lists "a motion to reopen or a motion to reconsider a decision of an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals" as requiring this fee. The coupling of a motion to reconsider with a motion to reopen indicates that Congress intended the fee to apply to a motion to reconsider a final administrative order of removal, deportation, or exclusion. *See* 8 CFR § 1003.23(b)(2). This interpretation of congressional intent comports with 8 CFR 1003.24(b)(2)(iii), a longstanding regulation repeated in EOIR ICPM 3.4(b)(2), that "a motion filed while proceedings are pending before the Immigration Court" do not require a filing fee. Therefore, a motion that is filed while a case is still pending before the IJ, even if it points out errors in a prior ruling by the IJ and asks the IJ to issue a new ruling, should not carry the motion to reconsider fee.

[51] PM 25-36 at 4.

[52] There are two exceptions to the $900 fee: A motion to reopen a removal order entered *in absentia* if such motion is filed in accordance with INA § 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) (where the noncitizen can demonstrate that they did not receive notice of the hearing or they were in state or federal custody and the failure to appear was through no fault of their own) or a motion to reopen a deportation order entered *in absentia* if such motion is filed in accordance with INA § 242B(c)(3)(B) prior to April 1, 1997.

Application/Motion/ Appeal	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount[31]	Fee Waiver Available?[32]	Where the Fee Goes
LPR Cancellation of Removal Application Sec. 100013(i)	$100 plus $30 for biometrics	$600 plus the existing fee = $730.[53]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[54]
Non-LPR Cancellation of Removal Application Sec. 100013(j)	$100 plus $30 for biometrics	$1,500 plus the existing fee = $1,630.[55]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[56]
Suspension of Deportation Sec. 100013(h)	$100 plus $30 for biometrics	$600 plus the existing fee = $730.[57]	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	Not more than 25% will be transferred from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account under INA § 286(n) to the EOIR to retain and spend without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury. No fees collected pursuant Sec. 100013 may be expended by the EOIR for the Legal Orientation Program, or for any successor program.[58]

[53] PM 25-36 at 3. Note the fee specified in the PM is $700 and does not account for the biometrics fee.
[54] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).
[55] PM 25-36 at 3. Note the fee specified in the PM is $1600 and does not account for the biometrics fee.
[56] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).
[57] PM 25-36 at 3. Note the fee specified in the PM is $700 and does not account for the biometrics fee.
[58] OBBBA Sec. 100013(k).

ENFORCEMENT-RELATED FEES[59]					
Enforcement Provision	**Requirements**	**Fee Amount[60]**	**Fee Waiver Available?**	**Where the Fee Goes**	**Notes**
Noncitizens Ordered Removed *in Absentia* Apprehension Fee Sec. 100016	1) Ordered removed *in absentia* pursuant to INA § 240(b)(5), and 2) is subsequently arrested by ICE	$5,000	No. But an exemption applies if the *in absentia* order is rescinded pursuant to INA § 240(b)(5)(C).	50% will go to ICE and be deposited into the Detention and Removal Office Fee Account and may be retained and expended by ICE without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury.	This fee does not take into account that certain categories such as Special Juvenile Status, Deferred Action for Labor Enforcement ("DALE"), U nonimmigrant visas, T nonimmigrant visas have benefit from deferred action, which protects the beneficiary from removal regardless of whether the person has a removal order, *in absentia* or not. It is also unclear if ICE will provide an apprehended person the opportunity to file a motion to rescind and reopen pursuant to INA § 240(b)(5)(C) before charging this fee.

[59] As of the date on this update, there has been no guidance on how these new enforcement fees will be collected.

[60] Each fee amount is subject to an annual adjustment to cover inflation starting in fiscal year 2026. The formula for determining the increase is the fee amount plus the product of multiplying the fee amount by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of July preceding the date on which such adjustment takes effect exceeds the (CPI-U) for the same month of the preceding calendar year rounded to the next lowest multiple of $10. OBBBA.

Enforcement Provision	Requirements	Fee Amount[60]	Fee Waiver Available?	Where the Fee Goes	Notes
Inadmissible Noncitizen Apprehension Fee Sec. 100017	1) Be inadmissible, 2) when apprehended between ports of entry	$5,000	Fee waivers are not prohibited.	50% will go to ICE and be deposited into the Detention and Removal Office Fee Account and may be retained and expended by ICE without further appropriation. The rest goes to the general fund of the Treasury.[61]	Although the statutory text does not prohibit a fee waiver, it is unclear how to request a fee waiver. Further the text states that the fee is to be paid "at the time such [noncitizen] is apprehended between ports of entry." It is unclear what happens to an asylum seeker who does not have $5,000 to pay DHS at the moment of apprehension.

[61] Part (d) of this section states "Disposition of Inadmissible Alien Apprehension Fees. All of the fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury," which contradicts part (c). It is unclear which disposition was intended. OBBBA Sec. 100017.