Supporting Immigrants in a Time of Uncertainty

Mid-Iowa Community Action, Inc.
Mid-Iowa Community Action, Marshalltown, Iowa
Of its 25,178 inhabitants in 1990, less than one percent — 248 — were Hispanic. By 2000, when its population reached 26,009, nearly 13 percent — 3,265 — were Hispanic.

**TODAY**

27,500+ residents

25% Hispanic (much higher among younger age groups)

50+ Immigrant owned businesses

Over 1,000 recent immigrants from Burma (Myanmar) with an estimated 600 persons under the age of 18

Neighborhood poverty rates ranging from 10% to 25%

Majority-minority school district
Population by Ethnicity

Foreign-Born Population as Percent of County Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hardin</th>
<th>Marshall</th>
<th>Poweshiek</th>
<th>Story</th>
<th>Tama</th>
<th>Total (↓)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>48.13%</td>
<td>74.54%</td>
<td>20.57%</td>
<td>5.67%</td>
<td>78.94%</td>
<td>33.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>8.77%</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
<td>27.82%</td>
<td>43.04%</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
<td>25.92%</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Eastern Asia</td>
<td>17.72%</td>
<td>13.40%</td>
<td>8.09%</td>
<td>9.47%</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
<td>10.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Asia</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
<td>4.32%</td>
<td>7.08%</td>
<td>10.05%</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
<td>7.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>3.88%</td>
<td>7.06%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>4.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
<td>13.15%</td>
<td>4.63%</td>
<td>2.38%</td>
<td>3.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>5.04%</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
<td>1.69%</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>3.42%</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>3.16%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>2.75%</td>
<td>1.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
<td>2.02%</td>
<td>2.93%</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>5.23%</td>
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<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.35%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>2.61%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.76%</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>5.04%</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>2.36%</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>4.38%</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Africa</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, N.E.C.</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa, N.E.C.</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, N.E.C.</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limited English Proficiency refers to individuals age 5 and over who, “speak English less than very well.”

County Population (Age 5 and Over) with Limited English Proficiency

- Hardin: 0%
- Marshall: 13%
- Poweshiek: 3%
- Story: 3%
- Tama: 3%

Source: Community Commons, US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015
Of those ages 5 and over who, “speak English less than very well,” the following languages are spoken at home. The total column refers to the percent of all individuals with limited English proficiency in the core service area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages Spoken at Home</th>
<th>Hardin</th>
<th>Marshall</th>
<th>Poweshiek</th>
<th>Story</th>
<th>Tama</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish or Spanish Creole</td>
<td>61.54%</td>
<td>81.01%</td>
<td>81.78%</td>
<td>14.78%</td>
<td>79.18%</td>
<td>53.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>51.12%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>23.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian languages</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>8.30%</td>
<td>2.54%</td>
<td>2.37%</td>
<td>0.63%</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>8.37%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>3.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>5.51%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pacific Island languages</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>8.90%</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>2.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>2.95%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>2.89%</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Native North American languages</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>13.09%</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Vargas had learned about the Iowa city from relatives who had come around 1990 to detassel corn for the production of hybrid corn seed. When they heard about work at the hog processing plant, they stayed. They were all from the small Mexican town of Villachuato, which became the source of much of the immigration to Marshalltown.”

Federal agents raided Swift plants in Hyrum, Utah; Greeley, Colorado; Marshalltown, Iowa; Grand Island, Nebraska; Cactus, Texas; and Worthington, Minnesota. ICE police arrested 1,297 workers and sent them on buses to federal detention centers. Arrestees were moved often, and many were quickly transported outside of their home state. The Denver Federal Center was a common early destination. Subsequent prison sites included the Denver Contract Detention Facility in Aurora, Colorado, the Otero County Detention Center in New Mexico, and Camp Dodge in Iowa. 99 employees of the Marshalltown Swift plant were arrested.

Approximately 240 of the 1,297 arrested were ultimately charged with crimes (in addition to administrative immigration violations). About 65 were charged with identity theft.
Marshalltown Preparedness Planning
Post Raid 2007-2008

ISNET State Team

Marshalltown Central Coordinating Team: Confirms raid through ISNET; coordinates communication

Media Team: Coordinated, accurate messages

Community Team: Organized humanitarian assistance to those affected

Education Team: Assure all children in the school system are safe and secure

Government Team: Communicates with other governmental bodies and consulates

Legal Team: Provides legal assistance and coordinates entities converging to do so

One Community's Response
2017

“Death by a thousand paper cuts”
Purpose of the Community Response Coalition

The Community Response Coalition has two overarching goals. The first is to provide timely and accurate information to the community regarding heightened immigration enforcement. The second is to better coordinate the efforts of organizations and individuals serving and supporting immigrant families.
Community Response Coalition Formed to Address Marshall County Needs Regarding Heightened Immigration Enforcement

Seeking to Coordinate Communication, Service and Support to Families and the Community

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa – May 19, 2017 – A group of concerned citizens representing organizations from throughout Marshalltown has begun convening to coordinate responses to the increased potential of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention or deportation. The goals of the coalition are to provide timely and accurate information to the community and to foster better coordination among organizations and individuals who serve and support immigrant families.

The threat of heightened immigration enforcement has generated a lot of fear in the community. The coalition seeks to disseminate information that both dispels misinformation and provides a clear, timely, and unified picture of what is occurring. The coalition is also working proactively to generate informational pieces for families that delineate the resources and support available to them so they can effectively navigate crisis situations related to immigration enforcement.

A coordinated community response helps to ensure that vulnerable members of our community, such as children, are cared for as soon as possible following deportation or detention. In cases where families have been separated, children can be left at home or school without a legal guardian. In some situations, the family is left without a primary wage earner. The coalition is holding meetings to discuss how these families can best connect to emergency services, and how to inform families of their legal rights so that they can make an emergency plan.

Organizations involved in the effort include Immigrant Allies, Mid-Iowa Community Action (MICA), the Marshalltown YMCA/YWCA, Marshalltown Community College (MCC), Assault Care Center Extending Shelter and Support (ACCESS), Child Abuse Prevention Services (CAPS), St. Mary’s Hispanic Ministry
Process for Coalition Members to Determine the Facts Related to Rumors

For more information contact Joa LaVille (immigrantallies@yahoo.com) or Arlene McAtee (arlene@micaonline.org)

1. Staff, community or family member reports an action or an incident to a Coalition Member (try to make sure your reach a lead agency member, if possible)

2. Coalition Member distributes as full a description of the reported incident as possible to the larger membership of the Coalition

3. Coalition Members receiving the report of an incident do not share the report outside of membership, but do try to see if their staff or network have any verifiable information that relate to the reported incident. (Joa and/or Arlene will reach out to police and statewide network)

4. Coalition Members share using the “reply all” messaging mechanism if they have or have not seen or received verifiable evidence of the reported incident. Verifiable information only is shared as fact, though if the rumor is surfacing in areas where the Member is working, that may be shared in order to show the extent of the rumor’s impact.

5. It will be assumed it is a rumor and be dealt with accordingly until someone is able to substantiate the action.
When ICE Comes to Your Business: Know Your Rights

Can ICE enter my restaurant?
- ICE has the right to enter public spaces. ICE does NOT have the right to enter the private area of a workplace without (1) employer’s permission or (2) a warrant.
  - What is a public vs. private space?
    - **
- Train your employees on what to do if ICE comes. The ICE agents should be kept in a place where they do not have access to workers or customers until the owner is notified and available.
  - **ASK**: Do you have a warrant? May I see it?
    - To be valid, a warrant must be signed by a judge, have the correct name and address of your business, and describe the places to be searched. For example, if the warrant permits access only to the office, then ICE cannot then inspect the kitchen under that warrant.
  - **ICE** does NOT have a warrant, then **SAY**: I do not give permission for you to enter.
  - **WRITE** down the ICE officer’s name, badge number, and anything the ICE officer tells you about the purpose of their visit.

What if ICE is conducting an I-9 audit?
- **ICE** does not need a warrant to inspect or conduct an I-9 audit. ICE can conduct random or targeted I-9 audits. ICE needs only “articulable” facts that would give ICE “reasonable suspicion” that the employer is violating the law. Employers can ask what the basis is for conducting the I-9 audit of their workplace and try to get this in writing!
- **ICE** must provide employers at least three days’ notice before conducting an I-9 audit.
- During the I-9 audit, ICE may ask the employer for access to certain workers regarding their documents:
  - Employers (or workers) can ask what the basis is for questioning the documents for specific workers (what is the discrepancy). Try to get this in writing.
  - Keep an eye out for discriminatory patterns.
  - Make sure your workers know their rights, including the right to remain silent.
- DO NOT discriminate against new employees based on accent, national origin, or ethnicity. Workers should NOT be required to produce documents until they have actually been hired. Workers also have the right NOT to speak with their employer about their immigration status. An employer’s obligation is to not knowingly hire someone who is not eligible to work in this country. If the documents the worker presents appear valid, then you have complied with your obligations. Once verified, you are not required to reverify an employer’s work authorization status UNLESS the document they present (such as an EAD) has an expiration date.
FACT SHEET FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOL STAFF: LIMITATIONS ON DHS IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AT SENSITIVE LOCATIONS

Ill children have a right to a free public education, regardless of their actual or perceived immigration or citizenship status or that of their parents. Education officials, teachers, students, and families, have asked questions about guidance that was released by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that limits immigration enforcement actions from occurring at schools and other “sensitive locations.” The DHS guidance is at: https://www.dhs.gov/border-security/sensitive-locations-faq. To respond to those questions, the U.S. Department of Education has worked with DHS to prepare this fact sheet, intended to help families understand the DHS guidance.

In general, DHS has explained that immigration enforcement actions may not occur at or in “sensitive locations.” These locations include:

- Schools, such as licensed and licensed daycares, preschools and other early learning programs; primary schools; secondary schools; post-secondary schools up to and including colleges and universities; as well as scholastic or education-related activities or events.
- School bus stops that are marked and/or known to the officers, during periods when children are present at the stop.
- Medical treatment and health care facilities, such as hospitals, doctors’ offices, accreditied health clinics, and emergency or urgent care facilities.
- Places of worship, such as churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples.
- Religious or civil ceremonies or observances, such as funerals and weddings.
- During public demonstrations, such as a march, rally, or parade.
Rumor alert to please share. Thanks, Joa

Community Response Coalition

Please be aware that there were some drug arrests made yesterday, which included the MPD tactical team. This action started some concerns/rumors that ICE was conducting a raid. ICE was not involved nor was there anything immigration-related about this action.

This is not a public announcement but just FYI to Coalition members, if case you are hearing rumors so you can reassure families and those in the immigrant community you know.

Questions should be directed to Chief Tupper. Thank, Joa
THIS INFO IS FYI for the Coalition, not for general distribution through your networks.

This information is being shared/talked about and causing a great deal of anxiety. I don't have enough info to know how speculative this is; however, as we've discussed, the impact of these kinds of rumors can be major.


I think it will be very important for workplaces and education environments who have "if ICE shows up" policies in place to let affected people know this.

In other news:

--Our JFON Clinic for Tuesday, September 12, 4-7 p.m. will also be a Q & A and DACA renewal clinic for those who qualify (the the new cancellation rules) by the October 5 deadline. We think this could be a "zoo" and have no idea what to expect with turn-out so are trying to find extra volunteers. Anyone who wants to come (and/or share resources that might be pertinent), please let me know. We could especially use the help of anyone who is a) bilingual and/or b) familiar with the DACA application. I will try to post an official event about this, but I figure it will mostly be word-of-mouth. Please share this with your students, families, etc.

I just learned that the Mexican Consulate is scheduled to be at MCC/Dejardin Hall on Saturday, September 30. Some communities have also tied this to an immigrant resource/helping fair. This might be a great opportunity for the Coalition to partner to work on meeting some of the "emergency planning" etc. needs.

I've heard reports just today of two different elementary aged students who went home with evidence that this news is spreading word-of-mouth with even our young kids: one an 8 year old adopted Asian boy who asked his mom if he was going to be deported and another little girl whose friend is Latino crying to her mom that she didn't want her friend to be deported.

-If anyone is wanting to volunteer with La Resistencia (need to be bilingual, I believe they are 2 hour shifts being willing to answer a phone or Google line)...please let me know. I think if someone wanted to volunteer to try and recruit volunteers, and we could connect that person with Maria Alcivar, then she could share the information and how it works and then the local leader could tell the other people (and I could keep recruiting volunteers, and refer them to the local La Resistencia lead?) Anyone want to try out this role?
CONSUMER ADVISORY: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program Ending. Don’t Get Scammed!

On September 5, 2017, President Trump announced that the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program will be ending. This impacts almost $800,000 young people who entered the U.S. before age 16 who had temporary protection from deportation and work authorization. While Congress may act and pass a permanent protection for Dreamers, here is what you need to know right now:

1. **If You Do Not Have DACA or a DACA Application Pending.** You cannot apply. The program has been terminated and new applications are no longer being accepted by USCIS.

2. **If You Have DACA That Expires on or Before March 5, 2018.**
   If you have DACA and a work permit that expires on or before March 5, 2018, you can apply for a 2-year renewal, but your application must be received on or before October 5, 2017.

3. **If You Have DACA That Expires After March 5, 2018.** If your DACA and work permit expire after March 5, 2018, you are not eligible for an extension and your DACA, work authorization, and protection from deportation will expire on the date shown on your DACA approval notice and work permit.

4. **If You Have a DACA Application Pending.** If you have a DACA application that was received at USCIS on or before September 5, 2017, your application will continue to be processed.

5. **If You Have DACA and a Valid Advance Parole Travel Document.** If you have DACA and have a currently valid advance parole document, you may still use the document to travel and return to the U.S. as long as you return BEFORE the document expires. However, even with a valid travel document, CBP can still refuse to let you in. Before you travel, speak to a qualified immigration lawyer.

6. **If You Have an Advance Parole Travel Document Application Pending.** USCIS will no longer process or approve applications for advance parole for DACA recipients. If you

7. **Your DACA Can Be Terminated at Any Time.** Even with valid DACA and a valid work permit, the government can terminate your DACA and work permit at any time if it believes you are no longer eligible or for any other reason.

8. **Talk to a Lawyer.** Talk to an immigration lawyer as soon as possible. You may be eligible for another type of status.
   Members of the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) report that, up to 30% of people screened for DACA were eligible for something better and more permanent. Before making any decisions which could impact your future status, speak to a lawyer.

9. **Do Not Talk to a Notario.** Notarios are not lawyers and are not trained to fully understand the complex U.S. immigration system. Some notarios will take your money and give you bad advice. Protect yourself and your family by trusting a qualified immigration lawyer with your legal decisions.

10. **Don’t Give Up.** AILA stands with Dreamers and we are fighting for you. Congress can pass a bill to offer a permanent way for those with DACA to stay in the United States. Tell Congress to stand up for Dreamers!

This information is provided by:
Iowa Justice For Our Neighbors
P.O. Box 41006
Des Moines, IA 50311
(515) 255-9800
URGENT ACTION NEEDED

As you may have heard, an announcement about the fate of DACA is expected on TUESDAY by the administration, which will very much impact our community, emotionally and economically. Watch for a local event SOON for those who have questions, once we know what the announcement will be.

1) Join more than 250 people/organizations (& counting) in showing Marshalltown support for the bipartisan DREAM Act, in a full page ad to be published in Thursday’s Times-Republican.

To add your name, email us ASAP how you’d like to be listed no later than Monday (9/4) evening. If you’d like to give a donation toward the cost of the ad, we’re suggesting $5 per name or $10 per family/business. The names are the priority—the donation (if you choose) can follow whenever, to anyone on our project team (Joa LaVille, Maria Gonzalez, Eren Sanchez, Tania Fonseca, Veronica Guevara, Cecilia Martinez, Sister Chris, Sue Martin, Sue Cahill, or Karen Lischer).

This ad will show our community’s support to our elected officials, but most importantly show our immigrant neighbors and youth, who are as Iowan as any other Marshalltown kids, that we stand with them during this hard time.

2) Act to #SaveDACA by calling our legislators to ask them to advocate for DACA and support the DREAM ACT: Senator Joni Ernst: 515-284-4574 and Senator Charles Grassley: 515-288-1145, and your House member (in Marshalltown it is Rod Blum). Repeat calls are encouraged.

Want more info about DACA or the 2017 DREAM Act? Visit www.immigrantallies.net for info.
We BELIEVE in the opportunity for a successful future for ALL youth in our community. Therefore, we BELIEVE in the DREAM Act.

Many recent surveys show that the vast majority of voters of both parties support protection for DREAMers. The DREAM Act (S 1615) is a bipartisan and commonsense solution to the plight of students who were brought to the U.S. as children. It would provide a way for them to legally work, drive and live without fear of deportation if they:

- Came to the U.S. as a minor child
- Are long-term U.S. residents who pass background/criminal record check
- Have graduated high school or obtained GED/high school equivalency
- Could apply for citizenship (after several years of conditional status) with a requirement of 2 years of college, military service, or multiple years of solid work history

Strengthening community by embracing our diversity, united in the belief that what we have in common is greater than our differences.

Learn more at: www.immigrantallies.net
IMMIGRANT STATUS/IMMIGRANT RIGHTS POLICY

MICA believes in the inherent worth of every individual and the family he or she creates. Agency staff shall treat all children and families equitably in the receipt of all services. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that MICA is able to provide a safe and inviting environment at every agency site for all persons attempting to access services. In order to provide services, regardless of a child’s or family member’s immigration status, absent any applicable federal, state, or local law, regulation, ordinance or court decision, MICA staff shall abide by the following conduct:

1. Agency personnel shall not inquire about or record a child’s or a family member’s immigration status, except as required by specific federal funders. No agency personnel shall disclose the immigration status or personally identifiable information of any minor child unless specifically authorized in writing by the parent of the minor child to do so. No agency personnel shall disclose the immigration status or personally identifiable information of any family member unless permission is given by the family or unless required to do so by statute or regulation and then only after it has been reviewed by either the Executive Director or the Human Resources Director who may decide to consult agency legal counsel before issuing an opinion on appropriate action.

2. Confidential information about any individual served by the agency, including but not limited to: information about gender identity; sexual orientation; status as a survivor of domestic violence; survivor of sexual assault; crime witness; recipient of public assistance; actual or perceived immigration or citizenship status; national origin; agency records, or any personally identifiable information will not be shared with federal agencies or officials unless permission is granted by the individual or a subpoena is served.

3. Any request by immigration agents for information about a MICA employee or to access any MICA site shall be initially denied. Federal agents should be directed to MICA’s Central Office and the Executive Director or the Human Resources Director should be immediately notified. With the assistance of legal counsel, a decision will be made on whether to maintain the denial or to reverse the denial and allow access to the site information or to the site.

In addition, pre-schools, day care centers and health clinics are considered sensitive locations as determined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS states that enforcement actions at or focused on sensitive locations should generally be avoided, and that such actions may only take place when (a) prior approval is obtained from an appropriate supervisory official, or (b) there are exigent circumstances necessitating immediate action without supervisor approval. The DHS policy is meant to ensure that Immigrant and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers and agents exercise sound judgment when enforcing federal law at or focused on sensitive locations, to enhance the public understanding and trust, and to ensure that people seeking to participate in activities or utilize services provided at any sensitive location are free to do so, without fear or hesitation.

MICA shall not enter into agreements with state or local law enforcement agencies, ICE, or any other federal agency for the enforcement of federal immigration law, except as required by law.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Hours of Operation</th>
<th>Contact Person</th>
<th>Spanish Speaking Bilingual Staff</th>
<th>Eligibility Requirements/Limitations</th>
<th>Helpful to Have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td><strong>Child Abuse Prevention Services (CAPS) Services and Crisis Line</strong>&lt;br&gt;811 East Main Street (641) 752-1730 <a href="mailto:caps@capsonline.us">caps@capsonline.us</a>&lt;br&gt;Hours of operation: Crisis Line available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Regular services: Monday through Friday 6:00 am to 4:30 PM&lt;br&gt;Contact Person: Anyone working&lt;br&gt;Spanish speaking bilingual staff: Yes, always during all hours of operation&lt;br&gt;Eligibility requirements/limitations: Referrals and guidance available to anyone needing assistance&lt;br&gt;Helpful to have: Basic information about the immediate needs and concerns of the family.</td>
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<td><strong>Mid-Iowa Community Action – MICA Family Development Center</strong>&lt;br&gt;6 South 2nd Street (641) 753-5623 <a href="mailto:info@micaonline.org">info@micaonline.org</a>&lt;br&gt;Hours of operation: Monday through Friday 9:00 am to 4:30 pm. Appointments are not required.&lt;br&gt;Contact Person: Family Development Worker&lt;br&gt;Spanish speaking bilingual staff: Yes, always during all hours of operation&lt;br&gt;Eligibility requirements/limitations: While specific programs may have income guidelines and other eligibility requirements, anyone can come to the center to have their situation reviewed&lt;br&gt;Helpful to have: Documentation of income can facilitate application for specific MICA programs. MICA staff can help determine what other information may be needed for programs and services.</td>
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<td><strong>St. Mary’s Hispanic Ministry</strong>&lt;br&gt;107 South 1st Street (641) 752-7815 <a href="mailto:smhispmi@stmarystowntown.com">smhispmi@stmarystowntown.com</a>&lt;br&gt;Hours of operation: They are called first before coming to the center to make sure they can be of assistance that same day. Monday through Friday 10:30 am to 2:30 pm and 4:00 pm to 6:30 pm&lt;br&gt;Contact Person: Anyone working&lt;br&gt;Spanish speaking bilingual staff: Yes, always during all hours of operation&lt;br&gt;Eligibility requirements/limitations: None&lt;br&gt;Helpful to have: Whatever documents or paperwork they have regarding any petitions they have pending</td>
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<td><strong>Marshalltown Public Library- Info Desk</strong>&lt;br&gt;105 West Boone Street (641) 754-0738 ext. 4&lt;br&gt;Hours of operation: Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 8:00 pm; Friday 9:00 am to 6:00 pm; Saturday 9:00 am to 4:00 pm and Sunday 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm (During the summer, hours end at 7:00 pm on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday) Walk-ins can ask questions, though there is no regular Spanish speaking staff present.&lt;br&gt;Contact Person: Information Desk Librarian (any library staff member at the information desk)&lt;br&gt;Spanish speaking bilingual staff: No, but if an appointment is made with the information desk, bilingual volunteers can meet to provide one-on-one help. Also provides the Welcome Center/Centro de Bienvenida, which also has hours on Mondays or Wednesdays from 5:00 pm to 6:00 pm with bilingual volunteers present.&lt;br&gt;Eligibility requirements/limitations: The Information Desk and Welcome Center cannot offer legal advice, tax advice, health advice or human services, but may be able to offer resource referral to other organizations for these and other needs.&lt;br&gt;Helpful to have: It is helpful if the person has a friend or family member who can speak English to help them communicate.</td>
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For more information contact:<br>Joe LaVelle (jmilamotat@yahoo.com) or<br>Arlene McKenney (641) 753-7162 ext. 104 (arlene@micaonline.org)
The following information is helpful in expediting determination of eligibility and services for families in crisis due to the detention of a family member. Please provide all information to assist the lead agencies in assisting families quickly and correctly.

Detained person's name:

Birthdate:

A Number:

Country of Origin:

Info about detention (brief info about when and where they were taken into custody and location of detention, and have they accessed legal assistance, if known):

Family member(s) name and phone numbers:

Can adult members communicate effectively in English? Yes___ No_____

If no, is there someone who can communicate in English on behalf of family? Yes___ No_____

If yes, who is this person and what is his/her contact information?

If there are minor children, grades and schools attending for a "Handle with Care" notice:

If family is already working with a social service professional (like a MICA FaDSS worker, etc.), that person's name:

Most immediate need:
Immigrant Eligibility for Selected Federal Programs

THIS TABLE PROVIDES an overview of immigrant eligibility for selected federal programs. Some states provide coverage or assistance to immigrants who are not eligible for federally funded services.

**April 2017**

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<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</td>
<td>Eligible only if: - Were granted refugee or asylum status or withholding of deportation/removal, Cuban/Haitian entrant, or Amerasian immigrant - Have been in &quot;qualified&quot; immigrant status for 5 years - Are receiving disability-related assistance - Lawful permanent resident with credit for 40 quarters of work - Were 65 years or older and were lawfully residing in the U.S. on Aug. 22, 1996 - Veteran, active duty military; spouse, unmarried surviving spouse, or child - Member of Hmong or Laotian tribe during the Vietnam era, when the tribe militarily assisted the U.S.; spouse, surviving spouse, or child of tribe member - Certain American Indians born abroad</td>
<td>Eligible only if: - Are under age 18 - Were granted asylum or refugee status or withholding of deportation/removal, Cuban/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, survivor of trafficking, or Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant status - Have been in &quot;qualified&quot; immigrant status for 5 years - Are receiving disability-related assistance - Lawful permanent resident with credit for 40 quarters of work - Veteran, active duty military; spouse, unmarried surviving spouse, or child - Member of Hmong or Laotian tribe during the Vietnam era, when the tribe militarily assisted the U.S.; spouse, surviving spouse, or child of tribe member - Certain American Indians born abroad</td>
<td>Eligible only if: - Member of Hmong or Laotian tribe during the Vietnam era, when the tribe militarily assisted the U.S.; spouse, surviving spouse or child of tribe member, who is lawfully present in the U.S. - Certain American Indians born abroad - Survivors of trafficking and their derivative beneficiaries</td>
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<th>School Lunch &amp; Breakfast, Summer Food Programs, Child and Adult Care Food Program</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
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<td>Woman, Infants and Children (WIC)</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
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<td>Commodity Supplemental Food Program, Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
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Arlene McAtee  
Mid-Iowa Community Action, Inc.  
1001 South 18th Avenue  
Marshalltown, IA 50158  
Arlene@micaonline.org  
641.752.7162