
Healthcare as Sanctuary

Maria Guadalupe Nuñez Torres
Karen Lopez-Acero RN, SNM
Meagan Morse RN, SNM
Caranina Palomino RN, SNM
Ana Delgado, CNM
Cristina Urista RN, SNM

karen.lopez-acero@ucsf.edu
meagan.morse@ucsf.edu
caranina.palomino@ucsf.edu



How we got here...



“Harvest of Empire” -- documentary based on the book by Juan González of Democracy Now

“Fleeing a hell the US helped create: why Central Americans journey north”

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/dec/19/central-america-migrants-us-foreign-policy>

“American policy is responsible for the migrant caravan”

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2018/10/29/american-policy-is-responsible-migrant-caravan>

Immigrant Justice is Reproductive Justice



Who is harmed?

This is an intersectional issue

- Undocumented immigrants
- Families and people with small children
- Formerly undocumented people
- People whose community members have been impacted or are undocumented
- Members of targeted racial or ethnic groups



HOW DID WE END UP WITH ICE?

- After 9/11, nationalist panic began framing immigration as an issue of national security, leading to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003.
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) was created as a sub-agency of DHS. It has only been around for 15 years.
- For the past 15 years, ICE has expanded its technological capacities and its surveillance, detention and deportation activities.
- Bush created ICE, Obama expanded it, and Trump is unleashing it as his loyal police force against our community.
- Congress continues to fund ICE, despite the countless reports of its cruelty and incompetence.

#FREEOURFUTURE

Immigration and Customs Enforcement + Customs and Border Patrol



**LARGEST FEDERAL POLICE FORCE IN
THE COUNTRY**



**HAVE A HIGHER BUDGET THAN THAT
OF ALL OTHER FEDERAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COMBINED**



**EXIST SOLELY TO TARGET IMMIGRANT
COMMUNITIES FOR DETENTION AND
DEPORTATION**



**TAKE THEIR ORDERS
DIRECTLY FROM TRUMP**

#AbolishICE

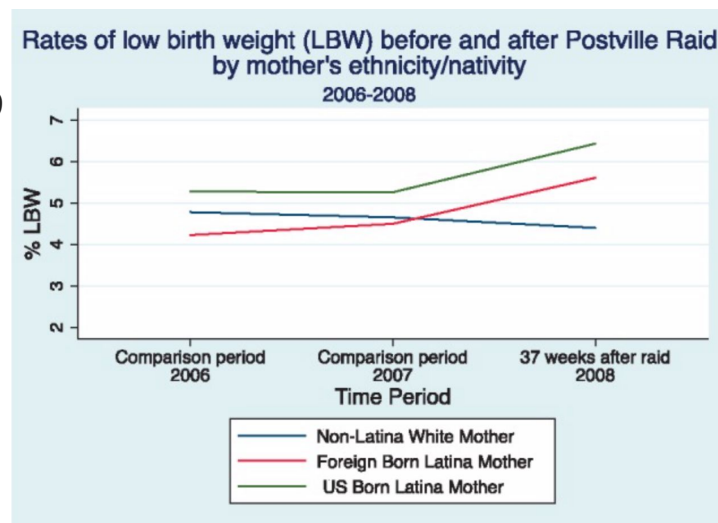
#AbolishCBP

How does ICE impact health outcomes?

- **People not accessing healthcare due to fears of deportation**
 - Maldonado, Rodriguez, Torres, Flores, & Lovato, 2013
 - Toomey et al., 2014
 - Rhodes et al., 2015
- **Experiences of discrimination in health care based on immigration status**
 - Lauderdale, Wen, Jacobs, & Kandula, 2006
- **Poor health outcomes due to xenophobia, racism, state surveillance**
 - **Physical**
 - Gemmill et al., 2019
 - Novak, Geronimus, & Martinez-Cardoso, 2017
 - Vargas & Ybarra, 2017
 - Lopez et al., 2017
 - Hacker, Chu, Arsenault, & Marlin, 2012
 - **Psychological**
 - Martinez et al., 2015
 - Artiga & Ubri, 2017
 - **Patients being removed from hospitals by ICE**

Change in birth outcomes among infants born to Latina mothers after a major immigration raid. (Novak, Geronimus, & Martinez-Cardoso, 2017)

- **2008 raid on meat factory in Postville, Iowa**
- **900 ICE agents using military tactics -- arrested 389 employees, 297 arrestees deported**
- Birth certificate data for ethnicity-specific differences in birth outcomes
- Primary outcome: birth weight in the 37 weeks following the raid vs same 37 week period the previous year ($n = 52,344$)
- Infants born to Latina mothers had a 24% greater risk of low birth weight after the raid.
- Controlled for: maternal age, education, marital status, prenatal maternal smoking, prenatal care



Novak, Geronimus, & Martinez-Cardoso, 2017.

Severe Sociopolitical Stressors and Preterm Births in NYC: Sept 2015 - Aug 2017

(Krieger, Huynh, Li, Waterman, & Van Wye, 2018)

- Would rates of preterm birth (PTB) amongst targeted communities - migrants, Muslims, Hispanic women - change from before 2016 presidential nomination to after inauguration?
 - Analyzed birth certificate data for (singleton pregnancies $n = 230,105$) in NYC
 - Compared the rates of preterm birth (before 37 weeks), focusing on people from communities targeted by racists, xenophobic policies and rhetoric
- Results:
 - **PTB rate increased for mothers born outside of the US from 6.7% to 7.0%**, no change for mothers born in the US (RR: 1.06 (95% CI 1.01 to 1.11))
 - Black women consistently had the highest rates of PTB

Bureaucratic Violence

(Heckert, 2020)

- In-depth interviews with 35 pregnant and postpartum immigrant women or US-born women in mixed-status families along the Texas-Mexico border
- **How does health care bureaucracy contribute to harm for pregnant immigrants on the United States-Mexico border?**
 - Barriers to accessing perinatal social services
 - Bureaucracy dictates health decision-making and directly leads to harm
 - *"Immigration policy functions as health policy"*

Ask ourselves: What are people's actual experiences of trying to access services, from signing up through showing up?

Maria's Story



Reproductive Autonomy Violations in ICE facilities

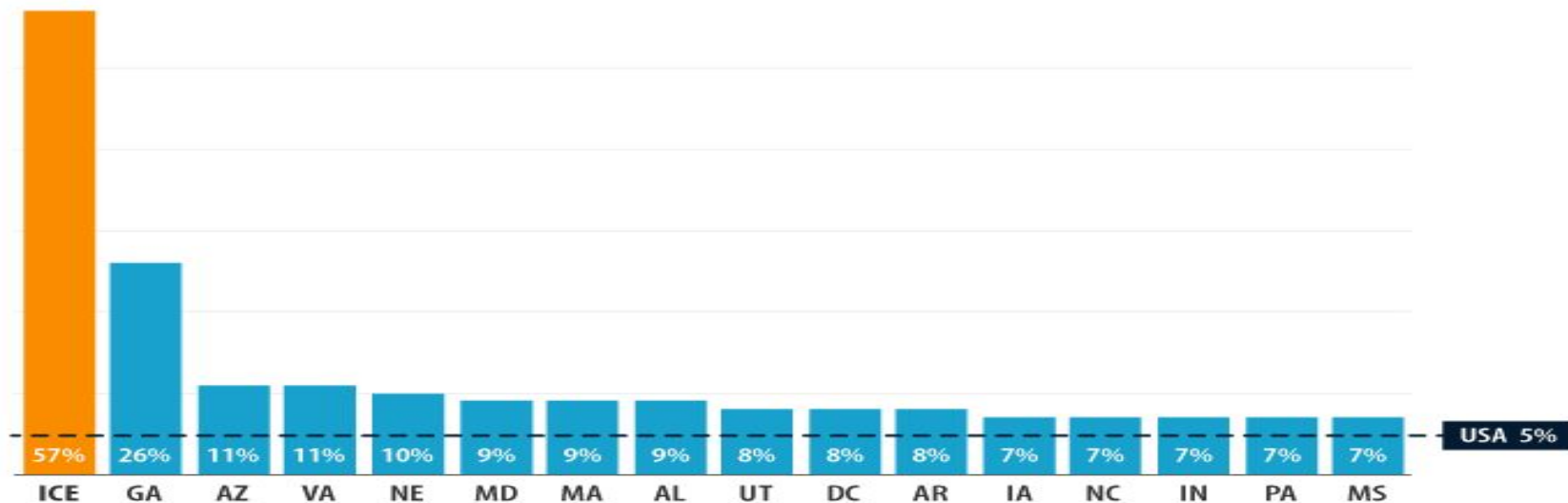
- Forced Hysterectomies in Georgia ICE detention center
 - Whistleblower complaint filed by nurse Dawn Wooten
- Abortion Access in Detention Facilities
 - Trump administration was blocking minor's access to abortion
 - head of refugee resettlement admitted to pressuring minors
 - As of June 2019, federal appeals court blocked this policy temporarily

COVID and detention centers

FIGURE 1

The positive test rate over the past two weeks in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities is more than double that of the next-highest state

Top 15 states, 14-day positive COVID-19 test rate

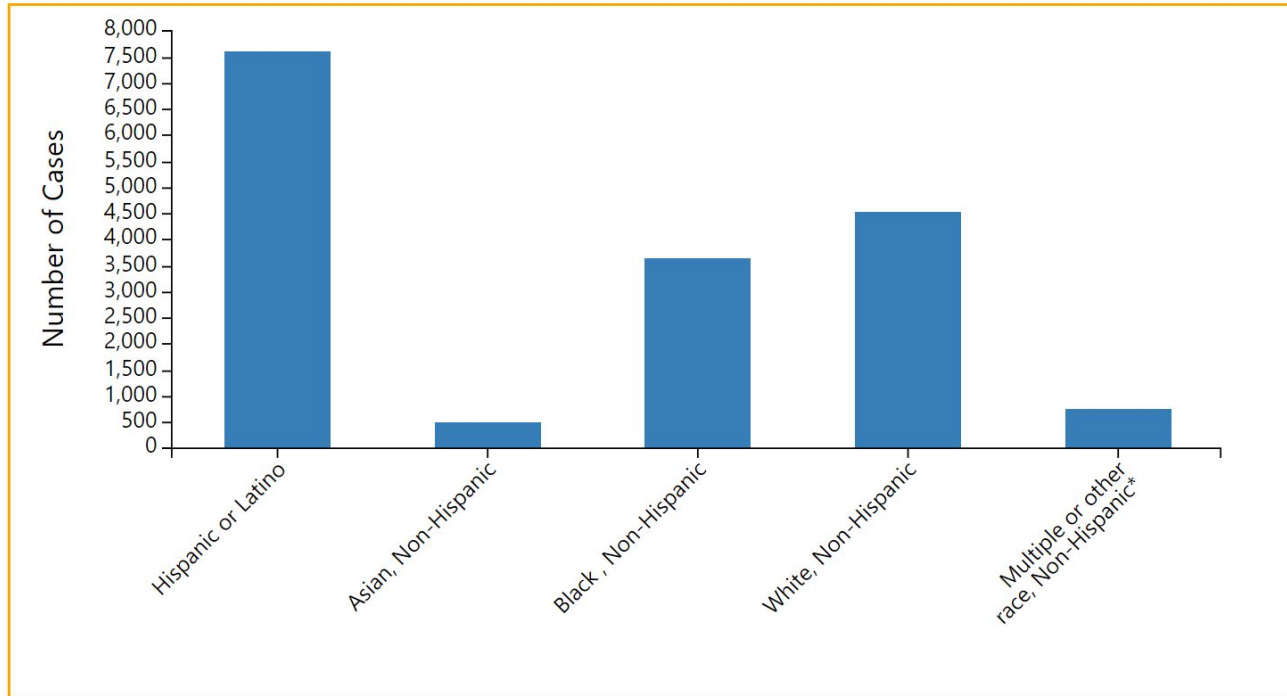


Note: State data are updated through June 8, 2020; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement data are updated through June 4, 2020, the last day for which data on both the number of positive tests and the number of tests administered are available. Georgia's positive rate is artificially high due to miscategorized antibody tests during this 14-day period.

Source: CAP analysis of data from the COVID Tracking Project, "Data API: States Current and Historical Data," available at <https://covidtracking.com/api> (last accessed June 2020); CAP analysis of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "ICE Guidance on COVID-19: ICE Detainee Statistics," available at <https://www.ice.gov/coronavirus> (last accessed June 2020).

Pregnant women with COVID-19 by race/ethnicity, United States, [January 22-September 1, 2020]

Data were collected from 20,216 women, but race/ethnicity was only available for 17,028 (84.2%) women.



COVID's impact in the community

- Exposure during migration: inability to shelter in place or distance
- Disproportionate impact of the virus on the undocumented
 - Working in impacted sectors
 - Crowded living conditions, intergenerational households
 - Stigma around accessing care/testing-->public charge, deportation
 - Lack of wage replacement/capacity to isolate
 - Isolation in violent settings/relationships
- Testing considerations
 - Universal testing of patients on admission to labor and delivery→ unequal impact
 - Testing focused research studies ---> lack of follow-up, support
 - Testing access for the uninsured and unconnected→ impossible or hard to come by
- Intentional exclusion of the undocumented from relief efforts

Big Picture

- Deportation of people who are undocumented
- Framing of immigrants as a threat to society
- Demonization of immigrant is a key pillar of fascism
- Definition and enforcement of a national identity founded in white supremacy
- Federal enforcement of racist practices and human rights violations

ICE is part of the **prison industrial complex**

ICE is a mechanism for **state control of communities of color**

ICE in Healthcare Settings

- “Sensitive locations” policy
 - “Enforcement actions may occur at sensitive locations in limited circumstances but will be generally avoided”
 - **Excluded Actions:**
 - obtaining records, documents, “similar materials”
 - providing notice
 - serving subpoenas
 - guarding or securing detainees
 - sensitive locations along the border

ICE in Healthcare Settings

- 4th amendment protections against “unreasonable search and seizure”
 - “At the time of the search, was it the person’s subjective, actual expectation that the place or things searched were private, and was that expectation objectively reasonable, i.e., would it be generally recognized by society”
- Public vs. Private designation
 - Public areas are unprotected and do not require warrant or consent



Ashley Lukashevsky

ICE in Healthcare Settings

- “Plain view”
 - Without a warrant: anything in plain view can be visually inspected
 - Officer may not move an object in plain view to expose more of what is underneath it
 - Extends to anything that can be overheard with “unassisted” ears

ICE in Healthcare Settings

- Disclosure
 - HIPAA prohibits the use or disclosure of patient information without consent except when required by law
 - Disclosure is **NOT** required by law after a request by law enforcement/ICE agent without a valid warrant
 - Do not document immigration status!

ICE in Healthcare Settings

- Right to Remain Silent
 - Everyone maintains their right to remain silent



Ashley Lukashevsky

California as a “Sanctuary State”

SB 54, the “California Values Act”, prohibits law enforcement from cooperating with ICE, except in cases of “convicted criminals”.

California Immigrant Policy Center reported that over 30 law enforcement agencies continued to collaborate with federal immigration authorities to deport people who should have been protected under SB 54.

Limits of Sanctuary City

“Putting a bubble over a city where ICE can’t penetrate is not possible,” said Camille Mackler, the legal policy director of the New York Immigration Coalition, an activist group. “People think ‘sanctuary city’ — that you’re able to walk freely without fear. That’s not the case.”

Providers must proactively work to maintain the effort of a sanctuary city’s intention to keep PWULS safe!

What are your protocols?

- What is the policy in your setting for if ICE arrives?

What are your protocols?

- How do you communicate your stance on ICE to the clients you serve?



“Employees of St John's Well Child & Family Center in South Los Angeles form a human chain to block the entrance during a March 7 drill — training for a possible visit from immigration agents.”

Clinic Responses to ICE Raids

Situation 1. Main Clinic Space: at door closed, at door open, walk in main

1. Monitor or Receptionist would step out of the clinic and close the door behind them.
2. Do you have a warrant, check for signature, "need to speak with the other medical director"
3. Pharmacy will act as back-up legal observer. Run over what it means to be a legal observer. Phone #203-666-4472.
4. Referrals Contact Emergency: Hotline Call MigraWatch & ACLU of Northern California
5. Labs will cut through the side room and notify the patients in the waiting room. Keep patients in the patient rooms - they cannot be interrupted during a medical visit. Then they will walk around the perimeter of the back checking for ICE. Then they will go out one of the free doors and loop around the block before checking back in.
6. Patients Advocate makes sure that computers are turned off and that the filing cabinet is locked-up get patients from circulo into the back room with preceptor and medical students
7. Tap Shadow or Another Patient Advocate if you do not feel comfortable in your role.



Administrative vs. Judicial Warrant

Judicial warrant *must* list:

- Date and Time
- Address
- What and where they can search
- *Must* be signed by a judge

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No. _____

Date: _____

To: Any immigration officer authorized pursuant to sections 236 and 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and part 287 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, to serve warrants of arrest for immigration violations

This warrant is directed at federal immigration officers, not local law enforcement. Federal regulations only provide authority to ICE agents to execute an immigration warrant.

I have determined that there is probable cause to believe that _____ is removable from the United States. This determination is based upon:

☐ the execution of a charging document to initiate removal proceedings against the subject;

☐ the pendency of ongoing removal proceedings against the subject;

☐ the failure to establish admissibility subsequent to deferred inspection;

☐ biometric confirmation of the subject's identity and a records check of federal databases that affirmatively indicate, by themselves or in addition to other reliable information, that the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or

☐ statements made voluntarily by the subject to an immigration officer and/or other reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and take into custody for removal proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the above-named alien.

(Signature of Authorized Immigration Officer) _____

(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Immigration Officer) _____

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that the Warrant for Arrest of Alien was served by me at _____ (Location) on _____ (Name of Alien) on _____ (Date of Service), and the contents of this notice were read to him or her in the _____ (Language) language.

Name and Signature of Officer

Name or Number of Interpreter (if applicable)

Form I-205 (Rev. 06/14)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
WARRANT OF REMOVAL/DEPORTATION

This is a warrant for civil immigration violations, not a crime. It is generally not enforceable by local law enforcement officers.

File No: _____

Date: _____

To any immigration officer of the United States Department of Homeland Security:

_____ (Full name of alien)

who entered the United States at _____ on _____ (Place of entry)

is subject to removal/deportation from the United States, based upon a final order by:

☐ an immigration judge in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings

☐ a designated official

☐ the Board of Immigration Appeals

☐ a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge

and pursuant to the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Although the underlying removal order may have been issued by a judge, this warrant for a new arrest still lacks any finding of probable cause by a neutral magistrate, which is the minimum standard for a constitutionally sufficient warrant.

I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security under the laws of the United States and by his or her direction, command you to take into custody and remove from the United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of: _____

This warrant directs ICE or CBP to arrest and deport the person without any further hearing or judicial review.

(Signature of immigration officer)

(Title of immigration officer)

(Date and office location)

ICE Form I-205 (8/07) Page 1 of 2

AO 442 (Rev. 11/11) Arrest Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the _____

United States of America
v. _____
Defendant

Case No. _____

ARREST WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and bring before a United States magistrate judge without unnecessary delay (name of person to be arrested) who is accused of an offense or violation based on the following document filed with the court:

☐ Indictment ☐ Superseding Indictment ☐ Information ☐ Superseding Information ☐ Complaint
☐ Probation Violation Petition ☐ Supervised Release Violation Petition ☐ Violation Notice ☐ Order of the Court

This offense is briefly described as follows:

Date: _____
Issuing officer's signature

City and state: _____
Printed name and title

Return

This warrant was received on (date) _____, and the person was arrested on (date) _____ at (city and state) _____.

Date: _____
Arresting officer's signature

Printed name and title

VIDEO: New York man uses 'know your rights training' stops ICE from arresting two immigrants

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8z7HkHVP6oU&t=88s>

Creating a sense of welcome and safety

- Not enough to be immigrant friendly, need to be pro-immigrant
- What is the police presence and is it a deterrent?
- Front staff, nurses, providers speak language of your client, use interpretation services appropriately?
- Welcoming environment, can clients see themselves there?

What are the resources for supporting undocumented pregnant people in your community and how do you vet them?

What can you imagine being available in the ideal world?



Trauma-informed Crisis support

- Know Your Rights cards for clients
- Know Your Rights training for clients

<https://weknowourrights.com/>

- Know community resources, immigration lawyers, hotlines, immigrant rights groups
- Write letters to assist families involved in deportation proceedings
- Rapid response hotlines



<https://weknowourrights.com/>

**GUIDE: HOW TO REQUEST
REMOVAL OF YOUR ANKLE
MONITOR**



<https://www.sfbar.org/forms/aod/isap-english.pdf>

Rapid Response Hotlines

<https://www.aclusocal.org/en/socal-rapid-response-networks>

COMUNIDAD sin Migra

Llame si la migra viene a su casa, al trabajo, o a su vecindario, para poder recibir apoyo de la red de respuesta la emergencia!

Condado de San Diego
REPORTA A LA MIGRA
(619) 536-0823

NO ABRAS LA PUERTA

Preguntele a la migra si tiene una orden de cateo y que te la pasen por debajo de la puerta.

GUARDA SILENCIO

Tienes el derecho de permanecer callado/a ante cualquier oficial de la ley.

NO FIRMES

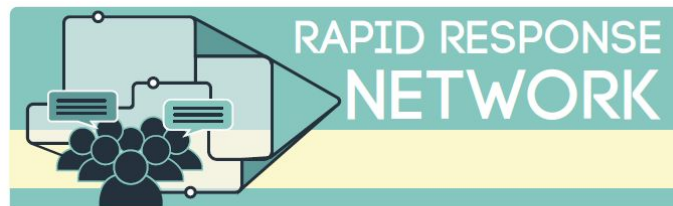
No firmes nada que to den los agentes de inmigración sin consultar con un abogado.

REPORTA LA REDADA!

Toma fotos y videos de todos los detalles que veas.

HAZ UN PLAN Y PELEA!

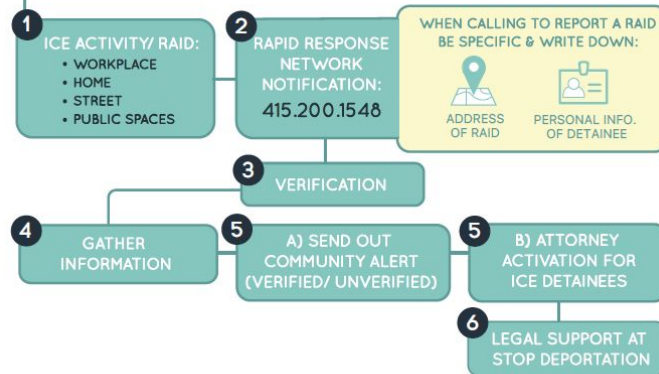
Si inmigración detiene a un ser querido, puede que sea elegible para fianza para salir detención.



ABOUT OUR NETWORK

The Rapid Response Network of San Francisco is made up of 21 community based organizations that provide legal and education services to the immigrant community. Our primary goal is to provide quick response in the event of any immigration enforcement activity. We have a 24 hour hotline, do raid verification, and provide legal representation to community members who are victims of these immigration enforcement acts.

RAPID RESPONSE NETWORK STRUCTURE





PUBLIC CHARGE: GETTING THE HELP YOU NEED

UPDATED SEPTEMBER 2019

WHAT IS PUBLIC CHARGE?

“Public charge” or the “public charge test” is used by immigration officials to decide whether a person can enter the U.S. or get a green card (lawful permanent resident or “LPR” status). In this test, officials look at all of a person’s circumstances, including income, employment, health, education or skills, family situation and whether a sponsor signed a contract (“affidavit of support”) promising to support the person. Officials can also look at whether a person has used certain benefit programs (in the past, only cash assistance and long-term care were counted).

CHANGES TO PUBLIC CHARGE

The government is changing how it makes public charge decisions. Immigration officials will look more closely at factors like health, age, income, skills (including English language skills), and use of more public programs, including:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, “EBT” or “Food Stamps”)
- Federal Public Housing and Section 8 assistance
- Medicaid (except for emergency services, children under 21 years, pregnant women, and new mothers)
- Cash assistance programs (like SSI, TANF, General Assistance)

***Services that are not listed above will not be counted in the new public charge test. This includes WIC, CHIP, school lunches, food banks, shelters, and many more - these programs are safe to get if you are eligible.

Protecting Immigrant Families:

<https://protectingimmigrantfamilies.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Getting-the-Help-You-Need-Updated-September-2019-ENGLISH.pdf>

National Immigrant Rights Coalition: <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/lets-talk-about-public-charge-pif/>

California Primary Care Association:

https://www.cPCA.org/cPCA/CPCA/CPCA/HEALTH_CENTER_RESOURCES/PUBLIC_CHARGE.aspx

CA DSS Public Charge Legal Aid Contact List:

<https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Benefits-Services/More-Services/Immigration-Services/Immigration-Services-Contractors/Public-Charge-Contact-List>

More resources



CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANT
YOUTH JUSTICE ALLIANCE



GUIDE: HOW TO REQUEST
REMOVAL OF YOUR ANKLE
MONITOR



Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative | CVIIC

Health Care Information

Litigation

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Access to Health Care, Food, and Other Public Programs
for Immigrant Families under the Trump Administration:
Things to Keep in Mind When Talking with Immigrant Families

Privacy Protections in Selected Federal Benefits Programs

Is It Safe to Apply for Health Insurance or Seek Health
Care?

*Conozca sus derechos: ¿Es arriesgado solicitar un seguro
de salud o recibir cuidado de salud?*

Training Videos: Health Care Options and Barriers

Health Care Options for Immigrants: Options and Barriers
(presentations in English & Spanish)

ACA Resources from Other Organizations

Health Coverage for Immigrants (HealthCare.gov)

Refugees and the Affordable Care Act (Office of Refugee
Resettlement, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services)



CENTRO LEGAL
DE LA RAZA



<https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/>

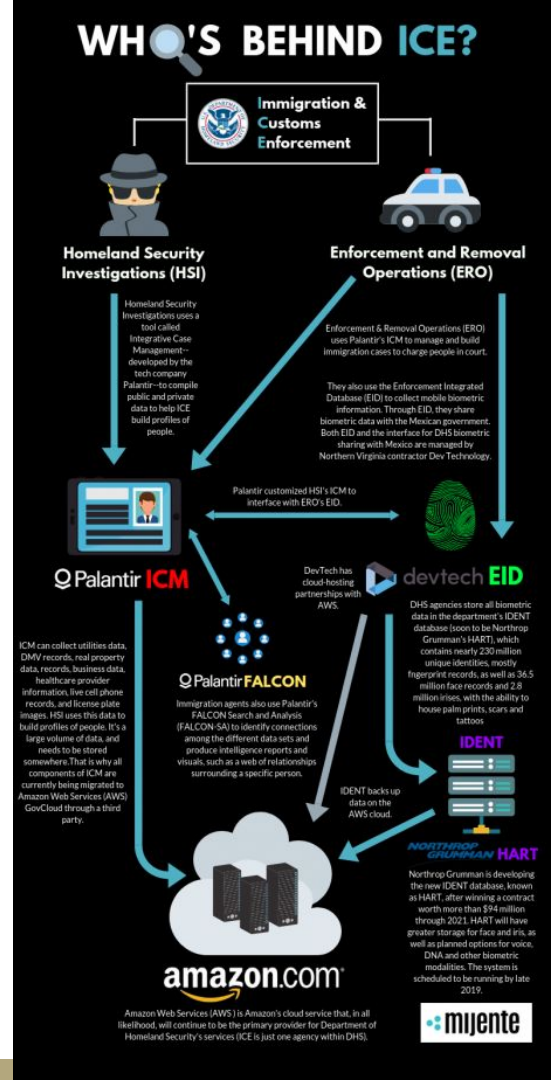
Unapologetic Advocacy



- Lobbying for immigrant rights, use your leverage and credibility
- Participate in community-based research projects that use data to create pro-immigrant public policy
- Donate (time) to community organizations and clinics that have an explicit pro-immigrant stance
- Connect with advocacy groups taking strong pro-immigrant stands
 - **Public Health Awakened**
 - **CIYA**

MiJente

Role of Corporations:
Amazon is helping ICE
target & deport immigrants



Show as an Accomplice: Direct Action

- Prevention of deportation
- Direct action confronting targets
- Allies putting their bodies on the line



Coverage Options & Health4All

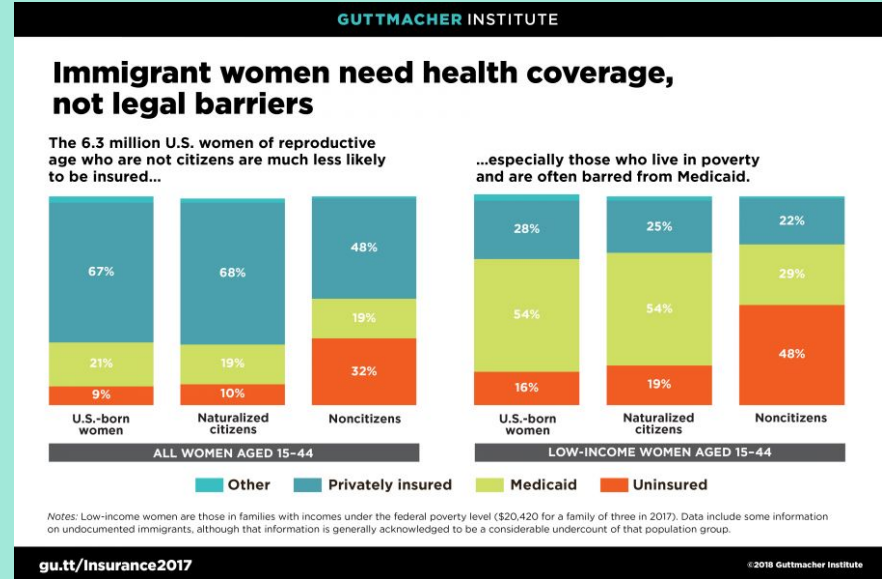
HEALTH CARE IS A
HUMAN RIGHT AND
PROVIDING HEALTH
COVERAGE TO
EVERYONE —
REGARDLESS OF
IMMIGRATION
STATUS — IS THE
RIGHT THING TO DO.



Subscribe to the **California Immigrant Policy Center** Listserv for updates on SB29 Health4All and how to plug in at **caimmigrant.org**

HEAL for Immigrant Women and Families Act

- Introduced to House October 2019 and Senate May 2020
- Would increase access to insurance for:
- **Immigrants with documentation**
 - Remove 5-year ban on Medicaid and CHIP enrollment
- **DACA recipients**
 - Enrollment in Medicaid, CHIP
 - Purchase of insurance on ACA marketplace
 - Eligibility for ACA subsidies
- **Undocumented immigrants**
 - Purchase of insurance on ACA marketplace
 - Eligibility for ACA subsidies



Take action: <https://www.napawf.org/heal>

Advocacy specific to the upcoming election

- Advocacy
 - Political education/politicization of friends, family, and colleagues
 - Connect historical events and current government policies to broader movement of xenophobia and fascism: not just about Trump
 - (Un)intended consequences: limiting access to healthcare and how that has prolonged the pandemic
- Election efforts
 - Voter registration:
<https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/myvote-democracy-work-project/daw-qr-code/>
 - Donate to organizations trying to flip swing states or districts blue (acknowledging that both parties are problematic vis a vis immigrant rights)
 - <https://flippable.org/our-targets/>
 - <https://swingleft.org/>
 - Hold leaders accountable to pro-immigrant platforms: move it to the front burner

Asset-based community and peer support



Maria's Story



From Sanctuary City to ABOLISHING ICE

ABOLISH ICE

Amnesty for all

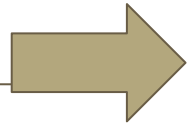
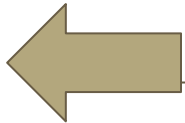
End detention
& deportation

Decriminalize
migration

- Restorative justice circles
- Sustainable communities - housing, work, food, etc.
- Strong safety net
- Healing from the trauma - reclaiming traditional practices
- Abolishing Borders
- Reclaiming the land

**Sanctuary
City**

**Change our worldview
Unlearn and dismantle our biases**



NEW MOVEMENT

#ABOLISHICE



Q&A and CLOSING



References

- Artiga, S., & Ubri, P. (2017). Living in an Immigrant Family in America: How Fear and Toxic Stress are Affecting Daily Life, Well-Being, & Health. *Menlo Park, CA: Kaiser Family Foundation*.
- Burns, C. Garcia, A, & Wolgin, P. (2013). Living in Dual Shadows: LGBT Undocumented Immigrants. Center for American Progress. Retrieved from <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2013/03/08/55674/living-in-dual-shadows/>
- Fernandez, B. (October 27 2018). The Inconvenient Truth about the US-bound migrant caravan. Aljazeera. Retrieved from www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/inconvenient-truth-bound-migrant-caravan-181027071034920.html
- Hacker, K., Chu, J., Arsenault, L., & Marlin, R. P. (2012). Provider's perspectives on the impact of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) activity on immigrant health. *Journal of health care for the poor and underserved*, 23(2), 651.
- Lauderdale, D. S., Wen, M., Jacobs, E. A., & Kandula, N. R. (2006). Immigrant perceptions of discrimination in health care: the California Health Interview Survey 2003. *Medical care*, 914-920.
- Lopez, W. D., Kruger, D. J., Delva, J., Llanes, M., Ledón, C., Waller, A., Harner, M., Martinez, R., Sanders, L., Harner, M., & Israel, B. (2017). Health implications of an immigration raid: findings from a Latino community in the Midwestern United States. *Journal of immigrant and minority health*, 19(3), 702-708.
- Martinez, O., Wu, E., Sandfort, T., Dodge, B., Carballo-Dieguez, A., Pinto, R., ... & Chavez-Baray, S. (2015). Evaluating the impact of immigration policies on health status among undocumented immigrants: a systematic review. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 17(3), 947-970.
- Maldonado, C. Z., Rodriguez, R. M., Torres, J. R., Flores, Y. S., & Lovato, L. M. (2013). Fear of discovery among Latino immigrants presenting to the emergency department. *Academic emergency medicine*, 20(2), 155-161.
- National Immigration Law Center (2017). Retrieved from <https://www.nilc.org/issues/immigration-enforcement/healthcare-provider-and-patients-rights-imm-enf/>
- Novak, N. L., Geronimus, A. T., & Martinez-Cardoso, A. M. (2017). Change in birth outcomes among infants born to Latina mothers after a major immigration raid. *International journal of epidemiology*, 46(3), 839-849.

References

"Provider Education: State of the Law". (2017). Everyone Belongs Here. Retrieved from <https://www.everyonebelongshere.net/state-of-the-law>
"FAQ on Sensitive Locations and Courthouse Arrests". US Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Retrieved from <https://www.ice.gov/ero/enforcement/sensitive-loc>

Sklaw,S (October 29 2018). American policy is responsible for the migrant caravan. The Washington Post. Retrieved from [/www.washingtonpost.com/amphhtml/outlook/2018/10/29/american-policy-is-responsible-migrant-caravan/](https://www.washingtonpost.com/amphhtml/outlook/2018/10/29/american-policy-is-responsible-migrant-caravan/)

Toomey, R. B., Umaña-Taylor, A. J., Williams, D. R., Harvey-Mendoza, E., Jahromi, L. B., & Updegraff, K. A. (2014). Impact of Arizona's SB 1070 immigration law on utilization of health care and public assistance among Mexican-origin adolescent mothers and their mother figures. *American journal of public health, 104*(S1), S28-S34.

Trans Immigrant Defense Effort. Retrieved from <https://transgenderlawcenter.org/programs/tide>

Rhodes, S. D., Mann, L., Simán, F. M., Song, E., Alonzo, J., Downs, M., Lawlor, E., Martinez, O., Sun, C.J., O'Brien, M.C., & Reboussin, B. A. (2015). The impact of local immigration enforcement policies on the health of immigrant Hispanics/Latinos in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health, 105*(2), 329-337.

Vargas, E. D., & Ybarra, V. D. (2017). US citizen children of undocumented parents: the link between state immigration policy and the health of Latino children. *Journal of immigrant and minority health, 19*(4), 913-920.