

April 2, 2015

Jean Shiomoto  
Director  
California Department of Motor Vehicles  
2415 1st Ave., Mail Station F101  
Sacramento, California 95818-2606

**Re: AB 60 Implementation Concerns from African, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander undocumented communities in California**

Dear Director Shiomoto,

On behalf of ACLU of California, African Advocacy Network, Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles, California Immigrant Policy Center and other community partners, we would like to bring to your attention the current and on-going difficulties that many of our African, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community members have faced with the initial implementation of AB 60 driver's licenses.

While over 166,000 Californians have successfully obtained AB 60 licenses to date, the feedback that our organizations have received from clients and community members raises critical concerns about the accessibility of AB 60 licenses, particularly for African, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) communities in California. We believe these barriers faced by AB 60 applicants must be addressed before final regulations replace the Emergency Regulations currently in effect for the implementation of AB 60. We also believe that the barriers and concerns articulated below represent a discriminatory impact in the implementation of AB 60 in California.

All of us who are in direct contact with AB60 applicants across the state as a result of our outreach, education and assistance activities. The work we do includes in-language outreach presentations across the state, taking calls from individuals seeking assistance on AB60, clinics and study groups for potential applicants, and following up with individuals as they navigate the application process.

The co-signers of this letter serve major segments of the undocumented population in California, focusing on African and AANHPI communities in particular. In total, AANHPI and African undocumented communities is estimated to number 445,000 in the State of California, representing 13% of the total undocumented population<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Migration Policy Institute, "Profile of the Unauthorized Population: California", <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/CA>

These include undocumented communities from countries such as:

Algeria	Djibouti	Mauritania	Republic of Korea
Angola	Ethiopia	Mauritius	South Sudan
Benin	Gambia	Namibia	Samoa
Burundi	Guinea	Niger	Sudan
Cameroon	Lesotho	Philippines	Swaziland
Central African Republic	Liberia	Réunion	Thailand
Chad	Malawi	Rwanda	Vietnam
China	Mali	Seychelles	Zimbabwe

We are writing you today to highlight issues that would seriously impact the ability of these and other undocumented communities to obtain AB60 driver's licenses. Our key concerns are:

- Continued challenges with respect to language access and culturally competent service.
- Serious challenges communities face obtaining required documentation for identity document Option 1 and Option 2.
- Inconsistent application of existing policies, particularly with regards to the secondary review process.

We are concerned that these issues create challenges to the State's mission of licensing all Californian drivers under AB 60, increase costs, and are creating undue barriers to obtaining AB 60 licenses particularly for African and Asian immigrant communities. Hurdles affecting these communities could seriously jeopardize the public safety aims of AB60 by deterring individuals from applying. Such an outcome serves neither the interest of the public, our communities, nor the State of California.

In addition to reporting these issues in detail, we propose several solutions and look forward to discussing these in greater detail. We are committed to working with DMV and other partners to ensure access for all undocumented communities in California, and ask that the DMV engage ourselves and other partners in dialog to fully consider solutions to these problems.

## **I. Language Access Issues**

Language access is critical to many of our communities. In the state of California, 34% of Asian Americans and 11% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are Limited English Proficient (LEP).<sup>2</sup> Many African immigrants are also from French and Haitian Creole-speaking communities. Furthermore, providing adequate language access is required by law<sup>3</sup>. The following are some of the critical language access issues yet to be address.

### **a. Automated Hotlines**

DMV hotlines are important sources of trusted information for individuals seeking to apply for an AB60 license. The main hotline, 1-800-777-0133, greets callers in English and Spanish ONLY. This is true for the secondary review hotline, 855-421-1001, as well.

*CL applied for AB60 driver license. The officer checked all his documents. Then he let him take a written test but he failed a written test. The officer told him to go back and do the test again later. He went back for the 2nd time and he was told that he cannot take a written test. They wanted to check his documents then he gave him a number to call 1-855-421-1001. He called many times but he still is not able to speak with anyone. (Thai Speaking Client, Los Angeles, 2/4/2015)*

Without access to such an important information source, applicants are likely to be discouraged from applying. In addition, lack of access to trusted information sources creates demand for fraudulent actors and allows misinformation to spread.

### **b. Updating poorly translated written tests**

When applicants take written exams, individuals have the option to do so in the language of their choosing. Accounts from some of our community partners suggest that translations for these materials are very poor.

*[Tongan applicants] would rather guess their understanding through the English test than fail the Tongan test because they can't understand it. (Pacific Islander serving community partner)*

Having the option to take the exam in their native language is a crucial component of ensuring access. While this is an extreme case, clients have reported that materials in other languages equally require review and updating.

---

<sup>2</sup> Asian American Center for Advancing Justice, "A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California," 2013, available at [http://advancingjustice-la.org/system/files/Communities\\_of\\_Contrast\\_California\\_2013.pdf](http://advancingjustice-la.org/system/files/Communities_of_Contrast_California_2013.pdf).

<sup>3</sup>DMV required by the 1973 Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act to ensure that services provided are accessible to all immigrants. California Government Code Section 7290 et. al., available at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=gov&group=07001-08000&file=7290-7299.8>.

## II. Option 1 or 2 Document (including Passports, Birth Certificates, etc) Issues

The communities we serve come from a variety of national backgrounds at different times in history, and often have been subject to the capricious wind of a broken U.S. immigration policy. For many, conflict (either past or present), lack of infrastructure, state capacity, and government policy make it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain certain documents. The types of assistance (if any) their home country consulates are willing to provide undocumented residents in the US vary widely and tend to be very limited.

Furthermore, because of trauma fleeing from home countries to immigrate to the U.S., many undocumented immigrants may actually fear for their lives if they have to go near their country-of-origin consulate. In practice, obtaining additional documents require long waits, expensive and burdensome international mail fees, or both. These issues are significant hindrances to individuals who want to build new lives in this country as Californians.

### *a. Passports from many countries are yet to be included.*

Based on the Emergency Regulations, individuals who do not have passports listed on the approved list must either present an expired California license issued after 2000 or undergo secondary review. Important omissions from the current list of approved passports are:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Bhutan</li><li>● Cook Islands</li><li>● Haiti</li><li>● Kiribati</li><li>● Maldives</li><li>● Marshall Islands</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Micronesia</li><li>● Nauru</li><li>● Niue</li><li>● Pakistan</li><li>● Papua New Guinea</li><li>● Samoa</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Singapore</li><li>● Solomon Islands</li><li>● Tanzania</li><li>● Timor Leste</li><li>● Tuvalu</li><li>● Vietnam</li></ul>
--	---	---

For individuals from these countries who have never had a CA driver's license, their only option for applying for AB60 is through Secondary Review. The secondary review process, which involves significant delays and may intimidate potential applicants, is not being consistently offered. The result has been frustrating at DMV local offices, like the case documented below, involving an elderly woman who was accompanied with her niece:

*[...] The clerk told her that her passport could not be accepted. There were also comments of frustration, remarks like "You people" and inferences that she was applying for something she didn't have a right to. The niece asked to speak to a manager who told them there was nothing that could be done and told the elderly woman not to bother to take the tests because it would be a*

*waste of money and she would wind up with nothing. This incident caused the woman such stress that her blood pressure shot up and she had to see a doctor.  
(El Cerrito, 2/27/15)*

Similar incidents, occurring in San Francisco and El Monte, are documented in Appendix A for your review.

***b. Apostille or Photo Birth Certificates not provided by many consulates.***

For most applicants having passports listed in the approved list per the Emergency Regulations, most, including all applicants from Africa and Asia, must provide an additional document with stringent requirements to prove their identity. Due to a number of factors beyond their control, obtaining this second document is extremely difficult if not impossible. Examples are provided below and in Appendix B.

***Philippines***

The Philippines are not parties to section 12 of the Hague Convention, and hence does not issue Apostille birth certificates for any of its citizens. The consulate does issue, however, a certified birth certificate. This document has received inconsistent treatment from the DMV. Some applicants were allowed to proceed, others allowed to proceed initially but were later referred to Secondary Review, and the remainder were either turned away or referred directly to Secondary Review. The Philippines consulate does not issue birth certificates with an embedded photograph.

***Indonesia***

Like clients from China, People's Republic and Republic of Korea, Indonesian nationals have reported that the consulate has very limited capacity to issue Apostille or Photo Birth Certificates.

*Client went to the DMV with (a) current passport and (b) birth certificate. Was told to go to consulate to get an Apostille by DMV, at which point her DL application was handed back to her. She went to the consulate, and was told that she would have to go back to Indonesia in order to acquire an Apostille certification.*

Returning to her country of origin to obtain a document is impractical for this client, as it would be for most people in her situation. In addition, the staff also had real issues with her documents because she did not have a surname. A number of nations have or continue to use mononymic, patronymic, or other name conventions that are distinct from the Western first name-last name standard. This

instance is indicative of the fact that DMV line staff lack both sensitivity and access to information to provide culturally competent services to immigrants.

***c. Consulates vary broadly with respect to willingness and ability to assist undocumented citizens abroad.***

The undocumented community in California includes individuals from a multitude of nations around the world. The governments of these nations vary broadly with respect to policy priorities and institutional structures, which in turn affects the willingness and capacity of their respective consulates to provide assistance to their citizens abroad. Even where policy does not actively discourage emigration, rule of law and the reliability of state institutions vary widely. For many people, reaching out to consulates to obtain identity documents or certified translations is simply not a viable option.

Many countries have either limited rule of law and/or limited state capacity. Facilities for obtaining documents or certifications are either non-existent, limited, and/or completely unreliable.

For nationals of other countries, such as PR China, domestic policies restricting migration limits the willingness of their respective consulates in the US to help their undocumented citizens. Undocumented individuals, in particular those who did not obtain proper exit permissions and those who are refugees due to political circumstances, are frequently considered *persona non grata* to their home country governments, and are hence denied reliable access to most consulate services.

Other nations, because of their relationship with the United States or their foreign policy priorities, have either limited or no official representation here in the United States. Even amongst nations with developed relationships with the US such as the Philippines, signatory status to Section 12 of the Hague Convention, and hence the ability to issue Apostille documents, does not exist.

These are only some of the examples of how policy and institutions of foreign governments directly impact undocumented communities here in California. In many cases, requiring individuals to obtain documents or certifications for their home country consulates is an unrealistic demand. While in certain limited cases, advocacy with consulate officials is effective, neither the DMV nor Drive CA partners have standing to advocate for changes to the policies and institutions of foreign governments. We would urge that the DMV to consider these factors, and the disproportionate impact it may have on many communities' capacity to access driver's licenses under AB60.

*Chart 1. Summary: Documentation Requirements and Reported Obstacles by Country of Origin*

Country of Origin	Option 2 (Passport + Apostille Birth certificate)	Option 2 (Passport + Photo Birth certificate)
Philippines	Passport Issued 2010+ DOES NOT ISSUE Apostille BIRTH DOCUMENTS	Passport Issued 2010+ DOES NOT ISSUE PHOTO BIRTH DOCUMENTS
China, PR	Passport Issued 2007+, challenging to renew or replace. Apostille Birth Documents NOT ISSUED FOR MOST OF COUNTRY	Passport Issued 2007+, challenging to renew or replace. Photographic Birth certificate issued if birth cert. already in hand. Need Agent in China or may need to return to China for this document.
Vietnam	Passport NOT LISTED	Passport NOT LISTED
Korea, Republic Of	Issued 2008+ Challenging to obtaining birth certificates. Need Agent in home country.	Photo Birth Cert. Not Issued
Indonesia	Apostille certification requires applicants to return to Indonesia.	Photo Birth Cert. Not Issued

Consular services and types of documents available to different undocumented communities are very different. Furthermore, the dislocations and trauma many experience during the process of migrating limits the likelihood that they will still have access to what they left their countries of origin with. The requirement set forth in the Emergency Regulations creates substantial barriers for applicants, and leaves few, if any, options for applicants to pursue.

In summary, below are the main barriers for African and AANHPI communities with regards to document requirements that require consular services:

- Obtaining documents necessary to establish identity can be very costly, time consuming, and difficult for many. Accounts from our clients indicate that these costs are significant, including legal fees that can add up to hundreds of dollars.

- Many consulates simply do not prioritize providing services to undocumented nationals abroad. Attempts to engage these consulates by our organizations in conjunction with the LA Mayor's Office have so far yielded very limited participation.
- For (many/most) of the nationalities highlighted above, there exists at most one alternative to secondary review with problematic documentation requirements. In practice, this means that secondary review is the default option for thousands of AANHPI and African Nationals.
- For other groups, such as Haitians, Tanzanian, Vietnamese, their passports are not listed as approved, leaving them no option but Secondary Review. Filipino undocumented immigrants alone make up a community of over 89,000 individuals<sup>4</sup>.
- The secondary review process is intimidating for many undocumented individuals; there is a widespread misunderstanding of the process and fears that it will lead to immigration enforcement consequences such as deportation.

### **III. DMV Field Office Policy Application Issues**

While we appreciate the challenges you are facing in your attempt to implement AB60, we are very concerned about widespread lack of consistency in policy application by DMV field staff, who are often the front-line communicators with our communities. Lack of consistent policy application by DMV staff compounds the issues that our communities face in applying for an AB 60 license. We raise these particular issues because they have occurred at multiple DMV locations at multiple times, and hence indicate a systemic issue.

#### ***Applicants being turned away from DMV for reasons of insufficient documentation***

At DMV field offices including El Cerrito, El Monte, Bellflower, Oakland, Stanton DLPC, and Hawthorne, clients report being turned away for not having met one or more of the requirements set out in option 2, without any referral or mention of a secondary review process. Documents applicants had in hand included expired and/or current passports, marriage licenses, birth certificates (with and without photo or apostille), and lease agreements. Based on our understanding, these individuals should have all been referred to secondary review, but were instead informed that they did not qualify.

#### ***Applicants being turned away despite having expired California license***

At various DMV locations, clients report being either turned away or referred to secondary review despite having an expired California license. According to the Emergency Regulations, expired DL issued after 2000 are acceptable under Option 1, and is by itself sufficient to establish identity.

---

<sup>4</sup> Migration Policy Institute, supra note 1

***Applicants report being asked for documents that are not part of any list or had valid documents rejected erroneously.***

Clients reported being asked for documents including:

- Documentation demonstrating 6 months of continuous residency.
- A “more recent” copy of I-94 at DMV desk (not in secondary review).
- Birth certificate with name printed in a different location.
- DMV staff turned him away for having a passport that read “Republic of Korea” rather than “South Korea.” This is likely because “South Korea” is listed on the document matrix.

While some miscommunication is inevitable, we are concerned about the tools provided to DMV line staff for identifying foreign identity documents.

These incidents are of particular concern because they exacerbate the problems created by other issues.

- Considering the fact that appointments are months out at the present time, being turned away despite presenting documents is an incredibly frustrating experience, and may deter further attempts to apply.
- These issues make the task of providing good advice and information for our communities difficult, and promote the spread of misinformation.
- Inconsistencies with respect to how individual applicants are treated create opportunities for notarios and other fraudulent actors to operate by undermining the expectation that the application process can be navigated by individuals on their own.
- Applicants place great confidence within the DMV when coming forward, and such incidents seriously erode that confidence.

## IV. Recommendations and Next Steps

In light of these well-documented and systematic issues and barriers for AANHPI and African immigrant community members in accessing AB 60 licenses, we propose the following recommendations:

### Recommendations

#### I. Language Access & Cultural Competency

Existing legislation requires DMV to provide adequate access to services regardless of language<sup>5</sup>, and requires the DMV to employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual staff to ensure adequate provision of information<sup>6</sup>. We ask that the DMV address these issues by doing the following:

- **Review of all official translated materials, including the written tests, for accuracy by certified personnel, per California Law.**
  - Ensure that all materials are adequately updated and translated, including tests.
- **Create access points, such as alternate hotline numbers, that would permit community members to receive services, including initial greetings, in language.**
  - Take steps to ensure that underserved communities are aware of what's available.
  - Combat fraudulent actors and misinformation by creating an accessible and trusted official source of information.
- **Ensure that DMV field staff are appropriately trained to provide culturally competent services to all clients, including Limited English Proficient community members.**
  - Ensure that DMV staff understands different naming mechanisms for the names of many non-Western communities; including the use of multiple surnames, family or surnames occurring before first or given names, etc.

---

<sup>5</sup> California Government Code Section 7290 et. al., supra note 3

<sup>6</sup> California Government Code Section 7292 et. al., supra note 3

## II. Document Requirements

- **Assess alternatives to presently listed documents, adding the following list to documents considered acceptable under primary ID document options.**
  - Birth certificates with certified translation.
- **Accept current foreign passports as sole document necessary to establish identity.**
  - Produce means to verify foreign passports as “valid” by using non-electronic means. This could include manual inspection, consulting a manual, comparing with other documents presented by the individual, or approving certain documents by determining that the issuance process (or security features underlying those documents) is reliable.
  - Adopt alternative standards to the ICAO standards for travel documents. These standards are meant to create security level acceptable for commercial aviation, something that AB60 licenses are not valid for in the US.
- **Modify restrictions on foreign birth certificates.**
  - Allow birth documents certified by a source besides the home consulate, similar to requirements at the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.
  - Drop Apostille and Photo restriction
  - Extend the period in which a foreign birth certificate must be issued.
- **Admit expired passports in conjunction with certain other documents.**
  - Permit passports with issue date after IRCA, 1986.

## III. Secondary Review

- **Bolster and resource the Secondary Review process overall, as it has emerged as a de facto process for obtaining a license for most African and AANHPI applicants.**
  - Assign more staff for the Secondary Review process
  - Create more Secondary Review appointments
  - Expedite the process for obtaining Secondary Review appointments
- **Ensure that DMV field staff are properly trained to send community members to the Secondary Review Process.**
  - DMV field staff should explain the process to community members and note the difference between a regular Investigation

## IV. DMV Field Office Policy Implementation

- **Reinforce knowledge of policies among DMV line staff.**
  - Emphasize current policy on individuals without sufficient documents to satisfy ID document options 1 or 2 - that they are to be sent to secondary review rather than be turned away.
  - Reinforce policy with respect to expired licenses.

- Clarify if DMV counter staff now have discretion over referral process.
- Ensure that line staff are given manuals and other documents to assist them in the proper identification and assessment of foreign documents.
- **Create a redress process for AB 60 applicants who have been inaccurately turned away from DMV field offices, particularly during the Secondary Review Process, due to improper application of existing DMV policy on AB 60 implementation.**

**Next Steps**

We, the undersigned, along with our numerous community partners, request an in-person meeting by April 2015 to discuss the above issues and recommendations. As detailed above, we have observed numerous systematic problems in the implementation of AB 60 that has resulted in African and AANHPI facing discriminatory impact of not being able to successfully obtain an AB 60 license to date.

In closing, we greatly appreciate the work that you have already done to ensure that all California residents, regardless of immigration status, language, and background can access AB60. While we appreciate that the DMV must balance different priorities, we ask that you consider our proposals in light of AB60’s primary state purpose of enhancing safety by licensing all drivers within California. We look forward to continue working with DMV to ensuring the most effective implementation of AB 60 that will make the streets of California safer.

We, the undersigned, thank you for your consideration, and we look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

ACLU of California

Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles

African Advocacy Network

California Immigrant Policy Center

*Supporting Organizations Include:*

the Drive California Coalition<sup>7</sup>

AANHPI AB 60 Coalition<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix C

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix D

## Appendix A

*This appendix contains client and community stories from AB 60 applicants who are experiencing barriers to applying for a driver's license because of the current approved identity document requirements.*

### **1. Related to passports not being on the Approved List**

An elderly Tanzanian woman went to the El Cerrito DMV office. She was accompanied by her niece, who has her green card. She too had her passport to establish identity and a letter verifying her residency. The clerk told her her passport could not be accepted. There were also comments of frustration, remarks like "You people" and inferences that she was applying for something she didn't have a right to. The niece asked to speak to a manager who told them there was nothing that could be done and told the elderly woman not to bother to take the tests because it would be a waste of money and she would wind up with nothing. This incident caused the woman such stress that her blood pressure shot up and she had to see a doctor. (El Cerrito, 2/27/15)

CL went to apply for AB60 with current Vietnamese Passport, birth certificate with official translation, rental agreement, and proof of car insurance. DMV agent showed him list of approved documents, and told him that he was not eligible to apply because he held Vietnamese passport. He was wondering if he was ineligible because he was from a communist country. (Vietnamese Speaking Client, El Monte, 1/13/2015)

A frustrated Ghanaian national called the African Advocacy Network to say that his application was rejected because he didn't have his passport. Instead, in addition to the police report showing that he'd lost it, he had his marriage certificate, his daughter's birth certificate bearing his name, and a photocopy of his passport as well as some other secondary review documents. A supervisor let him know that without the passport he couldn't apply for the AB 60 license. (San Francisco, 2/24/15)

### **2. Challenges Related to Obtaining Birth Certificates and Other Documents:**

According to the 2010 version of its Guide to Consular Protection and Services (in Chinese), the only service offered by Chinese Consulates to its undocumented citizens abroad is the issuance of travel permits for repatriation<sup>9</sup>, and Advancing Justice - LA has assisted clients

---

<sup>9</sup> Page 36

, Consulate General of China, "中国领事保护和帮助指南, trans: Consulate Protection and Assistance guide" available at <http://losangeles.china-consulate.org/chn/lqgz/lsbhzsjsx/lsbhxzzn/P020100608103440169993.pdf>

who've applied for another document, but were given this document instead of what they had requested.

Another client reported that obtaining his photo birth certificate required (a) already having a certified birth document in hand, and (b) the assistance of his attorney, resulting in several hundred dollars of legal fees in addition to application fees. (Chinese speaking client with adequate English proficiency)

## Appendix B

*This appendix contains further information about overly burdensome Apostille requirements as documented for various foreign nations.*

### ***China, People’s Republic (China, PR)***

The People’s Republic issues Apostille birth certificates for residents of Macau and Hong Kong only. Individuals from anywhere else within China cannot obtain an Apostille birth certificate. While China does issue a birth certificate with an embedded photograph, obtaining such documents can be very difficult and costly. Clients report being unable to obtain these documents personally, and having to pay hundreds of dollars in attorneys fees even if they had a certified, no photographic copy<sup>10</sup>.

Individuals who don’t have a certified copy of their birth certificate on hand would need to have a family member who is able to travel to the municipality in which he or she was born. Otherwise the process of obtaining documents through the consulate can require considerable time<sup>11</sup>. Certain notarial certificate authorities responsible for issuing birth certificates also require individuals living abroad to present a passport *with a visa* personally or via an agent that documents legal status in their current country of residence before releasing records<sup>12</sup>. Restrictions at the national level exist as well. People who have either left without a valid exit visa and/or those who are currently applying for asylum because of persecution are considered *persona non grata* to consulates.

In practice, obtaining documents from the Chinese consulate is very difficult for undocumented individuals. This includes not just birth certificates, but passport renewals/replacements as well.

### ***Korea, Republic Of***

The Republic of Korea is a party to Section 12, and hence can by statute issue Apostille Birth Certificates<sup>13</sup>. In practice, acquiring this document involves a process that is very difficult and costly.

*The consulate, according to multiple accounts by clients at the Korean Resource Center, does not issue Apostille Birth Certificates directly. The institutions that issue Apostille*

---

<sup>10</sup> See

<sup>11</sup> US Consulate in Shenyang, China, “Civil Records in China” [http://shenyang.usembassy-china.org.cn/civil\\_records\\_china.html](http://shenyang.usembassy-china.org.cn/civil_records_china.html)

<sup>12</sup> 上海市东方公证处, trans: Shanghai East Notary Public Office, “办证指南—出生证, trans: Documents Guide - Birth Certificates” [http://www.sh-notary.gov.cn/guide/notary/birth\\_notary.html](http://www.sh-notary.gov.cn/guide/notary/birth_notary.html). Notary Public Offices in China are local government institutions responsible for issuing and keeping a variety of official documents, including birth certificates.

<sup>13</sup> Hague Convention on Private International Law, supra note 2

*Birth Certificates are courts in Korea. Clients who have acquired this documented have had to designate an agent with power of attorney in Korea to contact local courts. For many who have been in the US for years, this is not a feasible option, and as a result they have felt that acquiring a license through AB60 is not an option.*

Local courts in Korea are the only entities permitted to issue Apostille certifications for documents. Despite the fact that the Republic of Korea is party to Section 12 of the Hague Convention<sup>14</sup>, Korean applicants cannot obtain many documents without trusted agents in their home country. Many, especially those who have lived in the US for some time already, no longer have such ties<sup>15</sup>. The Republic of Korea, furthermore, does not issue birth certificates with an embedded photograph.

---

<sup>14</sup> Hague Convention on Private International Law, supra note 2

<sup>15</sup> Accounts collected by Korean Resource Center, Korean Immigrant Worker's Center, Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles, [...], organizations that are members of DriveCA coalition and provide AB60 related assistance and services to undocumented Korean speaking clients.

## Appendix C

### Drive California Coalition Member Organizations



ACLU CA	Justice for Immigrants Coalition
African Advocacy Network / Dolores Street Community Services	KIWA (Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance)
American Friends Service Committee San Diego	Korean Resource Center (KRC)
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles	Long Beach Immigrant Rights Coalition
Bay Area Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF)	Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project
C.A.U.S.E. (Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy)	Mujeres Unidas y Activas
California Immigrant Policy Center	Nuestra Casa East Palo Alto
California Immigrant Youth Justice Alliance	People Organized for Westside Renewal (POWER)
Canal Alliance	PICO California
CARECEN (Los Angeles)	Placer People of Faith Together
Centro Laboral de Graton	Pomona Economic Opportunity Center
Consejo de Federaciones Mexicanas en Norteamérica (COFEM)	Presente.org
Council on American-Islamic Relations – California (CAIR-CA)	Promotores of Humboldt
Dolores Street Community Services	Puente de la Costa Sur
Dream Team Los Angeles	Sacramento Area Congregations Together
Educators for Fair Consideration	Sacred Heart Community Service
Filipino Advocates for Justice	San Diego Dream Team
Immigration Action Group - Salinas	Services, Immigrant Rights, and Education Network (SIREN)
ILRC	Thai Community Development Center
Inland Empire Immigrant Youth Coalition	TODEC Legal Center
	Voces Unidas Solano
	Youth United for Community Action

**Appendix D**

**Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander AB 60 Coalition Members**

ACLU of Northern California

Asian Americans Advancing Justice- Los Angeles

Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI)

California Immigrant Policy Center

Empowering Pacific Islander Communities

Filipino Migrant Center

Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance

Korean Resource Center

Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander Alliance

Pilipino Workers Center

South Asian Network

Services, Immigrant Rights, and Education Network (SIREN)

Thai Community Development Center