



Able Charter School - Committed to Student Success

By Julia Barnes

One thing that seems to be unanimous at ABLE Charter School is that 100% of the focus is on the students, as the staff will readily agree. With 1191 students, ABLE is the largest Charter School in Stockton, California.

ABLE Charter School was founded, in 2012, with the goal of prospering students in a safe and nurturing environment that provides foundational academic success, exposure to the diversity of Stockton, college preparatory coursework, with highly trained teachers in a technology-rich environment and opportunities for career pathways.

Dan Wright, CEO, along with Ella Blair, Assistant Supervisor, and Joshua Reyman, Deputy Superintendent, form an exceptional leadership team at ABLE Charter School, united by a shared commitment to student success

and continuous improvement. Together, they bring a strong balance of vision, strategy, and hands-on leadership, ensuring that goals are not only clearly defined but thoughtfully implemented across campuses.

“I wanted to be a teacher since eighth grade”. Dan shares, and he sets a clear direction of leadership, and long-term vision, while Ella Blair’s dedication provides tremendous support. The trio are proud of the fact that the ABLE School Team are distinguished among their peer group, as Ella relays, “Our staff members on campus know our kid’s names and the front office knows our parent’s names. We are very unique and we continue to grow because of that.”

Joshua Reyman’s focus on instructional supervision and educational

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Able Charter School - Comprometido con el éxito estudiantil

Por Julia Barnes

Una cosa que parece ser unánime en la escuela chárter ABLE es que el 100% del enfoque está en los estudiantes, como estará de acuerdo todo el personal. Con 1191 estudiantes, ABLE es la escuela chárter más grande de Stockton, California.

ABLE Charter School se fundó en 2012 con el objetivo de hacer prosperar a los estudiantes en un entorno seguro y acogedor que proporcione éxito académico fundamental, exposición a la diversidad de Stockton, cursos preparatorios para la universidad, con profesores altamente cualificados en un entorno rico en tecnología y oportunidades de trayectoria profesional.

Dan Wright, CEO, junto con Ella Blair, Subsupervisora, y Joshua Reyman, Subsuperintendente, forman un equipo de liderazgo excepcional en ABLE Charter School, unidos por un compromiso compartido con el éxito estudiantil y la mejora continua. Juntos, aportan un sólido equilibrio entre visión, estrategia y liderazgo práctico, asegurando que los objetivos no solo estén claramente definidos, sino que se implementen de forma reflexiva en todos los campus.

cación de Ella Blair ofrece un apoyo tremendo. El trío se enorgullece de que el equipo escolar ABLE se distinga entre sus compañeros, como relata Ella: “Nuestro personal en el campus conoce los nombres de nuestros niños y la oficina principal conoce los nombres de nuestros padres. Somos muy únicos y seguimos creciendo gracias a eso.”

El enfoque de Joshua Reyman en la supervisión instruccional y la innovación educativa apoya tanto a educadores como a estudiantes. Como equipo, su colaboración, comunicación y pasión por la educación crean una cultura de propósito, progreso y altas expectativas en las escuelas de ABLE Charter Schools, y es un lugar donde estudiantes y familias se sienten apoyados, conectados y animados a tener éxito.

Joshua continuó explicando: “Aquí nos resulta más fácil mantener altas expectativas. Como somos una escuela chárter, podemos poner el listón muy alto. Nuestro personal está aquí por elección. No están en un sistema escolar unificado donde puedan tener problemas contractuales. Nos centramos en las necesidades de nuestra comunidad y eso nos permite responder y adaptarnos.”

La escuela ofrece programas aca-

Ver **SCHOOL** Página 2



5 consejos para que los emprendedores individuales hagan crecer sus negocios en 2026

Patrocinado por JPMorganChase

Has trabajado noches, fines de semana y te has esforzado al máximo. Lo que comenzó como una oportunidad para ganar dinero extra ahora se ha convertido en un emprendimiento con verdadero potencial.

Si gestionas todo por tu cuenta—logística, producción, marketing, finanzas y más—eres parte de un grupo creciente de emprendedores individuales (también conocidos como “solopreneurs”). Aunque solemos imaginar una pequeña empresa con un dueño y algunos empleados, para muchos, trabajar de manera individual es la mejor

opción para su modelo de negocio y sus metas.

Si estás pensando en convertirte en emprendedor individual o ya has lanzado tu negocio, JPMorganChase comparte cinco consejos útiles para que tu negocio crezca en 2026.

1) Identifica o consolida una oportunidad de negocio.

Si quieres convertirte en emprendedor individual o mejorar lo que ya ofreces, busca una necesidad o desarrolla una idea innovadora. Puede ser un servicio que ayude a otros o un producto que facilite o mejore sus vidas.

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Charter

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innovation supports both educators and students. As a team, their collaboration, communication, and passion for education create a culture of purpose, progress, and high expectations throughout ABLE Charter Schools and is a place where students and families feel supported, connected, and encouraged to succeed.

Joshua went on to explain, “It is easier for us to maintain high expectations here. Because we are a charter school, we are able to set the bar high. Our staff is here by choice. They are not in a unified school system where they may have contractual issues. We focus on the needs of our community and that allows us to respond and adapt.”

The school offers strong academic programs along with real opportunities for students to get involved, take

on leadership roles, and grow with confidence. Students are encouraged to participate in campus clubs including Level Up Club, Mecha, Mock Trial along with the Student Council. In addition, Hispanic, Black and other minority students, who may have faced challenges the traditional SUSD setting, are given another opportunity with different programs to help them focus on challenging areas.

Located on the Humphreys University campus, ABLE Charter feels like a true learning community. Students benefit from small class sizes, modern facilities, and up-to-date technology, that supports hands-on learning. With a focus on preparing students for life after graduation, the school offers dual enrollment and career pathway programs that help students get a head

start on college and future careers. At ABLE Charter, students don’t just attend school — they belong, supported by faculty and staff who genuinely care about their success.

Charter schools in San Joaquin County differ from traditional public schools mainly in how they are run and the flexibility they have. This flexibility allows charter schools to focus on specialized programs such as college preparation, STEM education, or arts-based learning, while traditional public schools follow district-wide policies and standardized approaches set by local school boards.

Another key difference is accountability and choice. Families in San Joaquin County often choose charter schools because they offer an alternative to neighborhood schools, providing options that may better fit a student’s learning style, cultural background, or educational goals. Traditional public

schools, by contrast, generally serve students based on geographic boundaries.

Charter schools and public schools also differ in staffing and school culture. Charter schools typically have more flexibility in hiring teachers and staff and may implement longer school days, different calendars, or innovative teaching models. Together, both charter schools and traditional public schools play an important role in San Joaquin County by offering families a range of educational pathways while serving the broader needs of the community

In addition, charter schools place a strong emphasis on long-term student success beyond high school. As a result, charter schools have helped send more than twice the percentage of English learners and students with disabilities to four-year colleges compared to the public school average, opening doors to higher education and brighter futures.

School

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démicos sólidos junto con oportunidades reales para que los estudiantes se involucren, asuman roles de liderazgo y crezcan con confianza. Se anima a los estudiantes a participar en clubes del campus, incluyendo Level Up Club, MEChA, Mock Trial junto con el Consejo Estudiantil.

Además, estudiantes hispanos, negros y de otras minorías, que pueden haber enfrentado desafíos en el entorno tradicional de SUSD, reciben otra oportunidad con diferentes programas para ayudarles a centrarse en áreas desafiantes.

Ubicada en el campus de la Universidad Humphreys, ABLE Charter se siente como una verdadera comunidad de aprendizaje. Los estudiantes se benefician de clases pequeñas,

instalaciones modernas y tecnología actualizada que favorece el aprendizaje práctico. Con un enfoque en preparar a los estudiantes para la vida tras la graduación, la escuela ofrece programas de doble matrícula y trayectoria profesional que ayudan a los estudiantes a adelantarse en la universidad y en futuras carreras. En ABLE Charter, los estudiantes no solo asisten a la escuela — pertenecen, apoyados por profesores y personal que realmente se preocupan por su éxito.

Las escuelas chárter en el condado de San Joaquín se diferencian de las escuelas públicas tradicionales principalmente en cómo se gestionan y en la flexibilidad que ofrecen. Esta flexibilidad permite que las escuelas chárter se centren en programas especializados

como la preparación universitaria, la educación STEM o el aprendizaje basado en las artes, mientras que las escuelas públicas tradicionales siguen políticas a nivel de distrito y enfoques estandarizados establecidos por los consejos escolares locales.

Otra diferencia clave es la responsabilidad y la elección. Las familias del condado de San Joaquín suelen elegir escuelas chárter porque ofrecen una alternativa a las escuelas de barrio, proporcionando opciones que pueden adaptarse mejor al estilo de aprendizaje, trasfondo cultural u objetivos educativos del estudiante. Las escuelas públicas tradicionales, en cambio, generalmente atienden a los estudiantes según límites geográficos.

Las escuelas chárter y las públicas también difieren en el personal y la cultura escolar. Los colegios chárter suelen tener más flexibilidad para

contratar profesores y personal y pueden implementar jornadas escolares más largas, calendarios diferentes o modelos de enseñanza innovadores. En conjunto, tanto las escuelas chárter como las públicas tradicionales desempeñan un papel importante en el condado de San Joaquín, ofreciendo a las familias una variedad de vías educativas al tiempo que sirven a las necesidades más amplias de la comunidad

Además, las escuelas chárter ponen un fuerte énfasis en el éxito a largo plazo de los estudiantes más allá de la secundaria. Como resultado, las escuelas chárter han ayudado a enviar más del doble del porcentaje de estudiantes de inglés y estudiantes con discapacidad a universidades de cuatro años en comparación con el promedio de las escuelas públicas, abriendo puertas a la educación superior y a un futuro mejor.

Emprendedores

continúa en pág. 1

Cuando tengas tu gran idea, una buena planificación y preparación pueden darle a tu emprendimiento la mejor oportunidad de éxito. Investiga las tendencias de tu sector para saber si cubres un nicho o una necesidad en crecimiento. Busca demanda a largo plazo y entiende el mercado total al que puedes llegar, no solo el éxito estacional o pasajero.

2) Haz un plan de negocios.

Empieza escribiendo o ajustando una descripción de tu negocio para definir tus objetivos y estrategia. No hace falta que tu plan sea extenso, pero debe incluir tu misión, metas, análisis de la competencia, enfoque de marketing y proyecciones financieras.

Si ya tienes un negocio en marcha, analiza tu base de clientes. ¿Tienes clientes frecuentes? ¿Te recomiendan con otros? Los negocios exitosos tienen una clientela constante y en crecimiento. Si el tuyo cumple con esto, es una buena señal de que puedes dar el siguiente paso.

3) Maximiza tus ahorros para impulsar el crecimiento.

Muchos emprendedores usan ahorros personales para iniciar sus negocios, pero también buscan líneas de crédito

o préstamos para financiar equipos y campañas de marketing. No importa cómo empieces, priorizar el ahorro te ayudará a contar con los fondos necesarios para que tu empresa funcione. Una herramienta poderosa es el nuevo Solo 401(k) de JPMorganChase. Este plan está diseñado para dueños de negocios sin empleados de tiempo completo, excepto su cónyuge, y permite contribuciones anuales altas, hasta \$72,000 para ellos y su pareja, con opciones antes de impuestos y Roth.

La clave es la constancia. Según datos de Chase, aunque las cuentas Solo 401(k) son populares entre los autónomos, el 70% no hizo aportes el año pasado. Crear hábitos pequeños y sostenibles—como programar aportes automáticos mensuales o revisar tu plan con un asesor financiero cada trimestre—puede marcar la diferencia. Con el tiempo, estas acciones se suman y ayudan a que tu Solo 401(k) alcance su máximo potencial y te brinde resultados sólidos a largo plazo.

También puedes buscar financiamiento adicional con inversionistas ángeles, personas que invierten pequeñas sumas en las primeras etapas de un negocio y aceptan más riesgo

a cambio de una participación. El crowdfunding también puede ser útil para los emprendedores individuales: con el producto y enfoque adecuados, puedes recaudar pequeñas cantidades de muchos patrocinadores en línea y conectar con tus clientes desde el principio.

4) Desarrolla tu estrategia de marketing y marca.

Define la voz y propuesta de valor de tu marca y elige los canales de marketing más adecuados para crecer. Puedes explorar redes sociales, email marketing o publicidad pagada. Al definir tu presupuesto de marketing, considera el costo de herramientas, anuncios y servicios externos como diseño gráfico o redacción de contenido. Comienza en pequeño, mide resultados y escala lo que funciona.

También es importante construir una red sólida para encontrar mentores que te orienten en tu emprendimiento. Mantente enfocado en tu público objetivo para que tu marketing sea efectivo.

5) Planifica el crecimiento y las operaciones.

La parte logística del emprendimiento incluye pensar en gestión de pedidos, atención al cliente, administración de proyectos y organización de horarios. Invierte en las herramientas adecuadas para optimizar las operacio-

nes diarias, mejorar la experiencia del cliente y ahorrar tiempo.

Nota final: Ser autónomo implica nuevas responsabilidades fiscales, como impuestos trimestrales estimados y el impuesto por trabajo independiente. También podrías tener que cobrar y remitir el impuesto sobre ventas, según tu sector, y pagar impuestos en todos los estados donde vendas tus productos o servicios.

Quizás ya operes como propietario único, pero pasar a tiempo completo podría requerir una estructura empresarial más formal. Crear una LLC para tu emprendimiento es común, pero considera cuál estructura respalda mejor tus metas y necesidades legales a largo plazo. Según tu sector, podrías necesitar licencias, permisos, seguros, contratos o documentación de cumplimiento antes de escalar tu negocio de forma legal y segura.

Si quieres llevar tu negocio individual al siguiente nivel, tu institución financiera local tiene recursos que pueden ayudarte. También puedes contactar a un representante bancario comercial de Chase para obtener más información y orientación.

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Minnesotans Create Momentum for May Day General Strike

Julia Elan Lepe, MFA UW Madison

Following the success of the historic “Day of Truth and Freedom” General Strike in Minnesota on January 23rd, grassroots organizers and rank-and-file union members are calling for a nationwide, coordinated strike on May Day, 2026.

At its peak, The Day of Truth and Freedom saw 100,000 participants across the Twin Cities. Protestors braved the subzero windchills to stand in solidarity with the Minnesota Federation of Labor-backed General Strike, which called for a statewide economic blackout. The demands were simple: No work. No school. No shopping. ICE out.

According to the Payday Report, over 700 schools and businesses closed in recognition of the action, with an additional 300 solidarity actions nationwide. An estimated one million Minnesotans participated in the strikes in one form or another via protest, calling representatives, or withholding buying power.

Despite the fact that union officials and faith groups organized the General Strike months in advance in protest of ICE’s Operation Metro Surge—a tactic of the DHS marked by violent raids and aggressive detainment of citizens, green-card holders, and asylum seekers alike—the movement gained significant traction in the wake of the killing of poet and mother Renee Good.

Good, an American citizen exercising her right to protest, was shot by ICE agent Jonathan Ross on the morning of January 7th. Despite rapid claims made

by the Trump administration in defense of the agent and against Good, the coroner ruled her death a homicide.

The Department of Justice’s subsequent refusal to properly investigate her murder, coupled with statements made by the administration purporting that Ross acted “in self-defense,” and that Good’s actions were a form of “domestic terrorism,” Americans quickly mobilized their communities, strengthening their resolve to remove ICE from sanctuary cities.

The strike was largely successful in meeting their goal of an economic blackout—meaning, to paralyze the local economy and gain the attention of the federal government. Over 60 CEOs of Minnesota-based corporations, including Target and the UnitedHealth, signed an open letter calling for “an immediate de-escalation of tensions.” (PBS)

The following morning, on January 24th, ICE agents killed another Minneapolis resident, ICU nurse Alex Pretti. Pretti was observing an ICE raid from a safe distance when agents rushed him, firing multiple deadly shots. His death sparked public outcry that rivaled even the devastation of Good’s death just weeks before.

The event was recorded from multiple angles, evidence that deeply contradicts the reporting made by DHS Secretary Kristi Noem and former Border Patrol Commander-at-Large Gregory Bovino, who claimed in press conferences that Pretti was “brandishing” a weapon and intended to “inflict maximum damage.”



Members of the Somali Student Association and Black Student Union at the University of Minnesota called for a nationwide General Strike, set for the following Friday. With only a week’s notice, rank-and-file union members, political organizations like the DSA and PSL, and community members coordinated themselves.

On Friday, January 30th, thousands of businesses in over 120 cities across the United States shut down in recognition of the economic blackout, according to Payday Report. In Los Angeles alone, over 100 businesses closed and tens of thousands of protesters took to the streets.

Though the January 30th protests did not garner the same success as the union-backed General Strike, a sense of urgency struck the American consciousness. The Trump administration pulled some 700 federal officers from the streets of Min-

neapolis. Anti-ICE protests have cropped up seemingly everywhere—most notably on the Columbia University campus, where a dozen students and professors were arrested by NYPD for blocking intersections on February 5th (NYT).

Organizers are now calling for a nationwide May Day strike, but major unions are not prepared. Labor movements like the UAW are projecting a May Day 2028 Strike, but students and community members are eager for more immediate calls to action.

Communities might not have the backing power for an action this large, but it doesn’t matter—rank-and-file activists, community members, and grassroots organizers hold the key to future successful efforts: momentum. If actions taken in Minnesota have taught us anything, it’s that in the face of surmounting fear, caring for others is our greatest strength.

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Hechos de la semana en inmigración: Trump intenta “suavizar” mensaje migratorio, pero en la práctica hay pocos cambios

Por Maribel Hastings

Esta semana hubo algunas noticias positivas, entre esas, la liberación de Liam Conejo Ramos, el niño de 5 años de edad de Minneapolis que fue detenido junto a su padre, Adrian Conejo Arias, cuando regresaban a su casa de la escuela. Asimismo, una jueza pospuso la cancelación del TPS para 350,000 haitianos en tanto proceden las demandas interpuestas contra el gobierno de Trump por los afectados.

Liam y su padre fueron enviados a un centro de detención en Texas previo a su deportación a Ecuador, pero un juez federal de Texas ordenó la liberación de ambos al tiempo que condenó las políticas migratorias crueles aplicadas aunque traumatizan a los niños.

Y es que Trump y su extremista política migratoria siguen sufriendo reveses en los tribunales y en la opinión pública. Diversos sondeos concluyen que la mayoría de los estadounidenses consideran que la estrategia de Trump ha ido demasiado lejos. Aunque una mayoría republicana sigue apoyando a Trump en este rubro, ese apoyo se ha erosionado un tanto sobre todo tras la muerte a tiros del ciudadano estadounidense Alex Pretti a manos de un agente de inmigración en Minnesota.

El miércoles los dos hermanos de Renee Nicole Good, la primera ciudadana estadounidense abatida a tiros por un agente de ICE en Minneapolis, testificaron ante un foro especial del Congreso

liderado por el senador demócrata de Connecticut, Richard Blumenthal, y el congresista demócrata de California, Robert García, donde condenaron el abuso de autoridad por parte de ICE y de CBP, ofrecieron una imagen de su hermana que dista mucho de la “terrorista doméstica” que las autoridades intentaron vender, y hablaron sobre el impacto de su muerte sobre su familia y sobre la comunidad.

En entrevista con NBC News, Trump habla de Good y de Pretti

Inicialmente, tanto en el caso de Good como en el de Pretti, el gobierno tildó a las víctimas de “terroristas domésticos”. En el caso de Pretti, que portaba legalmente un arma que nunca desenfundó ni blandió, el asesor de Trump, Stephen Miller, lo llamó “asesino”, y Greg Bovino, el ahora removido Comandante de la Patrulla Fronteriza en los operativos iniciados en octubre, aseguró sin pruebas que Pretti iba a “masacrar” a agentes federales.

Al ver los videos que desmienten al gobierno y el repudio nacional a la muerte de Pretti, Trump ha tratado de suavizar su mensaje a regañadientes.

Pero ni así evita decir algo negativo. Afirmó que ni Pretti ni Good eran “ángeles”, “pero aun así no estoy contento con lo que pasó”.

“No estoy contento con los dos incidentes”. Los tiroteos no debieron ocurrir, dijo. Le preguntaron directamente si las



muertes de Good y Pretti fueron justificadas y Trump declaró que “no”. “No debería haber ocurrido. Fue un incidente muy triste, dos incidentes”.

700 agentes de CBP y ICE son removidos de Minneapolis; DHS anuncia que los agentes usarán cámaras corporales

Tras las muertes de Good y Pretti, decesos que el gobierno sigue tratando de justificar, también se han anunciado algunas medidas que buscan acallar las críticas demostrando que están haciendo “algo”.

Por ejemplo, la secretaria del DHS, Kristy Noem, anunció que todos los agentes de su agencia destacados en Minnesota usarán cámaras corporales y que luego se aplicará a nivel nacional.

En 2022 el expresidente Joe Biden giró una orden ejecutiva para que todos los agentes federales llevaran cámaras cor-

porales. Pero Trump la dejó sin efecto al asumir su segundo mandato.

Además, con o sin cámaras corporales, los enmascarados agentes federales siguen actuando de forma violenta.

La prensa reportó que los agentes detuvieron a punta de pistola a observadores que los estaban siguiendo pero sin intervenir en sus labores.

Asimismo, autoridades escolares denuncian que los operativos ahora se centran en viviendas y zonas escolares en detrimento de los menores y de la comunidad escolar.

“Los alumnos tienen miedo de venir a la escuela y los padres tienen miedo de traerlos”, dijo Brenda Lewis, superintendente de las escuelas públicas de Fridley. “El personal viene a trabajar preguntándose si hoy será el día en que ocurra algo en uno de nuestros edificios”, agregó.

De otra parte el zar de la frontera, Tom Homan anunció que 700 agentes federales saldrán de Minnesota lo que supone que en vez de 3,000, sean 2,300. Sigue siendo casi cuatro veces la cifra de policías de Minneapolis que son unos 600. Y son agentes que no fueron requeridos por el gobierno estatal.

“Hay menos humo en el aire”, indicó el gobernador Tim Walz, refiriéndose al gas lacrimógeno y otros irritantes empleados por los agentes, “pero creo que es más escalofriante que la semana pasada debido al desplazamiento hacia las escuelas, hacia los niños”.

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Modesto area loses more than 20,000 food-production jobs this century – including Del Monte

by Garth Stapley

When summer heats up in Modesto, so do its famed food processing plants.

During canning season, the four largest, including Del Monte, generate the same amount of sewage as a city of 1 million – between four and five times Modesto’s actual population.

Government and nonprofit entities brag about Modesto’s rightly deserved place atop the food and beverage ecosystem, offering canneries as proof.

But the food-packing season won’t be quite the same this year. Del Monte Foods – long a cornerstone of Modesto’s food processing legacy – is calling it quits. Its venerable plant, in the Beard Industrial District, is closing and will lay off 1,800 workers making from \$20 to \$40 an hour as part of the 140-year-old company’s bankruptcy, Del Monte said in an announcement.

In a recent CapRadio interview, Vito Chiesa called the closure “a tough gut punch.” He’s chairman of the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors, but on a personal level, his family farm went through a bankruptcy with another cannery, Tri Valley Growers – costing the Central Valley some 11,000 jobs in 2000.

Between those devastating failures came numerous others in the food-processing industry with a combined loss this century of more than 20,000 jobs, a Modesto Focus analysis shows.

Is Modesto losing its food-production mojo?

“I feel bad for the people who worked at Del Monte forever,” said Maryn Pitt, policy director of the Manufacturers Council of the Central Valley. But she and other experts say that despite periodic bad news, food production remains an important anchor to the area economy.

Among the heavy hitters are the E & J Gallo Winery, Crystal Creamery, SunOpta and Stanislaus Food Products. Consumers prefer fresh food these days, not canned

Del Monte’s demise serves as a warning to other fruit and vegetable packers, said Gökçe Soydemir, a business economics professor with Stanislaus State University. Some “miscalculated,” he said, with investments in canned food production as people ate more shelf-stable food during COVID-19’s stay-home stretches, a short-lived trend.

“Specific to Del Monte, we’ve seen a shift in consumer patterns” over time, he said, from canned to fresh food.

Pitt said, “Think how little space canned food takes up in the grocery store” now compared to years ago, when grocers carried mostly staples. Catering to demand, many now offer sushi platters, rotisserie chicken and more prepared food, she said.

Bill O’Brien, a co-owner of



O’Brien’s grocery stores in Modesto, recalls a time when frozen juices filled two freezer compartments. Now his stores carry about a half-dozen frozen-juice items – and lots more fresh juices.

“Trends are always going to evolve,” O’Brien said. “But,” he added, “ag is still king” in these parts.

Stanislaus and Modesto fruit farmers left out in the cold

Growers contracting to deliver fruit to Del Monte are feeling the sting, wrote Caleb Hampton, Ag Alert editor. The Modesto plant processed more than 40% of Valley-grown pears, he wrote, and a significant portion of peaches and

apricots as well.

Most of the rest goes to Lodi’s Pacific Coast Producers, which acquired some of Del Monte’s assets in New Jersey bankruptcy proceedings that started in July with hopes that another company would step in and keep open the Modesto plant. None did, and the bankruptcy was finalized Jan. 29, leaving area growers in the cold.

It can take 10 years for a peach farmer, for instance, to recover the investment of planting a peach orchard, Hampton wrote, saying, “Del Monte’s exit from the sector means many grow-

See **DEL MONTE** Page 9



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Flu Cases Rise Dramatically as New Virus Strain Emerges

By Sunita Sohrabji
The US is experiencing a dramatic spike in influenza cases as a new, more contagious strain of the flu virus makes the rounds.

In its latest report on flu, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported 20 million cases of influenza during 3 weeks in January. The illness has resulted in 270,000 hospitalizations, and 11,000 deaths. 44 pediatric deaths were also reported.

For children ages 0-17, the current flu season is categorized as “high severity,” according to the American Academy of Pediatrics.

“Of the children this year so far who have very tragically died of their influenza illness, the CDC says 90% never received a vaccine. That would be something that will be a burden to those parents for many years,” said Dr. William Schaffner, Professor of Preventive Medicine in the Department of Health Policy and Infectious Diseases at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

“Not that the vaccine is perfect, but it might have given those children a better chance to get over their infection,” he said, in a Feb. 5 interview with American Community Media.

“It’s very difficult sometimes to distinguish flu, certainly from other viral respiratory infections, COVID and RSV. A simple cold usually is from the neck up. Sore throat, runny nose, maybe feeling out of sorts.”

“But if your illness begins suddenly, seriously, and you feel very badly, and if

you develop a cough, those are the things that should make you think: influenza or another one of those viruses,” said Schaffner, recommending medical intervention early on for older people, children, and those who are immuno-compromised.

Below are portions of the interview, edited for brevity.

ACOM: Dr. Schaffner, why has this flu season differed from others?

Well, every flu season is distinctive in one way or another. As they say in the flu business, if you’ve seen one flu season, you’ve seen one flu season.

Now what’s happened this year is that we had an early surge, a very rapid upsurge of influenza cases. They came down a little bit and now they’re being sustained. And that’s not all that usual. We will expect influenza to be with us to a greater or lesser degree throughout February and certainly into early March.

Now, one of the things we’ve noticed is that between the time when the composition for the vaccine was created last spring and the onset of flu season, one of the strains, Influenza A H3N2, mutated. So it deviated somewhat from what was in the vaccine.

I will hasten to add that all the data would indicate that the vaccine still prevents great deal of hospitalization. However, that strain was a bit new and it was, as a consequence, contagious because our population didn’t have an optimal protection from previous years against it. So that’s contributed to the influenza spreading so rapidly in the early part of the season.

One other thing, we’re now getting to the mid and the end part of the season. And another one of the influenza strains, typically influenza B, also contained in the vaccine, becomes more active toward the end of the influenza season. We’re beginning to see that now.

The vaccine was created before H3N2 emerged. Is it still effective?

That’s a very important question. We should understand that these respiratory virus vaccines for influenza and COVID are not good at preventing the milder infections.

But they do have the distinct benefit in helping keep us out of the hospital, out of the intensive care unit, and out of the cemetery. And as I tell my patients, what’s wrong with that?

Does H3N2 share some of the same characteristics of Covid-19?

Well, H3N2 is a completely different virus from COVID. However, they share certain characteristics. Both of these viruses, this influenza and COVID, strike older persons, people with immune compromise, or chronic underlying illnesses, and pregnant women particularly hard.

They also strike those at the youngest end of the age spectrum, infants and children up to two years, particularly hard. So both these respiratory viruses seek out and have their greatest impact regarding illness, hospitalizations, and deaths in those populations at the extremes of age. And if you have an immune system that doesn’t work well.

Are people taking their flu shots and are they getting flu shots for their kids?

Yes and no. We’re still seeing mostly older adults being loyal to getting their annual influenza vaccine. But even among them, what with all the vaccine hesitancy, confusion and skepticism that’s out there, we’ve vaccinated somewhat fewer people this year. That’s not a good thing because those vaccines keep us out of the hospital.

It’s uncertain how many children have been vaccinated: I think levels are really quite low. That distresses us in public health because even normal children can be seriously affected with influenza.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices meets Feb. 25-27. Do you expect new guidelines for eligibility and administration of the flu vaccine?

Well, this past year, they actually made recommendations that were quite the same as in years previous. And so I would anticipate that by and large, no major changes as regards the influenza vaccination recommendations. But we’ll have to see.

Given the disproportionate impact to children, what is your advice to parents as to how to keep their children safe? Should we keep them home from school?

Well, if school is open, you’ve got to send your child to school. That’s very, very important.

Trying to keep children away from others who are coughing and sneezing and having runny noses is a very difficult thing. So I would say first of all, make a resolution that this next September or October, you get your child vaccinated.

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‘Paying More, Getting Less’- America’s Flailing Health System

47% of Americans believe they will not be able to afford health insurance coverage, care, and pharmaceuticals this year

By Sunita Sohrabji

Millions of Americans are facing soaring health insurance premiums and rising out-of-pocket costs. Advocates warn large numbers of people will be priced out of coverage as a result, straining the broader health care system.

More than 20 million people enrolled in Affordable Care Act marketplace plans are seeing monthly premiums double or more after enhanced federal subsidies expired at the start of the year. Early data show about 1.4 million people have already dropped coverage or downgraded their plans. Analysts predict 3 million more could follow in March after a grace period for paying premiums ends.

“On average, it is over a doubling of their premiums. And in many cases, it’s a tripling or a quadrupling,” said Anthony Wright, executive director of Families USA, at a recent American Community Media news briefing.

Sticker Shock

Many low-income consumers who previously paid little or nothing for coverage will now pay hundreds of dollars a month. Older Americans in particular are facing massive sticker shock.

Enhanced premium tax credits for people who get their care through the Affordable Care Act were rolled out in 2021, amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The credits were set to expire in 3 years, but Democrats in Congress fought hard to keep the subsidies, noting the protec-

tions they offered to low-income consumers.

The credits expired on Dec. 31, 2025. Many families are now forced to choose between paying for health insurance or other basic needs, said Wright.

“Some may have felt a sticker shock and have already dropped coverage, while others dropped down to lower tiered coverage with sky high deductibles, paying more and getting less,” he said. “We expect many will try to pay their premiums of hundreds or thousands of dollars more in the next few months and forego other necessities, but some may end up uninsured over the next several months.”

The ripple effects extend beyond households. Wright warned that rising uninsured rates could destabilize insurers and providers alike.

Cascading Impact for All Consumers

“If people fall off coverage, that means that the insurers are covering a smaller and sicker pool,” he said. “That means premiums will rise as a result as well. So this has a cascading impact on increased costs and on decreased services for everybody, not just those who are directly impacted.”

Health care costs are also consuming a growing share of the U.S. economy. Stanford University economist Neil Mahoney said health spending has risen from about 8% of gross domestic product several decades ago to about 18% today, more than any other peer coun-



try.

“The most important driver is the prices are too high,” Mahoney said. “For everything from drugs to hospital care, we pay higher prices than almost everybody else in the world.”

Those prices show up in premiums, deductibles and copays that increasingly strain families and employers. Mahoney said the average annual cost of family coverage is now about \$27,000.

“For \$27,000, you can get a decent car,” he said. “That is a huge amount of money.”

Impact to Labor Force

”And if you are a small business owner or you are a firm trying to make it in a difficult environment, providing that health insurance, even if you think that’s hugely important to your employees, is a huge weight on your bottom line,” said Mahoney, the inaugural George P. Shultz fellow at the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research.

As employers absorb higher insurance costs, workers often feel the impact through lower wages or fewer jobs, Mahoney said.

“When health care costs rise for businesses, they do one of two things. They lower the wages they provide to workers, or they lay off workers or don’t hire,” said Mahoney. Conversely, the one area of growth in the currently stagnant labor market are jobs in healthcare, he noted.

Can’t Afford Meds

Patients also face rising costs at the pharmacy counter. Merith Basey, executive director of Patients for Affordable Drugs, said one in three Americans cannot afford their prescription medications.

“Americans are paying between four and eight times what patients in other high-income countries are paying for the very same brand name drugs,” Basey said. “The reason is that it’s pharmaceutical corporations who are setting those launch prices and controlling the market through their monopolies.”

Basie said drug companies routinely use patent strategies to block competition and keep prices high.

Profits Over Patients

“When a generic medicine enters the market, you can reduce the price of a drug by about 39% on average,” she said. “If you have five or six competitors, you’re going to see a reduction by about 95%. So a lot of the practices you see from the pharmaceutical industry are to prevent those generics from hitting the market.”

Speakers at the briefing said the af-

fordability crisis is not inevitable and outlined policy solutions to address rising costs and coverage losses.

Wright said Congress could still mitigate the damage by extending enhanced premium tax credits, even retroactively.

“These major premium increases were entirely preventable,” he said. “A majority of both the House and the Senate have now voted to extend premium tax credits for three years. There is broad public support for this affordability assistance.”

Expanding Medicare

Mahoney emphasized broader reforms to address underlying cost drivers, including expanding the health care workforce, strengthening competition and building on successful public programs.

“The Medicare program is an incredibly strong program,” he said. “Increasing access to Medicare, for example by allowing people over 50 to buy into Medicare, or revisiting the idea of a public option, are important steps.”

Mahoney also said policymakers should reduce cost sharing for necessary care, noting that high copays discourage patients from seeking treatment.

“When you expose people to costs, they cut back not only on care which may be of questionable merit, but on things they need,” he said. “There should be an important policy agenda to removing cost sharing from really any of the necessary medical care that people need.”

Negotiating Drug Prices

On prescription drugs, Basey pointed to recent reforms allowing Medicare to negotiate prices as a major step forward.

“For the very first time, the costliest and most commonly used drugs now have negotiated prices,” she said. “The new prices went into effect at about 63% less expensive than they would have been previously.”

Ten drugs were rolled out in the first phase of negotiations. They include: commonly used blood thinners (Eliquis, Xarelto), diabetes medications (Jardiance, Januvia, Farxiga, NovoLog), a heart failure drug (Entresto), an autoimmune drug (Enbrel), and a cancer drug (Imbruvica). A second phase will roll out in 2028.

More reforms are needed to curb monopolies and lower launch prices, but public support is strong, she said.

“Nine out of 10 Americans want Congress to do more to lower drug prices,” Basie said. “Drugs don’t work if people can’t afford them.”



Enero 2026

La Agencia de Logística de Defensa (DLA, por sus siglas en inglés) de los Estados Unidos ha completado el Quinto Reporte de la Revisión Quinquenal para el Depósito de Distribución de Defensa San Joaquín en Tracy, California (Sitio Tracy). De acuerdo con la guía de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos, este proceso de revisión evaluó los resultados de investigaciones pasadas y recientes y las actividades de limpieza en curso en sitios donde químicos y metales potencialmente dañinos han contaminado el suelo y el agua subterránea del Sitio Tracy. Este proceso de revisión quinquenal evaluó el progreso de limpieza desde octubre de 2019 hasta septiembre de 2024. Esta revisión evaluó si las medidas de limpieza implementadas en las dos unidades operativas (OU, por sus siglas en inglés) de agua subterránea y los 15 sitios de suelo incluidos en este Quinto Reporte de la Revisión Quinquenal son, y continuarán siendo, protectores de la salud humana y el medio ambiente, y los problemas identificados durante la revisión y las recomendaciones documentadas para abordarlos.

Depósito de Distribución de Defensa San Joaquín, Tracy, California

El sitio de Tracy completa el quinto proceso de revisión quinquenal

El DLA participa en un Programa de Restauración Ambiental (IRP, por sus siglas en inglés) continuo de la Ley Integral de Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad Ambiental (CERCLA, por sus siglas en inglés) en el Sitio Tracy para proteger el medio ambiente, la salud pública y el bienestar de la comunidad del agua subterránea y el suelo contaminados como resultado de prácticas y actividades operacionales pasadas en el sitio. Desde 1942, las misiones principales en el Sitio Tracy han sido el almacenamiento, envío, embalaje y mantenimiento de suministros generales en apoyo de la misión de defensa de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos. En 1979, el Sitio Tracy estableció su IRP para investigar una posible contaminación ambiental. Desde entonces, el DLA ha estado llevando a cabo actividades de limpieza ambiental (acciones correctivas) para abordar la contaminación del suelo y el agua subterránea del Sitio Tracy.

Los remedios de limpieza para las OUs de agua subterránea y los sitios del suelo evaluados como parte de la Quinta Revisión Quinquenal del Sitio Tracy protegen la salud humana y el medio ambiente de contaminación conocida. Sin embargo, no se puede determinar la necesidad de medidas de protección en todo el sitio hasta que se obtenga información sobre la posible presencia en el medio ambiente de sustancias perfluoroalquiladas y polifluoroalquiladas (PFAS), que son sustancias químicas de interés emergente; es decir, sustancias que no se incluyeron en las evaluaciones anteriores de la ley CERCLA, pero que ahora requieren investigación debido a las nuevas normas reglamentarias en constante evolución.

La solución para las aguas subterráneas en la OU 1 protege la salud humana y el medio ambiente de la contaminación conocida, ya que las aguas subterráneas contaminadas están siendo tratadas y se han implementado controles para evitar el uso doméstico de aguas subterráneas contaminadas (sin tratar). La solución para las aguas subterráneas en la OU de la Esquina Noroeste (NWC, por sus siglas en inglés) también protege la salud humana y el medio ambiente de la contaminación conocida, ya que se han implementado controles para evitar el uso doméstico de las aguas subterráneas contaminadas. Además, los sistemas de extracción de vapores del suelo y los sitios de suelo protegen la salud humana y el medio ambiente de la contaminación conocida, y se han implementado y son efectivas las medidas de control del uso del suelo. Sin embargo, no se pueden determinar las medidas de protección para las OUs de aguas subterráneas y los sitios de suelo hasta que se obtenga información sobre la posible presencia de PFAS en el medio ambiente debido a posibles vertidos históricos en el Sitio Tracy. Se obtendrá información a través del proceso de evaluación preliminar (PA, por sus siglas en inglés) e inspección del sitio (SI, por sus siglas en inglés) para evaluar las áreas donde se pudieron haber almacenado, utilizado y/o eliminado materiales que contienen PFAS, o áreas donde se pudieron haber liberado PFAS al medio ambiente en el Sitio Tracy. Esto puede dar lugar a la recogida y el análisis de muestras de suelo y agua subterránea, y a una evaluación del grado de riesgo que las sustancias PFAS representan para la salud humana y el medio ambiente. Se prevé que el proceso de PA/SI dure aproximadamente dos años, tras los cuales se tomará una decisión sobre las medidas de protección necesarias.

El Quinto Reporte de la Revisión Quinquenal y otros documentos relacionados a las investigaciones ambientales y limpieza en el Sitio Tracy están disponibles para revisión pública en el depósito de información ubicado en:
Depósito de Distribución de Defensa San Joaquín, Sitio Tracy
25600 S. Chrisman Road, Tracy, CA

Para ver los documentos, o para más información, comuníquese con:
DLA Depósito de Distribución de Defensa San Joaquín, Asuntos Públicos
1-385-591-5337
DM.San.Joaquin.Public.Outreach@dla.mil

Del Monte

continued from Page 6

ers may never make their money back.”

Also out of luck are companies in related sectors, supplying cans, packing cartons, boxes and such. One in eight local jobs is “directly tied to agriculture or related food manufacturing, placing our county at some risk unless we continue to diversify,” warns the Stanislaus County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Others hurt by the Del Monte collapse could include, believe it or not, Modesto City Hall, and by extension, its taxpayers.

City officials will be forced to adjust to less wastewater revenue with Del Monte leaving, utilities director Will Wong told The Modesto Focus. The city relies on that revenue to make payments of \$4 million to \$5 million a year on a \$144 million upgrade to its sewer system, approved in September.

Del Monte’s sewage bill was about \$861,000 a year, the city said in documents used to attract investors in a \$60 million bond for the sewer upgrade.

A couple of decades ago, the city installed a huge sewer pipe carrying just wastewater from Gallo, Stanislaus Foods, Frito-Lay and Del Monte. It’s poured onto farmland instead of being treated with other municipal sewage.

Del Monte’s departure frees up some wastewater capacity for other businesses, Wong said. But “it remains to be seen if someone else will come,” he added. “It’s a waiting game to see what true impacts

this will have to our city.”

Help available with job searching – and upgrading worker skills

Opportunity Stanislaus will aggressively market the Del Monte property, CEO Dave White said. “We’ll market it like crazy, trying to find a company that’s growing and wants to be in this market,” he told The Modesto Focus. “We’ll scour the data bases to see who’s growing and thriving, and will work with their real estate broker.”

His organization hosted a job fair in Oakdale a couple of weeks ago that attracted anxious Del Monte workers, White said.

They’re encouraged to seek opportunities with Stanislaus County Workforce Development. Its board chairman, O’Brien, said, “There are programs and monies available for exactly what’s happening” with Del Monte.

Workers who know how to operate a palletizer – an item-stacking machine – might get lucky with an area logistics company, said Pitt. Human resources and accounting skills also could transfer to another sector, she said.

Soydemir, the Stanislaus State professor, recommends that anyone in a low-wage job seriously consider upgrading their skills. People who work in stores and hotels are particularly vulnerable, according to his twice-yearly publication, the San Joaquin Valley Business Forecast.

His advice: “Go out there and get a skill. Invest in your future.”

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Todo inmigrante detenido por ICE tiene alta probabilidad de ser deportado, según nuevo reporte

Por Jesús García

Bajo el gobierno del presidente Donald Trump, las personas detenidas por agentes de Inmigración y Control de Adunas (ICE) tienen mayor probabilidad de ser procesadas para su deportación, revela un reciente reporte del Centro de Derecho y Política de Inmigración de la UCLA.

“La cuadruplicación (4x) de los arrestos resultó en un aumento aún mayor (4.6x) en las deportaciones debido al aumento del espacio de detención y la disminución de las liberaciones”, revela el reporte. “El gobierno prácticamente triplicó el número de camas de detención utilizadas para las personas arrestadas dentro de Estados Unidos”.

El análisis se realiza con base en información obtenida tras un pleito legla del Centro de Derecho y Política de Inmigración y se trata del primero publicado por el Proyecto de Datos de Deportación con sede en la Facultad de Derecho de la UC Berkeley.

El reporte enfatiza que no existe un recuento confiable, al menos oficial, sobre las deportaciones durante el primer año del gobierno del presidente Donald Trump, por ello decidieron revisar en la tendencia de deportaciones considerando los arrestos.

“En lugar de producir un recuento total, nos centramos en una tendencia clave: el número de deportaciones a lo largo del tiempo después de un arresto y

detención por parte de ICE”, exponen. “El número [de deportaciones] se cuadruplicó: hubo 4.6 veces más deportaciones después de un arresto y detención por parte de ICE en el último mes de los datos (del 15 de septiembre al 14 de octubre de 2025) que durante el mes promedio en la segunda mitad de 2024”.

En su reporte anual sobre aspectos migratorios, la Casa Blanca presumió la deportación de 650,000 personas y afirmó que 400,000 personas son “criminales”, sin proporcionar detalles o algún desglose confiable de sus estadísticas.

El reporte de UCLA indica que los arrestos por parte del ICE se cuadruplicaron en distintos espacios, incluyendo detenciones en la calle “como las transferencias de la custodia penal a la custodia migratoria del ICE”. Es decir, la entrega de personas arrestadas por autoridades locales o estatales a la agencia migratoria.

Arrestos en calle aumentaron

El reporte elaborado por Graeme Blair, profesor de Ciencias Políticas, UCLA, y David Hausman, profesor Adjunto, Facultad de Derecho de UC Berkeley, señala un incremento de los arrestos en calle, los cuales aumentaron por más de 11.

“Los arrestos en la calle de esta magnitud son un fenómeno nuevo”, indican.

La tendencia de los agentes de ICE en las detenciones derivó en un menor enfoque en personas con condenas pe-



nales.

“Estos cambios provocaron un aumento de más de siete veces en los arrestos de personas sin condenas penales”, se expone.

La llamada “Gran y Hermosa Ley” permitió a ICE aumentar sus recursos para la retención de personas, ya que el número de camas de detención diarias aumentó más del triple, pasando de un promedio diario de alrededor de 13,000 en la segunda mitad de 2024 a más de 43,000.

“[Los] recursos [aprobados por el Congreso] resultaron principalmente en que más personas fueran retenidas en las instalaciones existentes; las nuevas instalaciones representaron solo alrededor de un tercio del aumento”, se expone.

Aumento en infraestructura

Se agrega que hubo un incremento en la infraestructura para retener a las personas, contabilizado a través de camas.

“Ese aumento de capacidad se debió tanto a la nueva financiación (para nuevos centros de detención y más camas en los centros existentes) como a la disminución de los arrestos en la frontera”, se expone. “Una vez arrestados, pocos [inmigrantes] fueron liberados”.

La tasa de deportación dentro de los dos meses posteriores a la detención inicial aumentó “una cuarta parte”, a pasar del 55% al 69%, se agrega.

“Quizás debido a la menor tasa de liberación, las salidas voluntarias (que son poco frecuentes en comparación con las expulsiones) se multiplicaron por 21”, expone el reporte.

Aviso público: Joyce Drive



Comentarios sobre el borrador del informe final de conclusiones y el plan de respuesta propuestos para la propiedad de Joyce Drive

Esta limpieza eliminaría altos niveles de metales en el suelo (incluyendo arsénico, cobalto, mercurio y plomo), así como los hidrocarburos totales de petróleo (diésel) en una zona del Sitio.

El Departamento de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas (DTSC) quiere saber qué opina sobre la Propuesta Preliminaria del Informe Final de Hallazgos y Plan de Respuesta (plan de limpieza) propuesto, conforme a la Ley de Reutilización y Revitalización de la Tierra de California para la propiedad Joyce Drive. La parcela vacía de 3.7 acres se encuentra al sur de la manzana 200 de Joyce Drive en Grass Valley, California, 95945 (sitio). El sitio se está proponiendo para el desarrollo de viviendas de precio accesible.

Comenta sobre el proyecto: Envíanos tus comentarios entre el 27 de enero de 2026 y el 27 de febrero de 2026.

Correo

Sarah Larese, Gestora de Proyectos
Oficina DTSC de Ciprés
5796 Corporate Ave.
Cypress, CA 90630

Correo electrónico

a Sarah Larese, Gestora de Proyectos
Sarah.Larese@dtsc.ca.gov

En línea

<https://comments.dtsc.ca.gov/49/joyce-drive-grass-valley>

o escanear el código QR



Revisamos y respondemos a todos los comentarios públicos antes de aprobar o de negar el plan de limpieza. Podemos editar el plan de limpieza basados en tus comentarios. Toda la información que envíes estará accesible al público.

Infórmate más sobre el proyecto: Encuentra la propuesta preliminar del plan de limpieza y otros documentos en <https://comments.dtsc.ca.gov/49/joyce-drive-grass-valley>. Acceso a copias físicas en:

Biblioteca Pública de Grass Valley, 207 Mill Street, Grass Valley, CA 95945
530-273-4117
Oficina Regional de DTSC Sacramento, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826
916-255-3545 (necesitas cita: de lunes a viernes, de 8:00 a 17:00)

Contactos:

Gestora de Proyectos
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Pública Tammy Pickens,
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Tammy.Pickens@dtsc.ca.gov
916-255-3594

Media

Responsable de Información Pública de Medios
MediaRelations@dtsc.ca.gov

Sobre nosotros: La misión de DTSC es proteger a la gente, las comunidades y el medio ambiente de California de sustancias tóxicas, aumentar la vitalidad económica restaurando tierras contaminadas y obligar a los fabricantes a crear productos de consumo más seguros.

Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California (CEQA): Como Agencia Responsable, el DTSC ha conducido un estudio independiente sobre los posibles impactos ambientales asociados con las actividades de limpieza de suelos. Se presentará un Aviso de Determinación ante la Cámara de Compensación Estatal tras la aprobación del plan de limpieza.

How Americans See Immigration Officers’ Behaviors and Civilian Actions

By Andrew Daniller

Amid ramped-up immigration enforcement efforts around the country, Americans overwhelmingly say it is acceptable for ordinary people to record video of immigration arrests. A clear majority also say it’s acceptable for people to share information about where enforcement is happening.

And by wide margins, the public says it’s not acceptable for federal immigration officers to wear face coverings that hide their identities, or to use people’s appearance or language use as a reason for checking their immigration status.

A new Pew Research Center survey of 8,512 U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26 finds that:

74% say it is acceptable for people to record video of immigration officers while they make arrests.

59% say it’s acceptable to share information about where officers are making arrests.

When it comes to the actions of federal immigration officers:

72% of Americans say it’s unacceptable for them to use people’s appearance or the language they speak as a reason to check their immigration status.

61% say it is unacceptable for officers to wear face coverings that hide their identities while working.

Americans are more divided when it

comes to officers arresting U.S. citizens who help others avoid immigration enforcement: 44% say this is acceptable, while 54% say it is unacceptable. Similarly, 44% say it is acceptable for immigration officers to increase their presence in neighborhoods with many immigrants, while 54% say this is unacceptable.

Note: The survey was in the field on Jan. 24, when 37-year-old Alex Pretti was shot and killed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents in Minneapolis – the second killing of a protestor by federal immigration agents in Minneapolis this month.

Partisans’ views of actions by ordinary people

Majorities of both Republicans and Democrats say it is acceptable for people to record video of immigration officers while they make arrests. However, Democrats and independents who lean toward the Democratic Party (89%) are substantially more likely to say this than Republicans and Republican leaners (59%).

The partisan gap is wider when it comes to sharing information about where immigration officers are making arrests. Eight-in-ten Democrats say this is acceptable, compared with 36% of Republicans. A majority of Republicans (63%) say this is unacceptable.

By contrast, Republicans are far

more likely than Democrats to say it is acceptable for ordinary people to report those they think may be in the country illegally: 77% of Republicans say this is acceptable, compared with just 27% of Democrats.

Within each party, there are notable differences by racial and ethnic background.

Among Democrats

About two-thirds of Black Democrats (68%) say it is acceptable to share officers’ locations. Larger shares of White (84%), Asian (81%) and Hispanic (79%) Democrats say the same.

Hispanic Democrats are less likely than other Democrats to say it is acceptable to report people they suspect of being in the country illegally. Just 16% hold this view.

Among Republicans

Hispanic Republicans are more likely than White Republicans to say it is acceptable to record video of immigration officers (67% vs. 56%) or share the location of immigration officers (47% vs. 32%).

Conversely, White Republicans are more likely than Hispanic Republicans to say it is acceptable to report those they suspect of being in the country illegally (82% vs. 62%).

There are also age differences among Republicans:

66% of Republicans ages 18 to 49

say it’s acceptable to record video of immigration officers. This drops to 52% among Republicans ages 50 and older.

48% of Republicans ages 18 to 49 say it’s acceptable to share officers’ locations, compared with just 25% of those ages 50 and older.

How Democrats and Republicans view the actions of immigration officers

Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to approve of actions that federal immigration officers might take.

Large majorities of Republicans say it is acceptable for immigration officers to:

Arrest U.S. citizens who help others avoid arrest (76%)

Increase their presence in neighborhoods with many immigrants (74%)

Wear face coverings that hide their identities while working (68%)

Overwhelming majorities of Democrats say each of these actions is unacceptable.

When it comes to using a person’s looks or the language they speak as a reason to check their immigration status, Republicans are divided: 48% say this is acceptable, while 51% say it is unacceptable. Roughly nine-in-ten Democrats (91%) say this is unacceptable.

Similar to the patterns in how people interact with immigration officers, White Republicans are at least 13 percentage points more likely than Hispanic Republicans to view each of these actions by officers as acceptable.

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