

Georgia Composite Medical Board



2 Peachtree Street, NW • 6th Floor • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • (404) 656-3913 • www.medicalboard.georgia.gov

Complaint Form

What Can the Georgia Composite Medical Board do?

The Georgia Composite Medical Board (GCMB or Georgia Medical Board) is responsible for protecting health care consumers by ensuring the highest standards of professional conduct, patient care, competency and training for physicians and certain members of the healing arts.

The GCMB reviews and investigates all complaints regarding Physicians (M.D. or D.O.), Physician Assistants, Respiratory Care Professionals, Acupuncturists, Clinical Perfusionists, Orthotists, Prosthetists, Cosmetic Laser Practitioners or Genetic Counselors. Anyone can file a complaint with the Medical Board.

What Can't the Georgia Composite Medical Board do?

We Cannot:

- Investigate complaints against anyone who is not licensed under the under the Medical Board. Some examples are: Nurses, PhDs, Dentists, Hospitals, Insurance Companies, Pharmacists, or Social Workers. *(Such complaints should be directed to the [appropriate state-licensing agency](#))*
- Assist with billing complaints or fees disputes.
- Help with Workers Compensation Complaints.
- Give Legal or Medical Advice.

Instructions for completing the Complaint Form

Please complete all sections below to the best of your ability. Additional details can help with expedited resolutions. If a section does not apply to your complaint please, write "N/A" (not applicable) in the space provided.

- The Board does accept an anonymous complaint. However, there must be sufficient evidence, absent the identity of the complainant, for the Board to determine whether a sanction may be warranted.
- You may obtain additional information about the complaint process at <https://medicalboard.georgia.gov/file-complaint> or you may contact us by telephone at 404-657-6487 with questions.

All complaint forms not submitted electronically should be mailed to the following address.

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2 Peachtree St., NW 6th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303

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Complainant Information	
I am:	<input type="checkbox"/> The Patient <input type="checkbox"/> Filing this report on behalf of the patient <input type="checkbox"/> A mandatory reporter
What is your relationship to the patient? <input type="checkbox"/> Self <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Sibling <input type="checkbox"/> Patient's Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Employer <input type="checkbox"/> Employee <input type="checkbox"/> Friend <input type="checkbox"/> Colleague <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Guardian <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Full Name	
Street Address	
City	
State	
Zip Code	
Phone: Home	
Phone: Work	
Phone: Mobile	
E-Mail	
Patient Information	
Patient Full Name	
Date of Birth	
Date of Incident	
Location of Incident	
Date(s) of Care	_____ through _____

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Person To Be Investigated			
Name			
License Number (If Known)			
Name of clinic or facility			
Street Address			
City			
State			
Zip Code			
Phone Number			
Nature of Complaint			
<p>Check the box that best describes the nature of your complaint:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising violation <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Conviction <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Treatment or testing <input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate prescribing <input type="checkbox"/> Mental or physical impairment <input type="checkbox"/> Unlicensed practice <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Care <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual misconduct <input type="checkbox"/> Other </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Charting irregularities <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Failure to supervise staff <input type="checkbox"/> Medical records release <input type="checkbox"/> Misdiagnosis of condition <input type="checkbox"/> Patient abandonment/ neglect <input type="checkbox"/> Unprofessional Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse </td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> Advertising violation <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Conviction <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Treatment or testing <input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate prescribing <input type="checkbox"/> Mental or physical impairment <input type="checkbox"/> Unlicensed practice <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Care <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual misconduct <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Charting irregularities <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Failure to supervise staff <input type="checkbox"/> Medical records release <input type="checkbox"/> Misdiagnosis of condition <input type="checkbox"/> Patient abandonment/ neglect <input type="checkbox"/> Unprofessional Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertising violation <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Conviction <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Treatment or testing <input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate prescribing <input type="checkbox"/> Mental or physical impairment <input type="checkbox"/> Unlicensed practice <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Care <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual misconduct <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Charting irregularities <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Failure to supervise staff <input type="checkbox"/> Medical records release <input type="checkbox"/> Misdiagnosis of condition <input type="checkbox"/> Patient abandonment/ neglect <input type="checkbox"/> Unprofessional Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse		
Have you addressed your concerns with the person listed in this complaint?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If yes, what was the result?			
All complaints are investigated. Please tell us what outcome you are seeking?			
Have you filed a complaint with anyone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If so, with whom?			

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Consumer Questionnaire	
Was the complaint form easy to understand?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
How did you hear about the Medical Board?	

Do you have any feedback on the complaint process?

AFFIDAVIT OF PETITIONER YANIRA OLDAKER

My name is Yanira Yesenia Oldaker, and I am over the age of 18 and fully competent to make this Declaration. Under penalty of perjury, I declare the following:

Background

1. I am trying to seek immigration protections so that I can stay in the United States. I was brought to the United States so that my grandparents could raise me, after my mother gave me up. I was only three years old at that time. I have lived in the United States for the past 33 years, and I have not left the United States since I entered 33 years ago.
2. I have an eleven-year-old U.S. citizen daughter. My daughter has been having panic attacks since I got detained by ICE in December 2019. I miss her so very much, and she misses me too. I have not been able to bring myself to tell her that I will be deported very soon.
3. I have been detained at the Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Georgia since January 1, 2020. I hate living here, and I want to leave, but I know getting released is unlikely. Sometimes I feel like you have to be taken out in a box if you want to get out of here.
4. My application for cancellation of removal was denied on April 8, 2020. I filed an appeal of my immigration case to the Board of Immigration Appeals

(BIA). My appeal was denied in a decision dated October 7, 2020. I received that decision from officers at the Irwin County Detention Center a number of days later.

5. I could not find a lawyer to help me with my appeal. I did not know how to file an appeal on my own, and I did not know how quickly I had to file an appeal. So, sadly, I did not file an appeal yet.
6. Starting on November 8, 2020, I connected with a team of lawyers and I hope they will help me with my immigration case.

Dr. Amin

7. Life at the detention center is difficult. I have never been away from my daughter for this long, and I am terrified to go back to Mexico and live so far away from her. I think about her all day, every day.
8. Since being detained, I have also struggled with my reproductive health.
9. I had endometriosis and a full hysterectomy in 2014. This means I do not have my reproductive organs anymore, and that I started my menopause early. As a result, I have had hot flashes, fatigue, and trouble sleeping on and off for the past six years. I treated these symptoms with estrogen patches before I was detained.

10. When I was first detained, in January 2020, I started to have hot flashes and fatigue again. I realized that I needed to get a new prescription for estrogen patches, so I put in a request with the ICDC medical unit.
11. On January 13, 2020, I visited the medical unit at ICDC and told the nurse that I was having really bad hot flashes. I told the provider that I usually treated my hot flashes successfully with estrogen patches, and asked the provider to write me a prescription.
12. The provider referred me to Dr. Amin, who I saw on February 7, 2020.
13. At the start of that visit, I told a nurse that I was experiencing hot flashes and wanted new estrogen patches.
14. After I spoke with the nurse, I met with Dr. Amin. He introduced himself and asked me to undress. I thought that was odd, since I was only there to get new estrogen patches, but I took off my clothes including my underwear.
15. Dr. Amin told me that he wanted to do a transvaginal ultrasound. I told him about my hysterectomy. He then told me that he did ultrasounds on every single female patient, and told me to lie back on the table so he could examine me.
16. When I lay back, he pushed a monitor inside my vagina. He just jammed it up in there. It hurt me a lot. Then he took the monitor out, put a glove on his hand, and pushed several fingers into my vagina. The pain was excruciating;

it burned. His fingers felt rough and too deep. I've been many times raped before, I have survived extreme sexual violence, and this felt like being raped again. I kept squirming up into the chair. I told him, "no," but he kept going. "Relax," he told me.

17. All that came of this visit was a prescription for some Estrace pills to manage my hormone imbalance. He told me to come back in six months.
18. But when I got back to ICDC, I was still in so much pain that I had to take ibuprofen. It hurt to urinate and it hurt to wipe myself. I bled and felt pain for three days after I got back.
19. Five months later, I ran out of my Estrace pills, and put in a request with the medical unit to get a refill. I did not want to see Dr. Amin again, but I needed the estrogen pills. I figured it was my only option to manage my hot flashes, so I went back to him.
20. I saw Dr. Amin again on September 8, 2020. I explained that I just wanted a refill of my Estrace prescription. But when I got to his office, a nurse told me that I needed to have a pap smear. So I undressed and lay down for the pap smear.
21. I did not understand why I needed to have a pap smear—I was only there to get my pills. Besides, I had my cervix removed six years ago. I had a full hysterectomy six years ago, and I had told the nurse when I got there.

22. Dr. Amin jammed a metal clamp inside my vagina. He stretched it open, inserted a cotton swab, and scraped inside. I was in agony. Then he pulled the metal clamp and it hurt even more. I wiped. I looked down at the tissue and it was stained with blood—but no lube came up. I looked over to the sink at the side of the exam room. The clamp was still in the sink. It was covered in my blood, but it had no lube on it at all.
23. I felt pain for five days after the visit. I had to take ibuprofen every day. The pain was so severe that I could not wipe myself after urinating until about the third day. I spent most of the next few days lying down; it hurt too much to stand up or walk around.
24. My visit to Dr. Amin was also hard for me mentally. I have experienced sexual and physical abuse before. When Dr. Amin shoved his instruments up in me, rough and without lubrication, he sent me back to all of the times I have been abused before. It has made my PTSD symptoms worse. I can't stop thinking about it and I don't understand why it happened to me.

Living conditions at ICDC

25. I hate it here.
26. The guards are unhelpful. One time in the past few months, we ran out of soap and I asked a guard for a refill. I kept asking for three days until they

finally got us the soap. For those three days we just had to make do without soap.

27. People get restless and anxious living like this. I'm really anxious all the time, and sometimes I just sit in my bunk wide awake at night. One time I got attacked in the middle of the night by another woman detained with me. You never know when someone is going to strike at you.
28. Every morning I wake up with a sore throat and some congestion. My symptoms usually get better during the day when I get up and walk around, especially outside. I am pretty sure this is because of the mold in G-2. It is damp here in Georgia, and there is charcoal-colored mold all over the place in our dorm.
29. I live in pod G-2. Our dorm is basically a double wide trailer filled with twelve bunk beds. Right now, only twelve people live in G-2, so we all get bottom bunks. There's no way to social distance within our pod, so we just have to hope no one gets sick.
30. The guards don't care about us. Our laundry doesn't get cleaned very well. We have to put all of our clothes in a laundry bag, and then our clothes get washed while they are in the laundry bag. The clothes obviously don't come out that clean.

31. Up until the Congressional visit, Irwin gave us stained, used underwear. It would have blood stains from women who were on the periods. Sometimes they would bleach the underwear, but we knew what the bleach stains were from too. It's disgusting, but they didn't give us anything else to wear. The guards said they couldn't do anything about it. They told me not to wear any underwear if I didn't want to wear what they gave me. Apparently they could do something about it, though, because now I have clean underwear.
32. One of the women in our pod, M [REDACTED], was beaten up by some guards a little bit ago. On Monday, November 16, 2020, one of the guards that tackled her came to bring another one of the other ladies to medical for a quick check-up. She said, "That's the guy that tackled me!" and we decided to figure out his name. We asked Officer Fason, our dorm officer, what his name was, and she asked us what we needed it for. M [REDACTED] just said that we needed it, and Officer Fason said no and walked away.
33. Obviously, our experiences with Dr. Amin have been awful, but the rest of the medical treatment here is pretty bad too. One time, I went to a nurse because I had really bad pain in the glands in my throat and I couldn't swallow. I was sweating and shaking because I was in so much pain. I asked a nurse for Motrin but she said no. I asked again—begging them, explaining how bad my throat hurt—but the guard just got an attitude with me. I put in

a grievance against her. The next morning, they took me to medical where they gave me amoxicillin for 7 days. Basically, when you are sick, they don't want to help you.

34. The Irwin guards have also been ignoring another woman in my pod. V [REDACTED] recently had to go to the hospital because of an infection on her breast. She has had a swollen breast since about November 9, 2020. It is definitely infected. But all the facility has done is given her Tylenol. She is worried she is going to lose her breast. Apparently ICE was making her wait until her bond hearing on Tuesday so that they didn't have to pay for any medical care.

Contracting COVID-19

35. On August 24, 2020, the guards put me into solitary confinement in the medical block. They did not tell me why; they just moved me there.
36. Apparently, I tested positive for COVID-19. I spent several days without seeing anyone until someone came around to tell me I was COVID positive.
37. I knew I was sick because I had some really severe headaches. But the guards and medical did not seem to care that much. They just gave me one Tylenol twice a day.

38. My room was disgusting. It was moldy. It reeked of urine. When I got there, I tried to clean the room with a piece of a towel I ripped off. But I never could get the urine smell out of the room.
39. Eventually, an orderly came in and sprayed the room down with Lysol. But she didn't wipe it down. She just left the Lysol on all the surface to evaporate. The room filled with fumes, and I had trouble breathing.
40. I had to drink water from the sink. It was moldy and caked with grime. If I was on the outside, I would not have drunk from the tap in that room. It was awful. I knew it was unsafe. But I didn't have any other choice.

Speaking out at ICDC

41. I am definitely afraid of speaking up about things here. I was especially afraid before the Amin story broke and ICE tried to deport me.
42. I don't know if they write down everything you say to the guards, but I worry (and so do the other women) that they do and that it will hurt your immigration case. That's why these ladies don't want to speak out and go to lockdown, because it could hurt their case.
43. You can't defend yourself or advocate for yourself without risking getting put in lockdown. When the guards snap at you or have a bad attitude, you just have to take it and not say anything because they have the power.

44. I heard about a girl from Colombia who had serious injuries from getting beaten by the guards in the spring. I don't know the details, but we know how violent the guards can be here.
45. It's also pretty clear that the guards don't like us immigrant women here. When I was at the airport waiting to be deported, I overheard the transport officers talking about a private jet that just landed. It was fancy and someone who was really rich was definitely inside. One of them said, "You think Biden is in that plane?" The other said, "Yeah, and maybe my gun will conveniently fall out of its holster and fire nine shots right at him." They both laughed.
46. The officers also think we're lying. The same two who joked about killing Biden thought the Amin investigation was a hoax. After my deportation got stopped, they asked each other what investigation I could be a part of. One of them said, "She must be a part of the Amin investigation, which is a bunch of damn lies." I couldn't believe it. Do they really think all of us are coming out and lying about this?
47. I know they listen to the phones when you make calls out of the facility, and there are cameras everywhere here. There's basically no privacy here. You are never really protected.

The Amin Investigation and the Congressional Visit

48. A couple of weeks after I visited Dr. Amin, the whistleblower report came out about Dr. Amin performing unwanted procedures on women.
49. On September 26, 2020, members of Congress visited ICDC to investigate. Irwin did not let me see them or talk to any member of Congress. The Congresspeople only went to the “Charlie” dorm, and residents of other dorms were not allowed to speak to the Congresspeople.
50. This frustrated me. A few weeks before the Congress visit, some of the guards asked the women to volunteer to clean Charlie and paint it. They said they would pay us and give us a pizza party. So a few other women and I agreed to do it. We scraped the layers of black mold off the ceilings and put on a coat of fresh paint.
51. The guards also started putting “X”s in tape on the benches as reminders to practice social distancing. I thought that was ridiculous. We have to sleep right next to each other, twelve people to a dorm. Social distancing would do nothing to stop COVID.
52. Anyway, the Congress members came and went. The guards never paid us, and they never bought us pizza. They just didn’t want Congress to see how we live here, in dirty, moldy dorms. I wish the Congress members had gotten to see the real thing.

53. Some of my friends in ICDC were so excited for the Congresspeople to come—they drafted speeches, even though they ended up not being able to share.
54. I was nervous about sharing my story, both to Congress and to the press.
55. Mostly I was afraid after I saw what happened to J [REDACTED], another woman detained with me who spoke out against Dr. Amin. J [REDACTED] told us that she was supposed to have a surgery for an ovarian cyst, but when she went to Dr. Amin, they told her she needed a full hysterectomy. She refused, and ended up not getting the hysterectomy because she tested positive for COVID-19. She told us that she confronted Dr. Amin about it, and then basically right after that she got deported.
56. It all happened so fast. She confronted Dr. Amin and then she was almost immediately deported. Usually, the process takes some time. Normally, women's commissaries get zeroed out, or an ICE officer comes to tell them about their deportation, and then they are deported at some later time. But J [REDACTED] was called up to intake. We could tell what her deportation was about. It was about Dr. Amin.
57. I am worried that if I told people on the outside about my treatment by Dr. Amin, ICE would deport me quickly too. I wanted to do everything to stay

in the United States for my daughter, so I thought it was best not to say anything at first.

58. I knew about what happened to J [REDACTED], and I had heard other stories of guards beating up women for standing up to them. And, of course, they could have sent me to lockdown. All that punishment just isn't worth it, so I just wanted to stay quiet.
59. However, after awhile, I saw other women coming forward. I knew there were a lot of lawyers around, so I decided that I should participate. On October 26, 2020, I wrote a declaration explaining that I was a victim of Dr. Amin and I want to talk to investigators. A lawyer sent a list of victims of Dr. Amin to the government on November 5, 2020—and less than four days later, I was almost deported.
60. I was still scared of participating in the federal investigation, but I also thought it was the right thing to do. I was proud of J [REDACTED] for speaking out, and I wanted to do what I could to change things.

I was almost deported after ICE learned I wanted to participate in the investigation

61. On November 7, 2020, I panicked. I discovered that my commissary had been zeroed out. Your commissary is the account you keep to buy things—medicine, shampoo, phone call minutes—at Irwin. When you get

deported, they usually zero out your commissary 24 to 48 hours before your flight. I realized I was being sent to Mexico. ICE was separating me from my daughter.

62. I couldn't believe I was being deported so quickly. I had never heard of anyone's commissary being zeroed out so soon after they got a denial from the BIA. The ladies in my pod were surprised at how fast it was happening too.
63. No ICE officers told me on November 7 or 8 that I would be deported soon. Normally an officer comes around to tell you that you are being deported, but I just knew from my commissary being zeroed out.
64. I reached out to two people named A [REDACTED] and C [REDACTED] to tell them about my commissary. They both come to Irwin a lot to help the women here, and I hoped they could do something to stop my deportation.
65. He put me in touch with a legal team from Columbia Law School on the afternoon of Sunday, November 8. I had never spoken with anyone on this team before that day. I was sure I would be deported. My lawyer, Elora Mukherjee, actually gave me the phone number of a charity in Mexico that might be able to meet me at the border, since I have no one in Mexico and I was really really scared.

66. I also spoke to reporters that afternoon. I told reporters from the Associated Press and VICE about what Dr. Amin did to me. I told them how I wanted to talk to investigators about him, and I told them how ICE was pulling me away from my daughter.
67. Through all this, I did not call my daughter. I worried it would be too hard for her to hear about my deportation and that she would have another panic attack. I thought that if I could call her from Mexico, once I was a little settled, I could tell her what happened and convince her that everything would be okay.
68. Early in the morning on Monday, November 9, 2020, ICE officers woke me up and told me I was being deported. They made me change out of my jumpsuit and into my street clothes. They put handcuffs on me and loaded me into a van. Two transport officers drove the van from Irwin County Detention Center to Columbus Airport.
69. I was cold and sweating and my heart was beating fast. I thought to myself, "I guess I am being deported." I was afraid of going to Mexico. I have never been there (at least, I cannot remember ever being there since I came to the US when I was three). I don't even know how to count the money there.
70. I thought about my daughter while I was sitting in the van too. She had always told me that she would visit me if I had to go back to Mexico, but she

said that she'd need some help with gas money to get there. I laughed when she said this. I joked with her, "If I get deported all you're worried about is gas money?" But now it was real. I dreaded that conversation I'd have to have with her once I got there.

71. I was so scared of telling her that I was never going to be back in the United States. She's my little girl. She's eleven now and I am missing out watching her grow up. We talk on the phone and she tells me, "I want you to treat me like an adult." Then she turns around and complains about her responsibilities! I tell her she can't have it both ways. She does well in school and is a smart girl. But she's going through changes now. Once I got to Mexico, I wouldn't be able to help her through those changes.
72. My mother gave up my sister and me when we were young. I told myself that I would be there for my daughter. She means the world to me. I love her so much. But now I wouldn't be there for her. Now she would grow up without me.
73. We sat in the parking lot of the Columbus airport for somewhere around two hours. Then two ICE officers—a man and a woman—pulled up near the transport van. My heart sank. This was it.

74. The man got out of the vehicle and walked up to the transport drivers. He told them, “She’s being taken off the flight because she’s part of a major investigation.” I said, “Oh my God.”
75. The officer then walked around to the side of the van and opened the door next to me. He told me that I was off the flight and that I needed to sign a document. He explained to me, “We are taking you off the flight but you need to sign this paperwork. This way, the next time we deport you in three weeks to a month, you don’t have to sign any papers.” I asked him if I could read the papers and he said no, that instead he would send me a copy in detention. He was doing his big man routine and I was in cuffs, so I signed where I needed to and gave my fingerprints where he asked. I wanted to make sure I was actually taken off that plane.
76. On November 10, my lawyers received a copy of the paperwork. They told me that I had signed a document called an I-205.
77. The deportation officer walked away and then we waited in the parking lot for a little longer. The two transportation officers talked to each other, and they acted like I wasn’t even there. I know that they knew I spoke English—we had spoken in English when I got in the car. And the plexiglass shield between them and me is pretty thin, so everyone in the van can hear everything that goes on.

78. Whether they thought I was listening or not, they started talking about me. One of them asked, “What ‘major investigation’ could she be a part of?” The other replied, “She must be a part of the Amin investigation, which is a bunch of damn lies.”
79. Eventually, we left the airport to head back to Irwin. We made a stop at another facility to pick someone up along the way.
80. I couldn’t believe I was taken off that flight. I was so grateful.

Return to ICDC

81. From the time I got back to the detention center, I started having problems. I am supposed to take three medications daily: Cymbalta for my depression, Prazosin for my nightmares, and Claritin. But on November 9 until about 11pm on November 10, I asked for my medications but did not receive them. A person with the medical team who normally distributes medications told me that I wasn’t getting them because I was “not supposed to be there.” While I wasn’t receiving my medications, I was getting really bad headaches, not sleeping well, and having other problems. They did not give me any ibuprofen either. I could not buy ibuprofen on my own from the commissary because my commissary was still zeroed out.
82. Another bad thing has happened. Before, like the other women at Irwin, I could have phone calls that were fifteen minutes long. But starting on the

evening of November 10, my maximum call time was cut short to just five minutes. This started happening when I began talking with reporters about my experiences.

83. To talk with reporters, I had to use the commissary accounts of other women detained here because my own account still is not functioning. I am grateful the other women shared their accounts with me. I still cannot add money to my phone account.
84. I want to share one more problem that I have had. When I was brought back to Irwin on November 9 and nearly all day on November 10, ICE officers did not give back my belongings. I did not have my own toothbrush, deodorant, or shampoo, and I did not have most of my clothes. During the past year, I had given clothes to some of the women who needed them, and they gave me those clothes back since I didn't have enough anymore. I did not have my own pens or my legal papers. My lawyer's phone number was in those legal papers, so I couldn't call my lawyer. Eventually I called someone who had the right number and I managed to get in contact with them.
85. Around 10 p.m. on November 10, I told my legal team about how ICE did not return my belongings to me. Almost as soon as this call was cut off, a

female officer escorted me from the phone to get my belongings back. I got my medications about an hour later.

Press and Congressional Advocacy

86. Even since I came back to ICDC, I have been determined to tell my story.
87. I have spoken with many reporters, including from VICE, the Associated Press, and the LA Times, about Dr. Amin, the investigation, and the conditions here at ICDC. I also spoke on a Univision broadcast.
88. On November 19, I am speaking with members of Congress. At first I was nervous to share my story, but it is so important to me that the world knows what is happening here at ICDC. I do not want ICDC or Dr. Amin to ever abuse another woman. And I want my daughter to know that it's not ok to treat women this way.
89. I know that I will not be able to share my story and participate in the investigation if ICE deports me to Mexico. I have not been to Mexico in 33 years, and my entire family is in the United States.
90. The only person I know in Mexico is my mother. She gave me up when I was three, and I have only seen her twice in my life. The last time I saw her was at my grandfather's funeral—the man who raised me after she gave me up. I have no relationship with her and I don't know if she would take me in.

91. I don't know where I will live if I am deported to Mexico—let alone if I will have access to reliable internet. Between trying to find a place to live, find a job, and get reliable internet access in a safe place, I don't think I'll be able to participate in the investigation into abuses at Irwin from Mexico.
92. I worry for my safety if I am sent back to Mexico. I have been all over the news here in the United States. My face has been on Univision. I think the gangs will target me. I am a single woman with no one in Mexico and family and friends in the United States. I have had a high profile recently. I am an easy target.
93. I also worry for my mental health. I have worked hard to treat my mental illnesses in the United States, and I worry that I will lose access to medicine and treatment if I am deported. And, worst of all, I will be taken away from my daughter. It will devastate me. It will destroy me. I will struggle to keep myself together in Mexico. Talking to investigators as I struggle with that depression will be hard. It will be especially hard to relive what Dr. Amin did to me—and the memories of my past abuse that he triggered.
94. I want to participate in the investigation though. I want to help all of the women who have been hurt by Dr. Amin, and all of the women who have had to live through the nightmare of immigration detention. I want to speak up.

95. ICE is retaliating against me because I am speaking up. They don't want me to talk about the abuses that are taking place here at Irwin. But I feel like I must speak out, I want to tell the world that the women here at ICDC are human beings. We are women, not animals.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct.

Yanira Oldaker *11-118-2020*

Yanira Yesenia Oldaker

Date