

Raids Rapid Response Toolkit

www.StopSeparatingFamilies.org

Table of Contents

Updates on What is Happening.....	2
Talking Points.....	3
Social Media.....	4
Basics to Be Prepared in Case of a Raid.....	4
Know Your Rights.....	6
“Know Your Rights” Card.....	8
Sanctuary Churches.....	10
Infographic by UWD.....	11
Faith Community Rapid Response	12
Know Your Rights Booklet by CASA.....	13

Updates on What's Happening

Since the publication of the [Washington Post article](#) detailing allegations of a plan by DHS to conduct massive raids starting in early January of 2016, rumors have been rampant.

Information received on January 1st 2016, confirms that these raids are in fact taking place as early as Saturday, January 2nd 2016.

In an abundance of caution, we have begun to mobilize and engage in raid preparedness. **While we want to avoid creating panic in our communities, it is also important that we be prepared and informed.** The attached toolkit contains information and tools that should help you respond if ICE conducts raids in your community.

This memo provides you with information about what we know so far, contains priority recommendations about preparedness, and also contains information about national level advocacy that FIRM is undertaking. In addition to this memo and the attached toolkit, we will also hold a FIRM wide call on January 4, at 1:00 p.m. Eastern, we urge all EDs and Senior Organizers to join this call.

Let us know if you have any questions, and if raids do take place in your communities, **please contact us as soon as possible** so we can respond quickly and provide you with support.

WHAT WE KNOW

Raids are likely to be tomorrow, Saturday, January 1st 2016.

Likely to get deported: People with final removal orders issued by an immigration judge and possibly families who have fled violence in Central America and arrived in the US since January 2014.

While the estimated number that could be affected is approximately 100,000 families, the website below offers some specific tracking data broken down by states:

http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/377/include/about_data.html (please see the "About the Data" section which provides information about what data is not contained in the website.)

WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW: We do not know what if any states DHS plans to target or the number of immigrants to be deported. Nor do we know where they plan to conduct their raids – according to the Washington Post, "[t]he adults and children would be detained wherever they can be found and immediately deported. The number targeted is expected to be in the hundreds and possibly greater."

WHAT WE ARE DOING: NATIONAL STRATEGY TO TRY TO STOP THE DEPORTATIONS.

The following is a list of actions we have undertaken over the course of the last few days. We will provide an update during our FIRM call:

- **Requested a meeting with DHS and ICE to be followed by White House engagement.** Kate is working on this.
- **Coordinating our efforts with the Sanctuary Movement.** They are doing significant outreach to recruit churches all around the country to take in immigrants fleeing the raids. They are producing a list of churches that will be offering sanctuary that we will distribute in the next few days.
- **January 8 National Day of Action.** We are asking FIRM groups to organize an action focused on stopping these deportations. In DC, movement leaders will hold a press conference outside of the White House in the morning that will include faith, labor, immigration leaders and legal advocates.
- **Sending out FIRM statements.** A statement was issued yesterday, and we will continue to send statements corresponding to our actions.
- **Anti-deportation video.** We are working to release a video that Frank Chi and Kica have been working on to be used as an advocacy tool in opposition to these raids.
- **Op-eds.** Kica is drafting an op-ed to be published in The Hill in early January
- **RIFA.** We will mobilize the RIFA network to both direct calls to DHS and/or the WH as well as to push out KYR information.
- **Outreach.** We have also begun to do outreach to others in the field, including UWD, Not1More and other advocates.
- **MOCs.** FIRM groups should reach out to elected officials, both local and Congressional delegations to express concern and share resources and plans if appropriate.

Talking Points on Central American Raids

- The Fair Immigration Reform Movement was extremely disappointed, appalled, outraged and heartbroken upon learning in media reports that the Obama administration allegedly plans to launch raids nationwide on Central American immigrant families to be deported.
- FIRM demands that President Obama, DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson and ICE Director Sarah Saldana immediately put an end to this reported plan to raid people's homes, terrorize families and rip them apart.
- If these families are deported, and most of them would be women and children, they would be returned to places they fled to escape being killed, raped or tortured.
- If this plan is put into action, Secretary Johnson will be responsible for the possibility of harm or even death of hundreds of thousands of innocent people.
- Only a small fraction of the Central American families who sought refuge in the U.S. over the past two years were able to secure legal representation to argue on their behalf. But the vast majority still need good legal representation and the federal government must allow all the cases to be heard.
- These families' claims for asylum are extremely credible. According to the Central American Resource Center, a recent study found that represented children have a 73% success rate in immigration court, as compared to only 15% of unrepresented children. Deporting them before they can make a proper case is an intolerable injustice.
- These families came to the United States seeking refuge and better lives, like countless millions of other immigrants. That is what has made America the great country that it is.
- Rounding up these families to deport them back to a region marked by extreme violence is inhumane.
- FIRM will do everything in its power to stop this reported plan from being implemented. We cannot and we will not remain silent when our families are living in fear of being separated and sent back to face possible harm, even death.
- If President Obama and Secretary Johnson allow this plan to go through, they will have completely betrayed the Latino and immigrant communities, one that will mark the legacy of this administration.

Social Media

Driving calls:

- The hotline to drive calls to the White House **202-456-1111** to tell them to stop the raids.
- Report when a raid is happening: **1-844-363-1423**
- Text alerts: TEXT “WATCH ICE” to 877877

Signs and Infographics:

RI4A will create graphics that talk about those affected and share statistics about what is happening in their countries of origin.

- **United We Dream:** [Know Your Rights in case of raids](#) & [Conoce Tus Derechos en caso de redadas](#)
- **AFSC:** [AFSC- Know Your Rights- Conozca Sus Derechos](#)

Know Your Rights Videos

- CHIRLA- Know Your Rights Video- Spanish version: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fsPvsczF6QU>
- CHIRLA- Know Your Rights Video- English version: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5_Z_Z5tSsUs
- Video-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XC2NgdEgD94>

Hashtag

#StopTheRaids

#KnowYourPower #ConoceTuPoder

Basic Steps to Be Prepared in Case of a Raid

PREPARING FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF A RAID IN YOUR COMMUNITY: In preparation for the possibility that the raids will move forward, we have prepared the attached toolkit, which contains information and tools that we hope will be useful. In particular, we urge that you prioritize some of the following actions:

- **Know Your Rights Education (KYR).** Please use the information contained to conduct KYR education workshops; distribute flyers as well as the [KYR Booklet](#) by CASA, KYR Cards and [KYR Videos](#) by CHIRLA.
- **Report When a Raid is happening.** If you or someone you know experiences a raid, please call this number immediately and report it: **1-844-363-1423** TEXT ALERTS WATCH ICE: 877877.
- **Sanctuary.** Please become familiar with the churches that have agreed to provide sanctuary to targeted immigrants and help spread the word. We recommend that you also reach out to the faith leaders ahead of time to establish some kind of communications protocol.
- **Local Rapid Response Protocol.** Please assemble a local team and agree to a protocol/rapid response plan so that you are ready and know what to do if raids happen in your community.
- **Contact elected officials and community leaders.** Giving local officials and community leaders a “heads up” and getting statements in opposition to these raids is critical.
- **Record, document and share any ICE activity in your community.** Take pictures, use video, get as much information as you can and send it to sarias@communitychange.org.

Rapid Response Team

We highly suggest you form a rapid response team to be alert to help with raids and quickly respond by arriving at the location.

1. Arrive at the raid.
2. Call media to show up.
3. Take videos and photos of the raid.
4. Write down details of the raid.
 - Officers badge number, number of agents
 - Car plates
 - Details of the scene

Often having many observers, taking pictures and video and even calling the media to be present can making officers leave the area to avoid the publicity.

Create a Safety Plan

We highly suggest you educate yourself and your family on what to do if ICE approaches you.

1. Read through the [KYR Booklet](#) by CASA and [KYR Videos](#) by CHIRLA ([Spanish](#)) together so everyone is aware of what to do if ICE knocks on the door.
2. Identify someone who can take care of your children including who will pick them up from school if anything should happen to you.
3. Fill out the [Know Your Rights Card](#) with a lawyer (dial 1-844-363-1423 to help you find a lawyer) and an emergency contact that you can call in case you are detained. **Carry this card with you at all times.**

If Police Come to Your House

1. Do Not Open Doors
 - ICE can only enter a home if they have a signed warrant or unless you let them in.
 - Make sure to tell them to pass the warrant under the door before you let them in.
2. Report the Raid
 - Call Your Rapid Response Team or call **1-844-363-1423**.
 - Take pictures.
3. Remain Silent
 - You have the right to remain silent, it is the 5th amendment right.
 - Anyone in police custody must be told four things before being questioned by the police (it's your Miranda Warning):
 1. You have the right to remain silent.
 2. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law.
 3. You have the right to an attorney.
 4. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you.

So stay silent until you have an attorney present.
4. Do NOT Sign Anything
 - Do not sign papers ICE may give you without first speaking with your attorney.
5. Get a Lawyer & Fight for Your Case to Stay
 - Find a trusted lawyer to help you fight your case.
 - Seek shelter at [Sanctuary Churches](#).

Know Your Rights

The First Amendment of the US Constitution protects your right to free speech, including your right to **peacefully protest on streets and sidewalks and in public parks**. The government can put reasonable limits on when and where you can protest in these spaces, BUT it **cannot discriminate based on what you are saying**.

- Generally, you have the right to **pass out leaflets and other literature, hold signs, and collect petition signatures** while you are standing on sidewalks or in front of government buildings. However, you cannot disrupt traffic or force others to take flyers. You can **set up tables** on public sidewalks and ask for donations, as long as you do not block the walkway. Some cities might have limits when and where you can table.
- You also have the right to **sing, chant, drum, and dance** as part of a protest. This also covers mimes, puppeteers, and other street theater. You can **wear a mask** while protesting, BUT in Washington DC, it is against the law to wear a mask or hide your identity while engaging in criminal activity or race-based intimidation.

LIMITS ON FREE SPEECH

The First Amendment **does not protect you if you otherwise break the law** by, for instance, trespassing or disobeying or interfering with a lawful order by a police officer.

- Demonstrators who engage in **civil disobedience** — peaceful but unlawful activities as a form of protest — are **not protected from criminal charges** by the First Amendment. Speakers can be arrested if they encourage listeners to take immediate violent action or to break the law. Speakers also cannot make statements about public officials that are false and intentionally harmful, and cannot use obscene speech.
- **Under the USA Patriot Act, immigrants who are not US citizens or permanent residents (green card holders) can be investigated because of their First Amendment activities.** Immigrants who engage in a protest event should carry with them the phone numbers of friends and relatives and of an immigration lawyer.

IF THE POLICE STOP YOU

You **don't have to answer** a police officer's questions. BUT you must show ID if a police officer has reason to believe you're involved in criminal activity and asks you for ID. If you are stopped on the street, you must show ID or identify yourself—you may be arrested if you refuse. You cannot be arrested just because you do not show immigration documents.

- You **don't have to agree to any search** of yourself, your property or your papers. Police may "pat-down" your clothing if they think you are hiding a gun or other weapon. Don't resist even if you believe you did nothing wrong, but make clear that you don't consent to any further search. Keep your hands where police can see them. **Don't run. Don't touch** any police officer.
- **Ask if you are under arrest.** If you are, you have a right to know why and you should ask to talk to a lawyer. Tell the officer that you wish to remain silent. If you are not under arrest, ask if you are free to leave.
- **If you feel that a police officer is violating your rights,** do NOT argue with the officer. Ask to talk to a superior, and point out that you are not disrupting anyone else's activity and that your actions are protected by the First Amendment. If you do not obey an officer, you could still be arrested and taken away. However, you should not be convicted if a court concludes that your free speech rights have been violated.

*Note: If you see a police action that you believe is unfair, **don't complain on the scene** or tell the police officers they're wrong. Call 911 and document everything you witness. Write down **officers' names, badge and patrol car numbers**.*

Common Questions

Q. Can the police stop me and ask me questions?

- Yes. Police officers can approach you in any public space and ask questions if police think that you are involved in criminal activity. Even so, **you have the right to remain silent (it is not a crime to do so).**
- **Anything you say can be used against you.** Police may ask you to show ID, let them see your belongings, or go with them. **You do not have to cooperate**, although if you refuse they might get suspicious. **The police cannot stop you or make you answer questions without a good reason to believe that you are involved in criminal activity.**

Q. What should I do if I am stopped and questioned by someone in plain clothes?

- Politely ask the person for name, badge, and ID number. Do not answer any questions if they do not show you a badge or ID. Write down the person's name and ID number and the details of what happened, and call your regional director.

Q. What should I do if I am stopped by a police officer?

- If you are stopped by a police officer, **ask why you are being stopped and whether you are free to go.** If you are free to go, just walk away. If the police say you are not under arrest but are not free to go, then you are being detained.
- The police can pat down the outside of your clothes if they think you might be armed and dangerous. **If they search any more than this, say clearly, "I do not consent." You cannot be arrested for asserting your legal rights.** Always be polite, respectful, and calm. If you become abusive, physically fight back, or run away, you may be arrested.

Q. Do I have to answer questions about my immigration status asked by police?

- No. You do not have to answer any questions or give information about your immigration status. Immigration law is *federal*. Local police are responsible for enforcing local laws, not immigration laws.

Q. If I am detained and questioned by an immigration official, do I have to answer questions about my immigration status?

- If you are not a US citizen and federal officials ask about your status, you must show evidence of your status. Showing false or expired papers may get you deported or sent to prison. Once you have shown your documents, you do not have to say anything else. You may want to stay silent and talk to a lawyer. You do not have to answer any other questions.

Q. If I am detained, should I sign anything?

- NO! If you do not demand your rights, you could be deported without ever seeing a lawyer or immigration judge. **Never sign any document without reading it and understanding what it means.**

Q. If I am later arrested after the police stop me, do I have to answer questions?

- If you are arrested, you do not have to answer any questions. Do not give any questions, explanations, or excuses. Ask for a lawyer right away and each time an officer tries to talk to you. **Always talk to a lawyer before you decide to answer any question.** Do not say anything to the police except your name and address until you talk to a lawyer.

Q. What should I do after I am stopped and questioned about my immigration status?

- If you feel that you were stopped and asked about your immigration status without good reason, write down the name, badge number, and other information about the officer, the day and time you were detained, and where and how long you were stopped. Try to find witnesses and get their names and phone numbers.

SPECIAL NOTE ON DC POLICE

In Washington DC persons arrested and charged with certain crimes will have their fingerprints sent to ICE. The DC police also allow people charged with some minor offenses to get ticketed if they present ID—this would allow you to avoid getting fingerprinted. Please be aware that in Washington DC you will see DC police, Capitol Police and Secret Service Police.

Know Your Rights Card

<p>My name is _____</p> <p><i>I choose to exercise my right to remain silent. I will not speak to anyone, respond to accusations, waive any of my legal rights, sign any papers, or consent to any search of my person, papers, or property until I have obtained the advice of an attorney.</i></p> <p><i>Please let me know if I am under arrest or free to go. If I am under arrest, please let me make a phone call so I can obtain a lawyer.</i></p> <p>Thank you.</p>	<p>My name is _____</p> <p><i>I choose to exercise my right to remain silent. I will not speak to anyone, respond to accusations, waive any of my legal rights, sign any papers, or consent to any search of my person, papers, or property until I have obtained the advice of an attorney.</i></p> <p><i>Please let me know if I am under arrest or free to go. If I am under arrest, please let me make a phone call so I can obtain a lawyer.</i></p> <p>Thank you.</p>
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Back Side

I would like to contact this attorney:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Emergency Contact:

Name

Phone Number

I would like to contact this attorney:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Emergency Contact:

Name

Phone Number

I would like to contact this attorney:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Emergency Contact:

Name

Phone Number

I would like to contact this attorney:

Name: _____

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Emergency Contact:

Name

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Emergency Contact:

Name

Phone Number

I would like to contact this attorney:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Emergency Contact:

Name

Phone Number

Sanctuary Churches

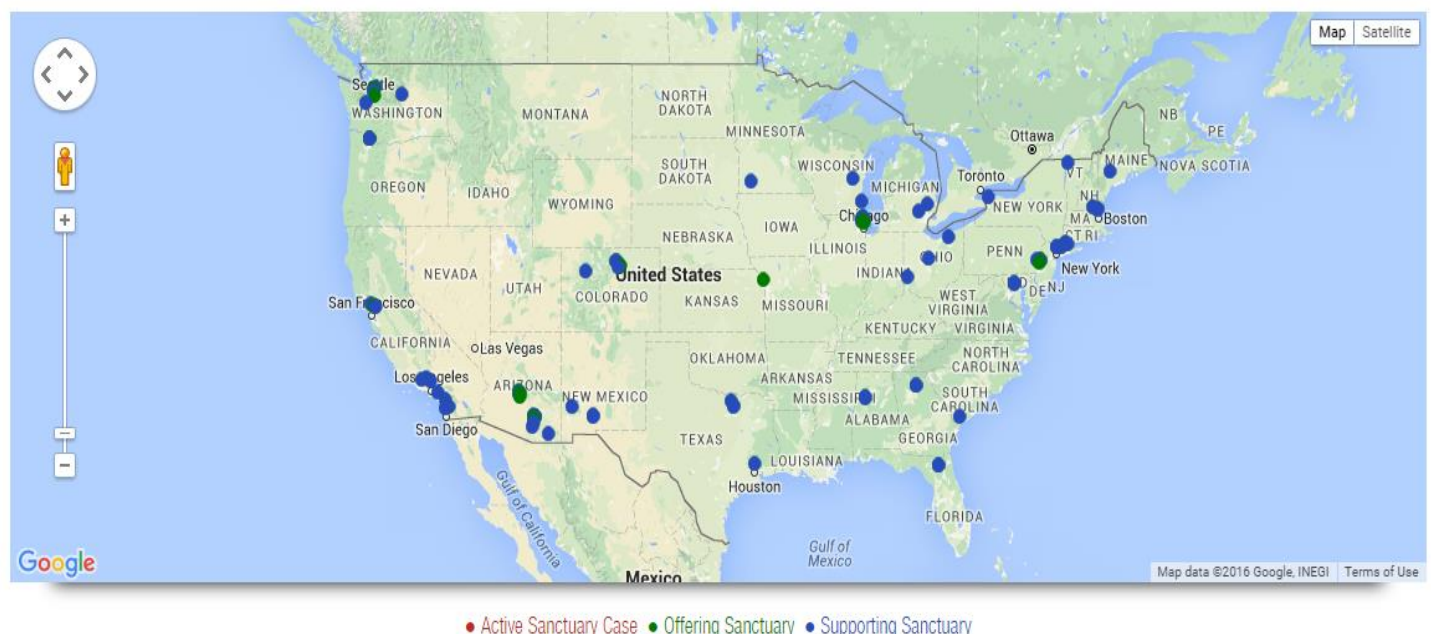
Prepare to join the Sanctuary Movement - [Link to Updated Toolkit](#)

This resurgence of the Sanctuary Movement has created a platform to raise up the moral witness of people of faith, while at the same time lifting up the prophetic stories of immigrant leaders who are brave enough to speak out against the injustice of deportation.

You can sign up as a congregation supporting Sanctuary at <http://sanctuary2014.org/> scroll to bottom to see the sign up form and map of supporting congregations as seen below.

What are the logistics of Sanctuary?

Ideally, the family will have space on the grounds of the house of worship that will not be used for any other purpose for the duration of their time in Sanctuary. They should be encouraged to arrange the room in whatever way they would like and to make it as much like home as they can. Easy access to showers, bathrooms, and a kitchen should be considered in designating a space for the family (sometimes showers will need to be configured in some way for those locations without permanent showers). Because the entire purpose of declaring Sanctuary is to keep a family together, the entire family is invited to stay at the house of worship. While the individual living in Sanctuary does not leave the premises, the family comes and goes as they choose. At times the family can become overwhelmed by visitors and media. They should be encouraged to establish whatever boundaries they need. It is the practice of immigration officials and law enforcement agencies to respect the sanctity of houses of worship by not coming on their property for the purpose of apprehending an individual who has an order of deportation.



Infographics by [United We Dream](https://www.unitedwedream.org/)

**WHAT TO DO
IF ICE COMES TO YOUR DOOR**

**DO NOT OPEN DOORS**
ICE cannot come in without a signed warrant or if you let them in. Tell them to pass the warrant under the door before you open.

**REMAIN SILENT**
ICE can use anything you say against you in your immigration case so claim your right to remain silent!
*Say "I plead the fifth amendment and choose to remain silent".

**DO NOT SIGN**
Don't sign anything ICE gives you without talking to an attorney.

**REPORT THE RAID!**
Report immediately: UWD hotline 1-844-343-1623.
Take pictures, video and notes: badge numbers, number of agents, exactly what happened!

**FIGHT BACK!**
Get a trustworthy attorney & explore all options to fight your case. If detained, you may be able to get bail - don't give up hope!

[unitedwedream.org/KnowYourRights](https://www.unitedwedream.org/KnowYourRights)

**EN CASO DE REDADAS
¿QUÉ PUEDES HACER?**

**NO ABRAS LA PUERTA**
Pregúntale a la migra si tienen una orden de arresto y que te la pasen por debajo de la puerta.

**GUARDA SILENCIO**
Tienes el derecho a permanecer callado/a. Si te confrontan agentes de inmigración, di:
*"Uso mi derecho bajo la quinta enmienda, y tengo el derecho a mantenerme callado/a"

**NO FIRMES**
No firmes nada que te den los agentes de inmigración.

**¡REPORTA LA REDADA!**
Reporta inmediatamente al 1-844-343-1623.
Toma fotos y videos de todos los detalles que veas. Dile a tus amigos y vecinos lo que sucede y edúcalos sobre sus derechos.

**¡HAZ UN PLAN Y PELEA!**
Si inmigración detiene a un ser querido, busca un abogado de confianza, y haz planes para que alguien cuide a tus hijos. Tu puedes pelear un caso de detención y tal vez recibir una fianza.

[unitedwedream.org/KnowYourRights](https://www.unitedwedream.org/KnowYourRights)

**REPORT ANY ICE
ACTIVITY IN YOUR CITY!
RAIDS OR CHECKPOINTS**



**CALL 1-844-END-1ICE
OR
TEXT WATCHICE AT 877877**



**¡REPORTA A LA MIGRA
EN TU CIUDAD!
REDADAS Y RETENES**



**LLAMA AL 1-844-363-1423
O
ENVÍA UN MENSAJE DE TEXTO
WATCHICE AL 877877**



Faith Community Rapid Response to Immigration Raids Targeting Central American Asylum Seekers

Current Context: Faith communities are developing a rapid response to [reported plans that the Obama administration](#) will start targeting asylum seekers from Central America if they have been issued a final deportation order since January 1, 2014. These families are fleeing intense violence and persecution and if they're deported they could very likely meet death upon their return. Many have had to present their case in immigration court without legal representation or in mass trials termed "rocket-dockets" which have made a mockery of our justice system and are [violating due process rights](#). Throughout the country there is a network of congregations that advocate for immigrants rights and many have also declared themselves Immigrant Welcoming and/or are part of the Sanctuary Movement. They have experience accompanying immigrants in fighting to win their cases. Now is a time for rapid response.

Faith Communities as Safe Refuge: We are hearing that raids could start at the onset of 2016. We are calling on congregations to open their doors to individuals and families who have a deportation order and may be a target of these ICE raids. Congregations can act as temporary safe havens, spaces of refuge and shelter until there is word that the raids have passed. This could be a night, a week or several weeks. (Note: This is temporary refuge, which is different than taking a Sanctuary Case that generally lasts until they can win their case).

Immigrant families from Central America are seeking asylum and fleeing persecution and extreme violence. They most likely did not win their case because they did not have adequate legal representation. Even though they are deemed a priority for deportation, they have positive equities such as being part of our communities and having family members here, which should make them eligible for prosecutorial discretion so they can reopen their cases. ICE has strict guidelines not to enter sensitive locations such as schools or churches unless it is a matter of national security or in pursuit of "dangerous felons".

[New guidelines for Prosecutorial Discretion](#)

[ICE Sensitive Locations Memo](#)

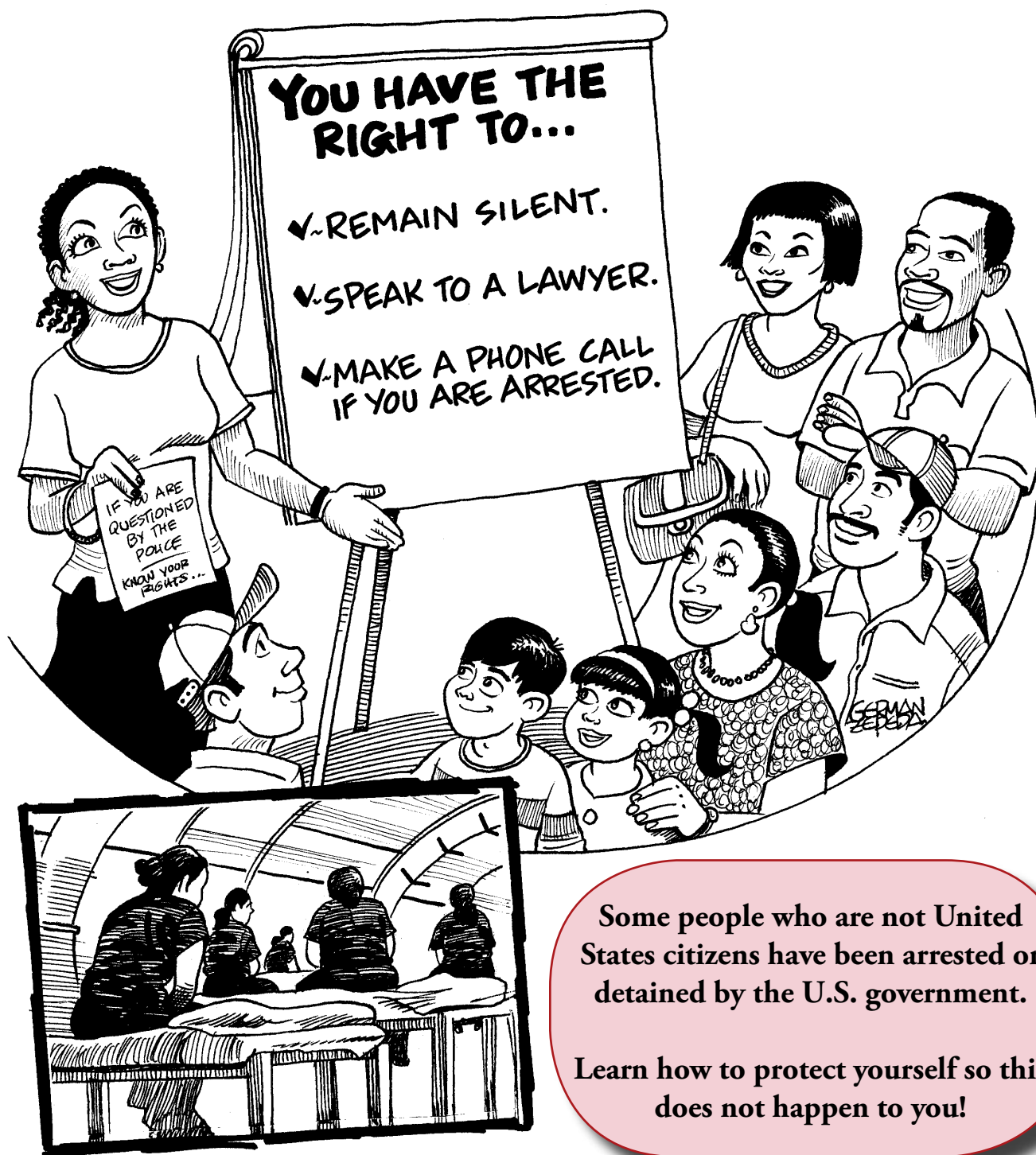
Ask Your Local Faith Leader About Potential Safe Haven in Places of Worship: Call a faith leader in your community who has been involved on immigrants' rights and share the situation as well as any resources. Explain the proposal for families with a deportation order to take safe refuge until the raid is over and develop a plan of action. This can help stop a deportation, family separation, and could even save lives of fatal consequences of those returned to the violence they fled. To learn more about the map of congregations already involved in the work of accompaniment and Sanctuary please go to <http://sanctuary2014.org/>

Know Your Rights: It is imperative to educate all immigrant communities on know-your -rights resources. The most important information is **DON'T OPEN THE DOOR** to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), police or anyone else if they do not have a warrant signed by a judge.

Contact for questions: Rev. Noel Andersen, nandersen@cwsglobal.org 510-334-0431

Know Your Rights!

LEARN HOW TO PROTECT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY DURING IMMIGRATION RAIDS



Some people who are not United States citizens have been arrested or detained by the U.S. government.

Learn how to protect yourself so this does not happen to you!

* The contents of this booklet do not constitute legal advice. Consult an immigration attorney for legal advice.

IF YOU ARE QUESTIONED BY THE POLICE...

IF YOU ARE QUESTIONED BY THE POLICE

You have the right to ask the officer if you are being arrested or detained.

1. If the officer says, "NO, you are not being arrested or detained," ask the officer if you may leave. When the officer says that you may leave, slowly and calmly walk away.

2. If the officer says, "YES, you are being arrested or detained"...

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT!

IF YOU ARE UNDOCUMENTED...

- ✓ Do not answer any questions or say only "I need to speak to my lawyer."
- ✓ If you have a valid immigration status documents, show it. Always carry it with you.
- ✓ Do not say anything about where you were born or how you entered the United States.
- ✓ Do not carry papers from another country. (If you do, the government can use this information in a deportation proceeding).
- ✓ Show them the **Know Your Rights Card** attached.

Above all, do not show any false documents and do not lie!



IMPORTANT!

In some states, it is a minor crime not to provide your name when asked by a police officer. While punishment for these crimes is minor, you still could be arrested for not providing your name. Remember that providing your name has risks, and that your name can be used to start a deportation process.

IF IMMIGRATION COMES TO YOUR HOME ...

IF POLICE OR IMMIGRATION COMES TO YOUR HOME:

You have the right to see a warrant if the Police Department, FBI, Immigration or other government official tries to enter your home. A warrant is a paper signed by a judge giving the officer to enter permission your home. The warrant will specify the areas that the official has the right to search.

Do not open the door. Ask the officer to slip the warrant underneath the door. If you open the door and allow the official to come into the house, this may be considered giving him/her “consent” to enter. If s/he enters without a warrant, request the names and badge numbers of the officers and say that you did not “consent” to a search. Also, write down the names, addresses and phone numbers of anyone who witnessed the incident.

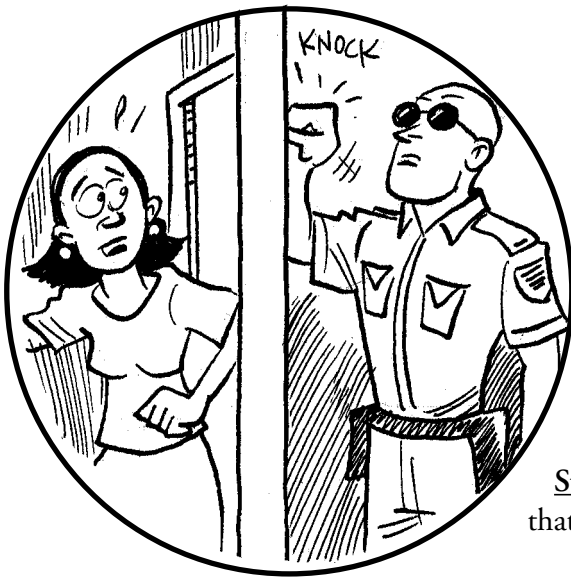
If the officer has a warrant, observe whether the official searches any other areas that are not listed in the warrant. Get a receipt for any property taken by the official.



IF POLICE OR IMMIGRATION COMES TO YOUR WORKPLACE:

Immigration must have a warrant signed by a judge or the employer's permission to enter your workplace. If it is a public place, they do not need a warrant.

Stay calm. Do not run. This may be viewed as an admission that you have something to hide.



IF THE POLICE OR IMMIGRATION STOPS YOU ON THE STREET OR IN A PUBLIC PLACE :

If the police or an immigration officer stops you on the street and does not have a warrant, s/he may not arrest you unless s/he has evidence that you are a non-citizen. Remember you have the right to remain silent and to refuse a search. Do not say anything about your immigration status or where you were born. Also, do not carry with you any documents from your country of origin or false documents. If you have valid immigration status documents, show them.

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED YOU SHOULD...

1. FIND OUT WHO HAS ARRESTED YOU

Write down the name of the officers and their agency (Police Dept., FBI, Immigration, County Sheriff), along with their identification numbers and license plate numbers. You can find this information on their uniform or their cars.

2. DON'T SIGN ANY DOCUMENTS BEFORE SPEAKING WITH A LAWYER.

You always have the right to speak with a lawyer. Government officials may try to intimidate you or trick you into signing. Don't let yourself be tricked! You may be signing away your right to a hearing before an immigration judge.



3. CONTACT YOUR ATTORNEY OR A FAMILY MEMBER

You have the right to make a telephone call after you are arrested. Memorize the telephone number of your attorney, family member, friend or union spokesperson, and contact him/her immediately.

4. CONTACT YOUR CONSULATE

If you are a foreign national arrested in the U.S., you have the right to call your consulate or to have the deportation officer inform the consulate of your arrest. Ask the deportation officer to see a list of embassies and write down the phone number. The consul may assist you in finding a lawyer or offer to contact your family.



5. ASK FOR BOND

Once you are in immigration custody, ask for bond (even if immigration says you are not eligible). You have to show that you are not a flight risk or a danger to the community. Also, get a copy of the "Notice to Appear," a document that contains the immigration charges against you.

IF YOU ARE ACCUSED OF A CRIME...

ASK YOUR ATTORNEY TO HELP YOU GET RELEASED FROM POLICE CUSTODY

If you are arrested by local police, they must charge you with a crime in court within 48 hours (not counting weekends and holidays), or else release you. If police do file criminal charges, then you must still be released if (1) the charges are dropped, (2) you are granted and post bail, (3) you win your criminal case, or (4) you complete your sentence.

The police may contact Immigration to learn more about your immigration status. For example, if you have an outstanding deportation order, the police may inform Immigration that you are in police custody.

Immigration may then place a “detainer” on you, which gives Immigration an additional 48 hours to pick you up. If Immigration fails to pick you up within this time, the police must release you.

If the police don't file criminal charges AND if immigration does not file a detainer, call an attorney or community organization to help you get released from police custody. They can write a demand letter to the jail or the sheriff.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF A CRIME?

Consult with an immigration attorney to make sure that the crime will not affect your immigration status. If you want to apply for citizenship or a permanent residency card (green card), talk to your lawyer.



WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU ARE FACING DEPORTATION AND YOU NEED AN ATTORNEY?

Find an attorney who specializes in deportation defense. Always keep with you the complete name and contact information of your attorney. Request a written contract from your attorney before paying him/her. Make sure your attorney looks at the NTA (Notice to Appear) or your immigration papers before making promises. Don't be tricked by people who are only after your money!

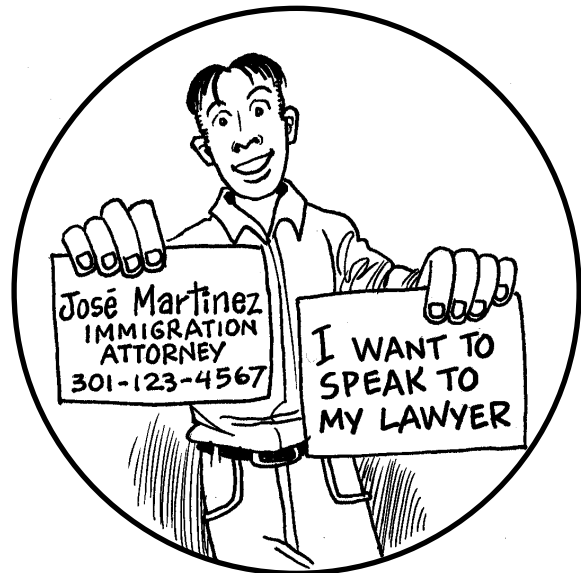
DEVELOP A SAFETY PLAN

1. MAKE A PLAN OF ACTION WITH YOUR CO-WORKERS

- ✓ Talk with your co-workers to see if they are willing to make a collective decision that everyone - regardless of their immigration status - will remain silent and ask to speak with an attorney in the event of a workplace raid.
- ✓ Tell co-workers not to run and to remain calm if there is a raid.
- ✓ If there is a union at your workplace, contact your union spokesperson to find out more about preparing for a raid.

2. KNOW WHAT DOCUMENTS YOU SHOULD CARRY WITH YOU

- ✓ Carry a card with the contact information of your immigration attorney and/or union representative.
- ✓ Carry a card, indicating that you wish to remain silent. A sample card is attached.



3. MAKE A PLAN TO CARE FOR YOUR FAMILY:

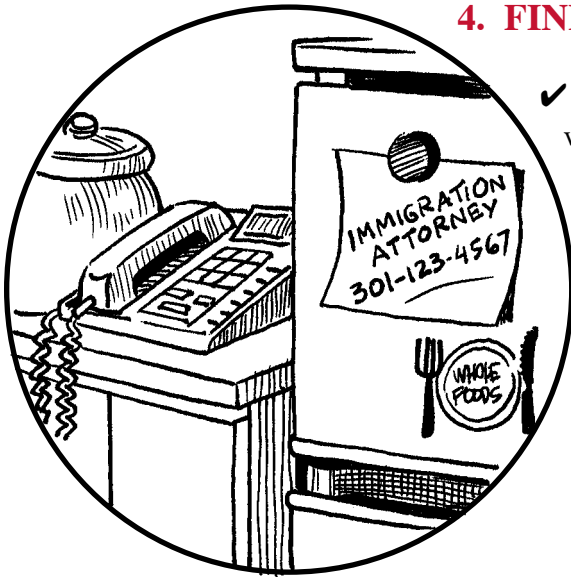


- ✓ If you have children or elderly relatives, make arrangements in advance for a family member or friend to care for them if you are detained. Have the telephone numbers of this relative or friend with you at all times and make sure other people know of these plans.
- ✓ Make sure you designate individuals you trust to make decisions for you if you are detained. They can help you withdraw money for deportation expenses or pay a mortgage. You can sign a power of attorney agreement to give this power to someone if you are arrested.

DEVELOP A SAFETY PLAN

- ✓ Make sure your family has your immigration number (if you have one) and your full name and your date of birth. You will find this number on your work permission or your residency card. The number begins with an “A.”
- ✓ Make sure your family knows how to contact you if you are detained. Family members should contact the local office of Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Detention and Removal Branch if they do not know where you are detained. Ask to speak with the supervisory deportation officer, and give the full name and A# of the detainee. If you do not have the contact information for your local field office, contact the Washington DC Headquarters at 202-305-2734.

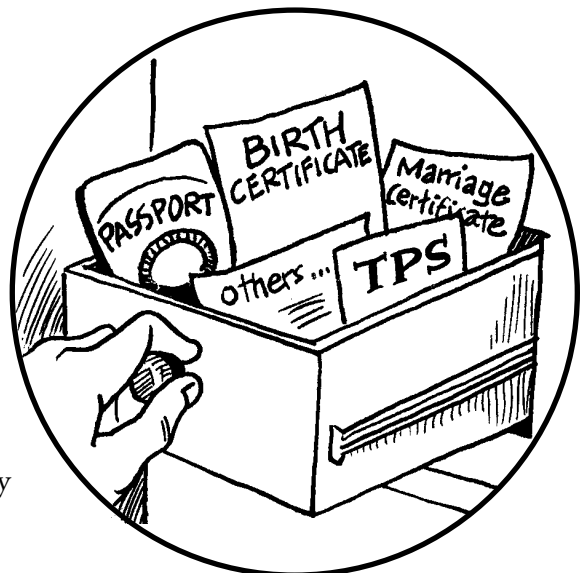
4. FIND AN IMMIGRATION ATTORNEY:



- ✓ Find an attorney who specializes in deportation defense who may be able to represent you if you are detained. Memorize the name and phone number of your immigration attorney.
- ✓ Have the names and phone numbers of several good immigration attorneys posted near the telephone at home so family members can call an attorney if you are detained.

5. HAVE A COPY OF ALL IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS:

- ✓ Keep a copy of all immigration documents that have been filed with immigration with a friend or family member who you trust. Also, collect important papers, such as birth certificates, marriage certificates and passports. Place these documents in a secure, easy to find location so that your family can get access to these materials easily.
- ✓ Make a list of the names and contact information of any lawyer who has ever represented you.



RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT CARD:

Present the following card to immigration or the police if you are arrested to exercise your right to remain silent and to request an attorney.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

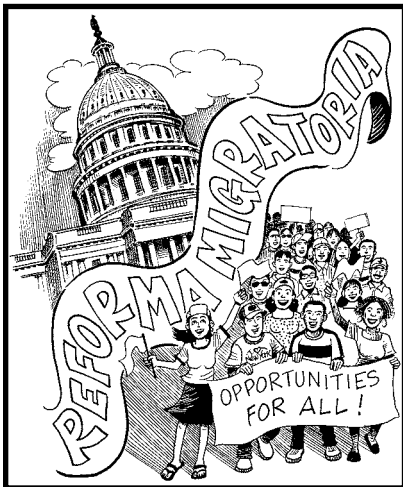
If you are detained by immigration or the police:

- ✓ Hand the card to the official, and remain silent.
- ✓ The card explains that you are exercising your right to refuse to answer any questions until you have consulted with a lawyer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please be informed that I am choosing to exercise my right to remain silent and the right to refuse to answer your questions. If I am detained, I request to contact an attorney immediately. I am also exercising my right to refuse to sign anything until I consult with my attorney.

Thank you.



THESE MATERIALS WERE PREPARED THROUGH THE COLLABORATION OF:

CASA of Maryland
Detention Watch Network
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyer's Guild

Special thanks to Julie Dahlstrom of the National Immigration Project
and Juan Carlos Ruiz of National Community Capacity Consultants
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¡Conozca sus derechos!

COMO PROTEGER A USTED Y A SU FAMILIA DURANTE LAS REDADAS MIGRATORIAS



El gobierno de los EEUU ha arrestado o detenido a personas que no son ciudadanos estadounidenses.

¡Infórmese sobre cómo se puede proteger si eso le llega a suceder!

**El contenido de este folleto no es un consejo legal. Sírvase consultar a un abogado de inmigración para consejería legal.*

QUE HACER SI ES INTERROGADO POR LA POLICIA

QUE HACER SI ES INTERROGADO POR LA POLICIA:

Ud. tiene el derecho de preguntar al policía si Ud. esta siendo arrestado o detenido.

1. Si el oficial dice “NO, Ud. no esta siendo arrestado o detenido”, pregúntele al oficial si Ud. se puede ir. Si el oficial le dice que se puede ir, váyase lenta y calmadamente.

2. Si el oficial dice “SI, Ud. esta siendo arrestado o detenido” ...

¡UD TIENE EL DERECHO A GUARDAR SILENCIO!

SI NO TIENE DOCUMENTOS...

- ✓ No conteste a ninguna pregunta, o diga solamente “necesito hablar con mi abogado”.
- ✓ Si Ud. tiene documentos de inmigración que están válidos, muéstrelos. Siempre llévelos con Ud.
- ✓ No diga nada acerca de donde nació o como entró a los Estados Unidos.
- ✓ No lleve consigo papeles de otro país. (Si lo hace, el gobierno puede usar esta información en un proceso de deportación).
- ✓ Muéstreles la tarjeta de “¡Conozca sus derechos!” que acompaña a este folleto.

¡Sobretudo, no muestre documentos falsos y no mienta!



¡IMPORTANTE!

En algunos estados constituye un delito menor no revelar su nombre cuando un agente de policía se lo pregunte. Si bien es menor la pena que corresponde a este delito, aún así le podrían arrestar por no revelar su nombre. Recuerde que revelar el nombre también tiene sus riesgos y lo pueden usar para iniciar un proceso de deportación.

SI INMIGRACIÓN LLEGA A SU VIVIENDA...

SI LA POLICÍA O INMIGRACIÓN VIENE A SU CASA:

Usted tiene derecho a ver la orden si la policía, agentes de inmigración u otro agente de gobierno intenta entrar a su casa. Una orden es un papel firmado por un juez que autoriza al agente a entrar a su casa. La orden debe especificar detalladamente cuáles son los lugares que el agente tiene derecho a registrar. No le abra la puerta.

Pídale al agente que pase la orden por debajo de la puerta. Si abre la puerta y le da permiso al agente para que entre a su casa, se puede considerar que usted le ha dado su “consentimiento” para que entre. Si entra sin la orden, pida los nombres y números de placa de los agentes y dígales que usted no “da su consentimiento” para realizar el registro. Tome nota también de los nombres, las direcciones y los números de teléfono de toda persona que haya presenciado el suceso.

Si el agente tiene una orden, observe el registro para determinar si el agente registra algún lugar que no se haya especificado en la orden. Solicite un recibo por todo lo que se lleve el agente.



SI LA POLICÍA O INMIGRACIÓN LLEGA A SU LUGAR DE TRABAJO:

Los agentes de inmigración deben tener una orden de registro firmada por un juez o la autorización del empleador para entrar a su lugar de trabajo. Si se trata de un lugar público, no necesitan la orden.

Mantenga la calma. No huya pues puede interpretarse como admisión de que tiene algo que ocultar.



SI LA POLICÍA O INMIGRACIÓN LO DETIENE EN LA CALLE O EN UN LUGAR PÚBLICO:

Si la policía o un agente de inmigración lo detiene en la calle sin la debida orden, no puede arrestarlo a no ser que tenga pruebas de que usted no es ciudadano. Recuerde que tiene derecho a guardar silencio y a negar que los registren. No diga nada acerca de su situación migratoria o donde nació. Si Ud. tiene documentos migratorios válidos, muéstrelos.

SI LO ARRESTAN, DEBE...

1. AVERIGUAR QUIÉN LO ARRESTÓ

Tome nota de los nombres de los agentes, organismos a los que pertenecen (la policía, el jefe de policía del condado, FBI, Inmigración) y números de identificación y de placa de sus vehículos. Esta información se obtiene de sus uniformes o de sus automóviles.

2. NO FIRME DOCUMENTACIÓN ALGUNA SIN HABLAR CON UN ABOGADO

Los agentes de gobierno pueden intentar presionarlo o engañarlo para que firme. No se deje engañar. Porque puede ser lo mismo que renunciar a su derecho a tener una audiencia ante un juez de inmigración. Ud. siempre tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado



3. COMUNÍQUESE CON SU ABOGADO O CON UN FAMILIAR

Tiene derecho a hacer una llamada telefónica después de su arresto. Memorice el número de teléfono de su abogado, de un familiar o de un representante sindical y contáctelo de inmediato.

4. COMUNÍQUESE CON SU CONSULADO

Los extranjeros arrestados en los EEUU tienen derecho a llamar al consulado de su país o a solicitar al agente de deportación que notifique de su arresto al consulado. Pídale al agente de deportación una lista de embajadas y tome nota del número telefónico. El cónsul de su país le puede ayudar a encontrar un abogado o le puede ofrecer contactar a su familia.



5. SOLICITE FIANZA

Una vez que Inmigración lo tiene en su custodia, solicite la fianza (aunque Inmigración diga que no es apto.) Debe demostrar que no constituye un riesgo de fuga ni un peligro para la comunidad. Solicite además una copia del "Aviso de comparecencia." Este es un documento en que se indican los cargos de inmigración formulados en su contra.

SI SE LE ACUSA DE UN DELITO...

PIDA AYUDA A SU ABOGADO PARA QUE LA POLICÍA LO DEJE EN LIBERTAD

Si la policía local lo arresta, deben presentar los cargos ante un tribunal antes de las 48 horas (sin contar el fin de semana ni días festivos), de lo contrario se le tiene que dejar en libertad. Si la policía no formula cargos penales, la misma debe dejarlo en libertad si (1) se retiran los cargos, (2) se le concede la fianza y usted la paga, (3) gana su caso penal o (4) cumple con la pena.

La policía puede contactarse con los agentes de inmigración para determinar su situación migratoria. Por ejemplo, si usted tiene una orden de deportación pendiente, la policía puede informar a Inmigración que usted se encuentra en custodia policial. Después, Inmigración puede solicitar una orden de detención (detainer) que les da 48 horas más para ir a buscarlo.

Si Inmigración no lo busca dentro de este plazo, la policía tiene la obligación de dejarlo en libertad. Si la policía no formula cargos penales Y además Inmigración no presenta la orden, pida ayuda a un abogado o una organización comunitaria para que la policía lo deje en libertad. Ambos pueden enviar una carta a la cárcel o al alguacil, exigiendo su libertad.

¿QUÉ DEBE HACER SI SE LE ACUSA DE UN DELITO?

Consulte con un abogado de inmigración para asegurarse que el delito no vaya a afectar su situación migratoria. Si desea solicitar la ciudadanía o residencia permanente (la tarjeta verde), hable con su abogado.

¿QUÉ HACER SI ENFRENTA LA DEPORTACIÓN Y NECESITA UN ABOGADO?

Busque un abogado especializado en la defensa de casos de deportación. Siempre lleve consigo el nombre completo y los datos de contacto de su abogado. Solicite a su abogado un contrato por escrito antes de pagarle sus honorarios. Asegúrese que su abogado examine el Aviso de comparecencia (NTA - Notice to Appear) o sus documentos de inmigración antes de hacer cualquier promesa.

¡No se deje engañar por aquellos que sólo quieren su dinero!



PREPARE UN PLAN DE EMERGENCIA

1. ELABORE UN PLAN DE ACCIÓN CON SUS COMPAÑEROS DE TRABAJO

- ✓ Hable con sus compañeros de trabajo para ver si estarían dispuestos a tomar la decisión colectiva de que todos – cualquiera que sea su situación migratoria – guardarán silencio y solicitarán hablar con un abogado en caso de una redada en el lugar de trabajo.
- ✓ Diga a sus compañeros que no se den a la fuga y permanezcan tranquilos en caso de una redada.
- ✓ Si existe un sindicato en su lugar de trabajo, contáctese con su representante sindical para informarse mejor sobre cómo prepararse para una redada.

2. SEPA QUÉ DOCUMENTACIÓN LLEVAR CONSIGO

- ✓ Lleve consigo una tarjeta con los datos de contacto de su abogado de inmigración o su representante sindical.
- ✓ Lleve consigo una tarjeta donde se indica su deseo de guardar silencio. Vea la tarjeta adjunta.



3. ELABORE UN PLAN PARA CUIDAR DE SU FAMILIA



- ✓ Si tiene hijos o familiares mayores de edad, haga los preparativos necesarios para que un familiar o amigo se haga cargo de ellos en caso de su detención. Tenga consigo en todo momento los números telefónicos de este familiar o amigo y asegúrese que otros estén al tanto de su plan. Designe a personas de confianza para tomar decisiones en su lugar en caso de su detención. Ellas pueden ayudarlo a retirar dinero para gastos de deportación o de hipoteca.
- ✓ Puede firmar un poder que otorga la representación legal a otra persona si lo arrestan.

PREPARE UN PLAN DE EMERGENCIA

- ✓ Cerciórese que su familia tenga su número de inmigración (si lo tiene) y su nombre completo con fecha de nacimiento. Este número aparece en el permiso de trabajo o en la tarjeta de residencia. El número comienza con la letra A.
- ✓ Asegúrese que su familia sepa cómo comunicarse con usted si lo detienen. Los familiares deben contactarse con la oficina local de Inmigración y la División de Detenciones y Traslados de la Fiscalización Aduanera si no saben dónde está detenido. Deben preguntar por el agente supervisor de deportaciones e indicar el nombre completo y el número "A" de la persona detenida. Si no tiene la información de contacto de la sucursal local, comuníquese con la sede en Washington, DC al 202-305-2734.

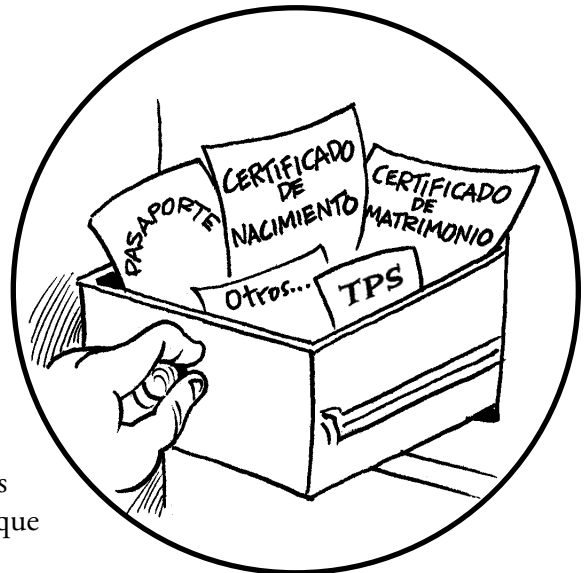


4. BUSQUE UN ABOGADO DE INMIGRACIÓN

- ✓ Busque un abogado de inmigración especializado en casos de deportación que pudiera representarlo si lo detienen. Memorice el nombre y número de su abogado de inmigración.
- ✓ Tenga al alcance del teléfono los nombres y números de varios buenos abogados de inmigración para que sus familiares tengan a quien llamar en caso de su detención.

5. MANTENGA UNA COPIA DE TODA DOCUMENTACIÓN DE INMIGRACIÓN

- ✓ Deje con un amigo o familiar de confianza una copia de toda documentación de inmigración que haya presentado a Inmigración. Junte, además, todos los documentos importantes tales como las actas de nacimiento, de matrimonio y los pasaportes. Guarde estos documentos en un lugar seguro y fácil de encontrar para que su familia pueda acceder fácilmente estos materiales.
- ✓ Haga una lista de los nombres y datos de contacto de todo abogado que le haya representado anteriormente.



TARJETA DEL DERECHO A GUARDAR SILENCIO:

Para ejercer su derecho a guardar silencio y solicitar un abogado, presente esta tarjeta a Inmigración o a la policía si lo arrestan.

¡CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS!

Si Inmigración o la policía lo detiene:

- ✓ Pase la tarjeta al agente y guarde silencio.
- ✓ La tarjeta explica que usted quiere ejercer su derecho a no contestar preguntas sin consultar con un abogado

ESTIMADOS SEÑORES:

Deseo ejercer mi derecho a guardar silencio y no contestar preguntas. Si me detienen, solicito comunicarme de inmediato con un abogado. Quisiera ejercer, además, mi derecho a no firmar nada sin consultar con mi abogado.

Gracias.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

If you are detained by immigration or the police:

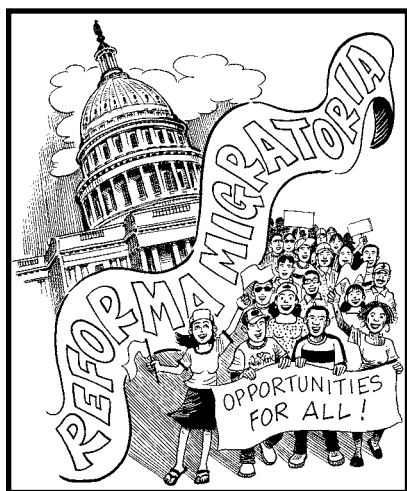
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ESTE FOLLETO SE PREPARÓ GRACIAS A LA COLABORACIÓN DE:



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Un agradecimiento especial a Julie Dahlstrom del National Immigration Project y Juan Carlos Ruiz del National Community Capacity Consultants por sus contribuciones al contenido de este material.

Diseño y Mediación Pedagógica
Departamento de Educación y Liderazgo de CASA de Maryland

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