

New York State Community Toolkit

A resource guide for immigrant New Yorkers
September/ October 2025



The New York Immigration Coalition developed this toolkit to provide a resource for community members and our partners and allies who work with them. It is updated regularly based on changing laws and policies.

Information last updated on: 10.28.2025

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Health



Health Insurance

- New Yorkers can get public and commercial health insurance through NY State of Health.
 - If you qualify for Medicaid, the Essential Plan, or Child Health Plus, enrollment is open all year.
 - The open enrollment window for commercial health insurance is now closed.
 - The open enrollment window is from November 1 to January 15.
- How to enroll
 - Get free enrollment assistance from a Navigator, in person or by phone. Find a Navigator at info.nystateofhealth.ny.gov/ipanavigatorsitelocations.
 - Call the NY State of Health Customer Service Center at [1-855-355-5777](tel:1-855-355-5777) (TTY: [1-800-662-1220](tel:1-800-662-1220)).
 - Online at nystateofhealth.ny.gov. A chat feature is available on the website during customer service center hours to help you complete your application.
 - New York City residents: call 311, text “CoveredNYC” to [877-877](tel:877-877), or visit on.nyc.gov/healthinsurance for help and additional resources.
- Find multilingual information about health coverage at info.nystateofhealth.ny.gov/InformationalMaterials

One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA)

- The federal government recently passed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA).
- The OBBBA act may impact Medicaid and the Essential Plan, but there are no immediate changes. Eligibility and benefits are currently the same.
- To find up to date information, visit info.nystateofhealth.ny.gov/stay-connected

Changes in Health Coverage for DACA Recipients

- Starting on August 31, 2025, DACA recipients are no longer eligible for Affordable Care Act (ACA) health insurance plans.
- There are no changes for eligibility to other plans, such as the Essential Plan or Qualified Health Plans.
- For more information on health coverage for DACA recipients, visit nilc.org/resources/affordable-care-act-for-daca-recipients-a-guide-to-apply.
- There may be additional changes to health coverage for DACA recipients soon. To stay updated on changes, check healthcare.gov.

Medicaid coverage for undocumented immigrants in New York State

- Undocumented immigrants living in New York State who are age 65 and older, and meet certain income requirements, are eligible for full Medicaid (as opposed to only emergency Medicaid)
- Undocumented children under 19 are eligible for Child Health Plus (CHP), which provides free/low-cost health insurance regardless of income or immigration status.
- Medicaid does not count as a ‘public charge’ and does not affect eligibility for a green card.
- How to enroll
 - If you currently have Emergency Medicaid, you can transition to full Medicaid by following the instructions in the letter from NY State of Health.
 - You can also choose to continue to receive only emergency Medicaid.
 - If you are uninsured, and do not already have Emergency Medicaid, you must apply through your Local Department of Social Services, or the New York City Human Resources Administration.
 - If you need assistance or have questions, call NY State of Health at [1-855-355-5777](tel:1-855-355-5777). Language assistance is available.

Cancer Screening

- Regular cancer screenings help to find cancer early when it is easier to treat.
- Most health insurance plans cover cancer screenings.
- If you do not have insurance, NYS provides free screenings for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer.
- For more information, visit health.ny.gov/diseases/cancer/services



Safe and Effective COVID-19, Flu, and RSV Vaccines Available

- Vaccines are one of the most powerful tools to protect health and prevent serious illness. They are carefully tested, monitored, and recommended by trusted medical experts.
- Rely on trusted sources like the CDC, New York State Department of Health, or your healthcare provider to make the best decision for you and your family.
- An updated 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine is now available.
 - The updated COVID vaccine covers most of the current viral strains that are seen in New York and the U.S.
 - The FDA recommends that adults 65 years and older and individuals aged 12-64 with at least one comorbidity (serious health condition) receive the booster.
 - For more information about the 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine, visit cdc.gov/covid/vaccines
 - To get the updated vaccine at a location near you, visit vaccines.gov
 - If you experience symptoms of COVID-19 or are exposed, you should get tested.
 - COVID-19 testing can help you decide what to do when sick, such as getting early treatment to prevent severe illness or isolating to lower the risk of spreading illness.
- The 2025-2026 Flu Vaccine will be available in Fall 2025.
 - The updated flu vaccine protects against three strains of the flu.
 - The CDC recommends the flu vaccine for everyone aged 6 months and older.
 - Individuals aged 65 years and older, people with certain chronic medical conditions, young children and infants, and pregnant people are at higher risk of developing serious complications from the flu.

- The vaccine for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is now available.
 - The vaccine can help prevent lower respiratory tract illnesses caused by RSV.
 - The vaccine is recommended for individuals based on their age and other risk factors.
 - Individuals who are 75 years and older are recommended to get vaccinated.
 - Individuals who are 50 to 74 years of age should talk with their health care providers to ask if they are at higher risk of severe RSV.
 - People who are pregnant can protect their infant from RSV by getting a maternal vaccine. Pregnant people should contact their obstetrician/gynecologist for more information.
 - There are also medications for newborns and young infants to prevent RSV called nirsevimab and clesrovimab.

Measles Outbreak and Vaccine

- There have been multiple recent outbreaks of measles, a viral infection that's dangerous for small children.
- The measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is very effective at preventing measles.
 - The MMR vaccine is given in 2 doses. The first dose is given at ages 12-15 months and the second at 4-6 years.
 - Unvaccinated children, adolescents, and adults can receive a 2 dose catch-up 4 weeks apart.
- For more information, visit cdc.gov/measles

HPV Vaccine

- HPV is a virus that can spread through skin-to-skin contact and can cause cancers such as cervical and throat cancer.
- HPV vaccination is recommended for everyone under 26 years.
 - Children ages 11-12 years should get 2 doses, given 6 to 12 months apart.
 - Individuals aged 15 through 26 years should get 3 doses, given over 6 months.
- Individuals over the age of 27 should consult their healthcare provider.
- For more information, visit cdc.gov/hpv/vaccines

Immigration policy updates



New Immigration Fees

- After the federal tax and spending bill H.R. 1 was signed into law, fees for many immigration filings have changed or increased.
- These increases are in effect as early as July 22, 2025 and August 21, 2025.
- Policies for fee waivers have also been restricted in some filing processes.
- Some of the fee changes that may impact applicants are:
 - Asylum Application
 - Previous fee: \$0
 - New Fee: \$100
 - There is also a new \$100 annual 'asylum maintenance fee'.
 - There are no fee waivers allowed for this fee.
 - Asylum related Employment Authorization Documents (EAD)/Work Permits
 - Previous fee: \$0
 - New Fee: \$550 for first time applicants
 - New Fee: \$275 renewal fee
 - Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
 - Previous fee: \$50
 - New Fee: \$550
 - Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ)
 - Previous Fee: \$0
 - New Fee: \$250
 - Parole
 - Previous Fee: Various
 - New Additional Fee: \$1,000
 - This new fee is for individuals who have been granted parole and are present in the United States.
 - The fee is collected only if/when your parole is approved. Do not pay the new fee when submitting form I-131.
- For a full list of new immigration fees and comparisons to prior fees, please visit immigrantjustice.org/research/explainer-trump-and-congress-punishing-new-immigration-fees

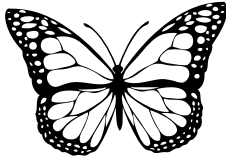
Travel Ban

- On June 9, the Trump Administration implemented a travel ban that restricts travel into the United States for people from 19 countries.
- There is a full travel ban for Afghanistan, Burma, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Haiti, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.
- There is a partial travel ban for Burundi, Cuba, Laos, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkmenistan, and Venezuela.
- The ban applies to everyone outside of the U.S. The ban limits physical entry into the U.S., as well as limiting potential visa renewals or extensions.
 - The partial travel ban eliminates access to business, tourist, and family-based visas.
 - The full travel ban eliminates access to business, tourist, and family-based visas as well as the visas that can lead to permanent residency, also known as "immigrant visas."
- The ban does not apply to current green card holders, some immediate family visas, or Afghans who hold Special Immigrant Visas.
- If you are from one of these countries and have concerns regarding your visa, talk to a lawyer.

CBP One Parole and Parole for Cuban, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (CHNV)

- The government sent notices attempting to cancel the parole status of people who came to the U.S.:
 - Through a CBP One appointment; and
 - Under the Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela parole program (CHNV)
- DHS has sent notice to parolees by email, mail, or through the app.
- If you came to the U.S. using CBP One or CHNV, and you have not applied for any other immigration benefit:
 - Your parole status and work permit are no longer valid.
 - You could be detained and deported.
- If you have applied to USCIS for another immigration benefit, like asylum, you may be able to continue to seek that benefit and may be eligible for a work permit through that benefit.
- If you received a notice that your parole status was canceled, you should talk to an immigration attorney as soon as possible to figure out your options.

Immigration policy updates



Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

- Right now, DACA is being decided in the courts. That means the program's future is still uncertain.
 - For up to date information, visit:
 - homeishere.us/daca-guidance
- On March 12, 2025, the court's most recent decision would allow first-time DACA applications. However, there is still no updated guidance from the USCIS.
 - If you are eligible for DACA and are considering applying for the first time should consult with a trusted immigration attorney before applying.
- Litigation is ongoing, so it is possible that there will be additional changes to the program.
- In the meantime, DHS will continue to accept and process renewal DACA requests (including requests for work permits and advance parole).
 - If you currently have DACA, your status is still valid.
 - If your DACA expires within the next six months, renew now!
 - If you submitted a first-time initial DACA application to USCIS that has not yet been granted, that application will be frozen. It will not be processed until further notice.
- Individuals who previously received Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) can now file Forms I-821D (DACA renewal application) and I-765 (work permit renewal application) online.
 - Online filing is available for those who currently have DACA or whose DACA expired less than a year ago.
 - For more information about DACA and how to renew your DACA status, visit uscis.gov/DACA.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

- The U.S. government may designate a foreign country for TPS if certain conditions, such as armed conflict or natural disasters, prevent nationals of that country from returning safely.
- During a designated period, individuals who apply for and are granted TPS:
 - Are protected from deportation
 - Can obtain a work permit and social security number
 - May be granted travel authorization
 - Cannot be detained by DHS because of their immigration status
- TPS is a temporary benefit that does not lead to permanent status. However, TPS holders may apply for any other immigration benefit or nonimmigrant status that they are eligible for.
- Countries currently designated for TPS:
 - Burma (Myanmar), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen
- For specific country information, eligibility requirements, registration periods, and latest updates, check uscis.gov/TPS.
- All TPS applicants can now file Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, online at uscis.gov/i-821.
- The TPS designations made by the Biden administration are being reviewed. DHS' review of TPS designations may result in the revocation of TPS designations.
 - On February 1, 2025, DHS partially revoked TPS for Venezuelans.
 - The termination of the 2021 Designation of TPS for Venezuelans is set to take effect November 7, 2025
 - On August 20, 2025 DHS terminated TPS for Honduras and Nicaragua, effective September 8.
 - On September 22, 2025, DHS terminated TPS for Syria, effective November 21, 2025.
- Community members should continue to check on their countries' TPS designation and keep aware of their status.
- If your TPS status is ending or has ended, you should speak to an immigration attorney to figure out your options and see if you qualify for other programs.

Immigration policy updates

Expansion of Expedited Removal Beyond the Border

- As of January 21, 2025, the Department of Homeland Security expanded its use of a process called “expedited removal.”
- Previously, ICE and CBP only used expedited removal against people within 100 miles of the border and within 14 days of their arrival.
- Now, the government has announced that it will use expedited removal on any undocumented person in the country who can’t prove they have been in the U.S. continuously for at least two years before the arrest.
- Expedited removal allows the government to quickly deport someone they believe to be undocumented, without appearing in front of an immigration judge.
- Currently, there are limited exceptions to the use of the expedited removal process.
 - One exception to expedited removal is if a person claims they are scared to go back to their country and passes a fear screening interview. This could allow them to apply for asylum.
- Individuals should know their rights and follow steps to protect themselves and their families.
- For more information, visit nilc.org/resources/known-your-rights-expedited-removal-expansion/



ICE at Immigration Courts

- Immigrants appearing for their immigration court hearings are being detained by ICE.
- In court, the government’s lawyer may try to dismiss your case. If you arrived in the U.S. less than 2 years ago, and your case is dismissed, you may be at risk of being arrested by ICE and quickly deported. This process is called expedited removal.
- How to protect yourself
 - If you are able to, appear at your immigration court hearing virtually.
 - If you are eligible, make sure you have filed your asylum or other applications with the court.
 - If you are detained and afraid to return to your home country and/or another country, say this clearly to ICE and any immigration officials, you may have to do so multiple times.
 - If you had an asylum application in court when your case was dismissed, it will not protect you. You must explain your fear of persecution or torture again.
- Know Your Rights in court:
 - You have the right to object to dismissal before the judge makes their decision.
 - You can demand that the ICE attorney submit their request to dismiss the case in writing, so that you have time to explain to the judge why you want to continue your case and to seek legal assistance.
 - If the judge dismisses your case, you have the right to appeal. You can appeal this decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). Make sure to tell the immigration judge you want to appeal.
 - If you fear persecution or torture if returned to your home country and/or another country, say this to the judge at the hearing.

Detention resources



How to prepare for you and your family

- If you are not a U.S. Citizen and you have children, you should plan ahead in case you are ever detained by ICE, CBP or another federal agent.
- To prepare, you should:
 - Keep important documents in a safe place that other family members know about.
 - Decide who you would want to care for your children if you are not able to do so.
 - Legally designate someone to be the caretaker of your children.
 - Two of the most common ways to legally designate a caretaker are:
 - Designation of Person in Parental Relationship
 - Standby Guardianship
 - Fill out additional forms for your child, including a Travel Authorization Form or School Emergency Contact Form.
 - You may also want to consider filling out a Power of Attorney form.
- For more information, visit vlpcny.org/get-help/immigration/planning-for-immigrant-parents

How to get connected if you are detained

- If you are detained by immigration or other law enforcement, you have certain rights, including the right to communicate.
- You have the right to make a phone call, such as to your family, lawyer, or consulate.
- You can call an immigration detention hotline to get connected to resources.
 - To call the National Immigration Detention Hotline, dial 9233# from a facility phone. The hotline is free, unmonitored, and available Mon-Fri, 11am-11pm.
 - To call the Justice for Migrant Families hotline, which is available for the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility, call [716-427-4917](tel:716-427-4917), Mon-Thu, 2pm-4pm and 6pm-8pm.

How to support someone in detention

- ICE can detain non-citizens in ICE-operated facilities, local jails, and private detention centers.
- The immigration detention system can be difficult to navigate, making it hard to locate and communicate with your loved one.
- To find a person currently in ICE custody:
 - Go to locator.ice.gov and enter the person's:
 - Name, country of birth, and birth date, or
 - 9-digit A-number
 - The ICE locator should indicate where the individual is being detained, but it may take time for them to show up in this system.
 - If you think that your loved one may be detained in a specific ICE detention facility, you may also be able to find them by:
 - Searching for them at accesscorrections.com. If their name appears, they are most likely detained in the facility you selected.
 - Contacting the facility directly at ice.gov/detention-facilities
 - If you cannot find someone using these online systems, you can contact an ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field office: ice.gov/contact/field-offices
 - For more information on finding someone in detention, visit nilc.org/resources/how-to-find-a-loved-one-after-a-u-s-immigration-arrest
 - This resource is available in English, Arabic, Chinese, Haitian Creole, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Spanish.
- To find a person's court date and location:
 - Visit acis.eoir.justice.gov and enter the person's 9-digit A-number, or
 - Call [1-800-898-7180](tel:1-800-898-7180) and follow the instructions.
- To find legal assistance:
 - To find nonprofit organizations that provide free or low-cost immigration legal services, visit immigrationadvocates.org/legaldirectory.
 - Call Immigrant Defense Project at [212-725-6422](tel:212-725-6422)
- To get assistance with a bond payment:
 - If your loved one has been granted a bond that they cannot afford, they may be eligible for bond assistance from a bond fund.
 - For information on bonds in New York state, visit envisionfreedom.org/get-support
 - For a list of bond funds across the country, visit bit.ly/localbailfunds

Family resources

Promise NYC child care assistance

- In January 2023, New York City launched Promise NYC, a new program that will provide child care subsidies for low-income families with undocumented or non-citizen children, who were previously ineligible because of their immigration status.
- The program has been renewed and will support over 1,000 children from July 2025 to June 2026.
- Families may be eligible if they:
 - Are not eligible for other forms of child care subsidies
 - Have a child ages 0-13
 - Have a household income below 300% of the federal poverty level
- Families are encouraged to apply as soon as possible with the following designated community organizations in their borough:
 - Bronx and Manhattan: Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation ([212-822-8300](tel:212-822-8300), nmic.org/promisenyc)
 - Brooklyn: Center for Family Life ([718-438-9500](tel:718-438-9500), centerforfamilylife.org)
 - Staten Island: La Colmena ([718-442-7700](tel:718-442-7700), lacolmenanyc.org)
 - Queens: Chinese-American Planning Council ([718-358-8899](tel:718-358-8899), cpc-nyc.org)
- Please note that Promise NYC seats are very limited, and we encourage families to add themselves to the waitlist in case new seats open up.



Child Care Assistance Program

- Families are now eligible for child care assistance if they make 85% of the state median income or less.
 - A family will be eligible if they have an annual income of no more than:
 - \$73,869.56 for a family of 2
 - \$91,250.63 for a family of 3
 - \$108,631.70 for a family of 4
 - \$126,012.77 for a family of 5
 - \$143,393.84 for a family of 6
 - Costs will be limited to 1% of the total family income above the poverty line for participating families.
 - The number of allowable annual absences is 80.
- For more information and to see if you may be able to get child care at low or no cost, visit ocfs.ny.gov/ccap.

New York State Paid Prenatal Leave

- Starting January 1, 2025, New York State is introducing Paid Prenatal Leave.
- Any privately employed New Yorker who is pregnant will be able to receive an additional 20 hours of paid sick leave for prenatal care.
- Prenatal care is in addition to employees existing sick leave and does not need to be accrued. It is available as soon as an employee starts work.
 - Paid Prenatal Leave is separate from New York State Sick Leave or any other leave policies or benefits.
 - Employers cannot force employees to exhaust other leave types before using Paid Prenatal Leave or choose one leave over another.
- Employees can use this leave for multiple pregnancies in a year but are limited to 20 hours within a 52-week period.
- Paid Prenatal Leave applies to all private-sector employees, regardless of occupation, industry, or part-time or overtime-exempt status.
- Prenatal care includes fertility treatments such as in vitro fertilization and end-of-pregnancy care.
- For more information, visit ny.gov/prenatal.

Schools and education



Public School System (3K-12)

- New York State guarantees every child, regardless of immigration status, the right to a free and quality education, starting in kindergarten and until they either receive a high school diploma, or age out at the end of the year in which the student turns 21.
- Families are guaranteed the right to translation and interpretation of all documents containing important information about a child's education in a timely manner.
- Students may apply and enroll in a NYS public school at any time throughout the year, though options may be limited outside the traditional enrollment period.
- Public schools may not ask about immigration status and will not share student information for any regular day school program. Some early childhood programs with extended hours may have immigration or income-based eligibility requirements.
- New York City Public Schools information
 - For information on how to request translation and interpretation services in a NYC Public School, visit schools.nyc.gov/hello or call [718-935-2013](tel:718-935-2013).
 - For information on the admissions process, visit schools.nyc.gov/enrollment/enrollment-help/new-students.
 - To find and apply to a NYC Public School, visit myschools.nyc, call [311](tel:311), or visit a Family Welcome Center for assistance. Family Welcome Center locations can be found at schools.nyc.gov/fwc.
 - Enrollment periods vary depending on different grade levels. To see the Fall 2026 Admissions Timeline, visit schools.nyc.gov/enroll.

Cell Phone Ban in Public Schools

- New York State passed a new law in May 2025 that limits student use of smartphones and internet-enabled devices during the school day.
- Students may be allowed to use devices if needed for translation, interpretation, medical purposes, or family emergencies.
- Parents will still have a way to reach their child during the day through school staff.
- The law will be adapted by each school district based on local needs and feedback from families.
 - NYC Public Schools will require students to store their phones while in school.

College Financial Aid

- Get help at [UnderstandingFAFSA.org](https://understandingfafsa.org), a website that provides guides and resources for students and families seeking money for college.
 - Their free FAFSA How-To Guide for High School Students is available in ten languages.
 - The website has updated how-to pages for undocumented students and immigrant families.
- New York State financial aid programs
 - Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) helps eligible New York residents pay tuition at approved schools in NYS.
 - An annual TAP award can be up to \$5,665. Because TAP is a grant, it does not have to be paid back.
 - For more information or to apply, visit hesc.ny.gov/nystap
 - Excelsior Scholarship
 - The Excelsior Scholarship, in combination with other student financial aid programs, allows students to attend a SUNY or CUNY college tuition-free.
 - Students whose families have an annual income of \$125,000 or less are eligible to apply.
 - For more information or to apply, visit hesc.ny.gov/excelsior
 - The Senator José Peralta New York State DREAM Act gives undocumented and other students access to NYS-administered grants and scholarships that support their higher education costs.
 - For more information or to apply, visit hesc.ny.gov/dream

Financial empowerment



Increase in the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Rate

- This year, New York State is increasing unemployment insurance benefits and reducing taxes to businesses.
- Starting on October 6, 2025, the maximum weekly benefit rate for workers who have lost their job with no fault of their own, and are ready, willing, and able to work will increase from the current \$504 to \$869.
 - The maximum benefit rate is the highest benefit amount available to unemployed New Yorkers based on their previous income.
 - You may see an increase in your benefit amount even if you don't earn the maximum.
 - The new rate will be automatically recalculated based on your previously reported earnings.
 - The increased benefit rate will start the week of October 13. You do not need to do anything to receive this increase.
- To get an estimate of your weekly unemployment insurance benefits, visit ux.labor.ny.gov/benefit-rate-calculator
- For more information, visit dol.ny.gov/unemployment-insurance-ui-trust-fund-faq
- To request unemployment insurance benefits, visit dol.ny.gov/unemployment

Inflation Refund Checks

- New Yorkers will receive their first-ever inflation refund checks.
- These one-time payments provide relief to New Yorkers who have paid increased sales taxes due to inflation.
- To be eligible for an inflation refund check, you must:
 - Have filed Form IT-201, New York State Resident Income Tax Return for tax year 2023.
 - Reported income within the qualifying thresholds.
 - To find out if you are in the qualifying threshold, visit tax.ny.gov/pit/inflation-refund-checks.htm
 - Not be claimed as a dependent on another's taxpayer return.
- If you qualify, checks will be mailed automatically and you do not need to do anything.
 - The mailing of checks will start at the end of September 2025 and continue to be mailed over several weeks.
 - Checks will be mailed to the address on your most recent tax return.
 - There is no direct deposit option.
- Be aware of scams
 - The New York State Department of Taxation and Finance is not contacting taxpayers about the inflation refund check.
 - You do not need to provide additional information to receive a check.
 - If you are contacted about the inflation refund check by someone supposedly from the Tax Department, report it immediately.
- For more information, visit tax.ny.gov/pit/inflation-refund-checks.htm

Taxpayer Information for ITIN Filers

- In April 2025, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) reached an agreement to collaborate with the Department of Homeland Security to share sensitive information on undocumented taxpayers with removal orders.
- For more information about ITINs and data privacy, visit nyic.org/resources-training/taxpayer-information-for-itin-filers

Democracy

Federal, State, and Local General Election

- General Election Day for federal, state, and local elections is on November 4, 2025.
- The last day to register to vote in this general election, or to change your address, is October 25, 2025.
- To review your voter registration and party affiliation, visit voterlookup.elections.ny.gov.
 - If you have questions about your registration status, contact your county Board of Elections:
www.elections.ny.gov/CountyBoards.html
 - NYC residents: visit vote.nyc
- The early voting period for the general election runs from October 25 to November 2.
- The last day to request a mail-in ballot is October 25. The ballot must be postmarked November 4 or earlier, and received by the board of elections by November 11.
 - To apply for a mail-in ballot, visit elections.ny.gov/request-ballot
- For the 2025 election, New Yorkers will be voting for mayors, city councils, and other local and judicial positions.
- Voters in New York City will also have additional ballot proposals relating to housing and local elections. To find more information, visit nycvotes.org



Register to vote

- You can register to vote if you are aged 16+, a US Citizen and a resident of NY for at least 30 days before the election.
 - If you are age 16 or 17, you can pre-register to vote but cannot vote until age 18.
 - You cannot register to vote if you are in prison for a felony conviction or are judged mentally incapable by a court.
- NYS Board of Elections: elections.ny.gov/VotingRegister.html
- NYC Board of Elections: vote.nyc/page/register-vote
- Register online (if you have a NYS Driver License, Permit or Non-Driver ID): voterreg.dmv.ny.gov/MotorVoter
- Request a paper registration form by phone (available in English or Spanish): 1-800-FOR-VOTE ([1-800-367-8683](https://www.800-367-8683))
- Unsure if you are registered to vote? Check your voter registration status at voterlookup.elections.ny.gov

Your rights at the polls

- Voters may visit ANY of the Early Voting Centers in the county where they reside, except in New York City, where voters are assigned by address to ONE early voting site.
- If you believe you are voter eligible and have registered in time to vote, but your name could not be found on the voter rolls, you may request a provisional or affidavit ballot.
- You do not have to present ID at the polls even if you are a first time voter.
- You may still vote if you are experiencing homelessness.
- In some circumstances, you may still be eligible to vote if you have been convicted of a felony.
- For more eligibility requirements: www.nycvotes.org/how-to-vote/voting-rights
- Some employees in New York State are eligible to receive up to two hours of paid time off in order to vote. Check to see if you qualify: www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/elections/TimeOffToVoteFAQ.pdf

To learn more about our election systems and how they work, watch our videos at nycic.me/civics

Know Your Rights



Community members and allies should be aware of their rights whenever dealing with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Border Patrol, or other law enforcement.

If you are stopped by immigration or other law enforcement, remember:

- Stay calm. Do not run. Do not resist or obstruct the officer.
- Do not lie or provide false documents.
- You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can be used against you.
- If an agent asks if they can search you or your belongings, you have the right to say no.
 - However, you may not physically resist.
 - Police may pat down your clothing if they suspect a weapon.
- If you are not a US citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you.
- If you are stopped, detained, or harassed by law enforcement, try to get the agent(s)' name, number, and any other identifying information.
- You or someone else in the community can take video or audio recordings of interactions with law enforcement. You can also write down what happened after they leave.
- It is illegal for law enforcement officers to perform any stops, searches, detentions, or deportations based on your race, national origin, religion, sex, or ethnicity.

You can report interactions with federal agents to the Immigrant Defense Project (IDP).

IDP also provides legal information and referrals to immigrants who have been arrested, ticketed, or convicted of a crime. Call 212-725-6422 or email info@immdefense.org.

Private Spaces

- Your home and other “private spaces” (such as employee-only areas of a workplace) carry special protections that public spaces do not. Officers can only enter private spaces if they have your consent or they show you a judicial warrant (signed by a judge).

Protected Areas

- In January 2025, the Trump administration cancelled a longstanding policy that directs ICE and CBP to avoid immigration enforcement in “sensitive locations” or “protected areas” such as schools, healthcare facilities, and places of worship.
- Despite these changes, New Yorkers still have some protections in these locations.
- A 2018 New York State Executive Order prohibits immigration enforcement at New York state facilities such as a public school or hospital unless ICE has a judicial warrant.
- The Protect Our Courts Act protects New Yorkers from arrest at state, city, and municipal courts without a judicial warrant.
- ICE and other agents cannot enter “private spaces” without a judicial warrant or consent of the owner.

Be aware of immigration fraud

- Immigration law is complicated. Be careful when discussing your situation with any person or business.
- You should only speak to a lawyer or Department of Justice (DOJ) accredited representative for legal advice on your situation.
- Never get immigration help from a “notario,” travel agent, tax preparer, forms preparer, or notary. In the US, a “notario” is NOT a lawyer!

If you need help with your case or have general immigration questions, call the Office for New Americans hotline at 1-800-566-7636.

Community Safety



Everyone, regardless of immigration status or identity, deserves to be safe in their community.

Hate Crimes and Bias

- A hate crime is an offense that is motivated by bias against a person's race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation.
- New York State has a Hate Crimes Task Force to address the increase in reports of bias-motivated threats, harassment and violence.
- If you see something or are a victim of a hate crime:
 - Report it to the NYS Division of Human Rights. Call [1-888-392-3644](tel:1-888-392-3644), text "HATE" to 81336, or go to forms.ny.gov/s3/Hate-Crime-Tips. You can visit dhr.ny.gov for more information.
 - To report a hate crime in progress or any emergency, call 911 immediately.
- When hate crimes are reported, all information regarding your experience, identity, and others remains confidential.
- You can report a hate crime and receive services regardless of your immigration status.

Community Resources

- The New York City Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes offers services, resources, and support to community members and organizations. Resources are available in multiple languages. For more information, visit nyc.gov/stophate.
- The Center for Anti-Violence Education works to prevent, disrupt, and heal from hate violence in New York communities. They have education programs on self-defense, bystander workshops, and youth empowerment. Call [1-718-788-1775](tel:1-718-788-1775) or visit caeny.org for more information.

Connecting with Community

- AAPI
 - Asian Americans for Equality: [212-979-8381](tel:212-979-8381), aafe.org
 - Chhaya for South-Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities: [718-478-3848](tel:718-478-3848), chhayacdc.org
 - Korean Family Service Center: [718-460-3800](tel:718-460-3800), kafsc.org
 - Minkwon Center for Community Action: [718-460-5600](tel:718-460-5600), minkwon.org
 - National Federation of Filipino American Associations New York: [212-684-0542](tel:212-684-0542), naffaa.org
 - Sikh Coalition: [516-930-0302](tel:516-930-0302), sikhcoalition.org
- African
 - African Communities Together: [347-746-2281](tel:347-746-2281), africans.us
 - African Services Committee: [212-222-3882](tel:212-222-3882), africanservices.org
 - Sauti Yetu Center For African Women: [718-665-2486](tel:718-665-2486), sautiyetu.us
- Arab/Muslim
 - Arab American Association of New York: [718-745-3523](tel:718-745-3523), arabamericannyc.org
 - Council on American-Islamic Relations of New York: [646-665-7599](tel:646-665-7599), cair-ny.org
 - Muslim Community Network: [347-519-2755](tel:347-519-2755), mcnny.org
- Disability
 - Center for Disability Rights: [585-546-7510](tel:585-546-7510), cdrnys.org
 - Disability Rights New York: [518-432-7861](tel:518-432-7861), drny.org
- Hispanic/Latino
 - Hispanic Federation: [866-432-9832](tel:866-432-9832), hispanicfederation.org
 - Latino Commission on AIDS: [212-584-9325](tel:212-584-9325), latinoaids.org
 - Mixteca: [718-965-4795](tel:718-965-4795), mixteca.org
 - TransLatinx: [646-882-2000](tel:646-882-2000), translatinxnetwork.org
- LGBTQ+
 - Caribbean Equality Project: [347-709-3179](tel:347-709-3179), caribbeanequalityproject.org
 - Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center: [212-620-7310](tel:212-620-7310), gaycenter.org
 - New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project: [212-714-1141](tel:212-714-1141), avp.org
- Native American and Alaska Native
 - American Indian Community House: [646-575-3638](tel:646-575-3638), aich.org
 - North American Indigenous Center of New York: [516-930-0302](tel:516-930-0302), naicny.org

NYS Resources



NYS Office of Language Access

- The NYS Office of Language Access oversees language access services for millions of New Yorkers with limited English proficiency.
- To know your rights to interpretation and translation services, visit ogs.ny.gov/know-your-rights
- To file a language access complaint, visit languageaccess.ny.gov/en-US.
- To receive a language access toolkit or request interpretation kits, submit the questionnaire for advocate organizations survey.alchemer.com/s3/8252338/OLA-Questionnaire

NYS Office for New Americans

- If you or someone you know is in need of free legal assistance, call the hotline at [1-800-566-7636](tel:1-800-566-7636). All call information is confidential. Assistance is available in 200+ languages.

NYS Department of Health

- Apply for health coverage: call [1-855-355-5777](tel:1-855-355-5777) or visit nystateofhealth.ny.gov.

NYS Office of Mental Health

- For questions about mental health services or to find a mental health service provider, call [1-800-597-8481](tel:1-800-597-8481) or visit omh.ny.gov.
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: If your life or someone else's is in imminent danger, call [911](tel:911). If you are in crisis and need immediate help, call [1-800-273-8255](tel:1-800-273-8255) or Text "GOT5" to [741-741](tel:741-741).

NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

- If you or someone else is in a relationship is being controlled by another individual through verbal, physical, or sexual abuse, or other tactics, call the NYS Domestic Violence Hotline at [1-800-942-6906](tel:1-800-942-6906).
- To speak with an advocate online, visit opdv.ny.gov. Available 24/7 in most languages.

NYS Department of Labor

- The Department of Labor is committed to protecting and promoting workers' safety and health, wages, and working conditions.
- For information about wage and hour laws, workplace health and safety, or to file a complaint, call [1-888-469-7365](tel:1-888-469-7365) or visit dol.ny.gov/safety-and-health
- For help with Unemployment Insurance, call [1-888-209-8124](tel:1-888-209-8124) or visit dol.ny.gov/unemployment/unemployment-insurance-assistance

NYS Division of Human Rights

- The Human Rights Law in New York prohibits discrimination in areas like employment, housing, credit, education, and places of public accommodations, based on age, race, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, disability, military status, and other classes.
- If you feel you have been discriminated against, file a complaint at [1-888-392-3644](tel:1-888-392-3644) or visit dhr.ny.gov.

NYS Housing

- For help with finding affordable housing, call [1-877-428-8844](tel:1-877-428-8844) or visit nyhousingsearch.gov.
- For information on the affordable housing lottery in New York City, call [212-863-7990](tel:212-863-7990) or visit housingconnect.nyc.gov.
- For information on tenants rights in New York State, visit ag.ny.gov/publications/residential-tenants-rights-guide.

NYS Office of Victim Services

- If you or someone you know has experienced a hate crime, the NYS Office of Victim Services may be able to help with medical bills and counseling expenses, burial and funeral costs, lost wages, and other types of assistance.
- Call [1-800-247-8035](tel:1-800-247-8035) or visit ovs.ny.gov for more information.

To view this document online or in other languages, visit nyic.org/KYR or scan this code:



If you have questions or comments about this toolkit or the information in it, please contact:
Bryan Lee – blee@nyic.org

If you would like to schedule a free Know Your Rights workshop with your community group, please contact: kyr@nyic.org.

The New York Immigration Coalition (NYIC) is an umbrella policy and advocacy organization that represents over 200 immigrant and refugee rights groups throughout New York.

We envision a New York State that is stronger because all people are welcome, treated fairly, and given the chance to pursue their dreams. Our mission is to unite immigrants, members, and allies so all New Yorkers can thrive.



New York Immigration Coalition

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212 627 2227
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