

Immigration Rights & Resources Toolkit



ALL ARE WELCOME.

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Introduction

Recent changes in federal immigration enforcement policies have brought new challenges to the emergency food system. Immigrant program participants, regardless of legal status, have been pulling back from food assistance programs out of fear of deportation. This has been heartbreaking to hear about and to witness. At Northwest Harvest, we believe that when help is needed, it should be freely given, no questions asked. No one should go hungry, putting the health of themselves and their families at risk, because of fear. We will work to ensure that anyone in need knows that our nutritious food is available to anyone in need and that they are welcomed.

We have attempted to compile the best resources available into the following toolkit to make it as easy as possible for them and others to find the answers they need. We have seven primary recommendations for programs that wish to make their space as safe and welcoming for immigrants as possible:

1. Distribute relevant resources to participants in your program.
2. Understand your rights as a program and prepare a safety plan in the unlikely event that enforcement officials visit your program. Ensure all board, staff, and volunteers are on the same page about your program's approach.
3. Help staff/volunteers arrange consultations with an immigration attorney as needed to give them advice about their specific situation and conditions of status.
4. Protect clients' personal information by collecting no more than is mandated by law or grant requirements and keeping that information secure.
5. Create a welcoming environment at your program to affirm the fact that you will continue to serve all regardless of immigration status and protect personal information. Include this message in welcome signage and other communications.
6. Implement strategies to reach out to immigrant communities to provide them with accurate information about the risks of participating in your program and encourage them to return while those risks are minimal.
7. Explore further opportunities for collaboration and solidarity with other immigrant rights organizations in your community including Sanctuary Coalitions, places of worship, and other organizations who are taking the lead around these issues.

In this toolkit, you will find the following resources intended to help you implement the above recommendations: a comprehensive guide for service providers from the Northwest Immigrants Rights Project, a guide for how to create an emergency response plan for your program, a list of data safeguarding tips, know-your-rights handouts for participants in your program courtesy of the ACLU, immigration attorney contact information, tips for reaching out to immigrant communities that may be fearful of receiving services, welcome signs in several languages for your program to post (in order to let immigrant populations know they are still welcome at your site) and a list of additional resources.

Part One: Resources for Nonprofits

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

Advisory to Nonprofit Organizations and Social Service Providers Regarding Immigration Enforcement Rev. 04-03-2017

Basics: We have been receiving a number of questions from nonprofit partners, social service providers and others about how they can protect their clients if immigration agents came to their building or otherwise tried to detain their clients. We wanted to provide the following information to address those questions.

How likely is it that immigration agents might come to a nonprofit or social service provider? In our opinion, the risk that an immigration agent from either Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Customs and Border Protection (CBP) would come to a nonprofit agency or social service provider is relatively low. If it happens, it will most likely be because an individual submitted the address of the nonprofit or social service provider as their home or mailing address to ICE or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Nonetheless, it is important for everyone to be prepared for this situation and to make it clear to the community you are serving that you will protect them to the greatest extent possible.

What is your advice if immigration agents come to our building or facility? We believe that nonprofit agencies and social service providers should protect their clients and staff to the greatest extent possible. We recommend these agencies develop policies and protocols consistent with the following guidelines:

- Nonprofits should not allow immigration agents access to non-public areas of their building and facilities unless the agents have a judicial search warrant (signed by a judge or magistrate within the past fourteen days) granting them that access to search for the listed items. Note that immigration agents sometimes have “administrative” arrest warrants (signed by an immigration officer) but these do NOT grant them permission to enter areas that are not open to the public, even if the person named in the administrative warrant is inside of the building.
- Nonprofits should not release information about their clients to immigration agencies unless those agencies have a judicial warrant (or subpoena) specifically requiring the release of that information or unless the client has consented to such release in order to help them with an immigration matter. In many cases, nonprofit agencies may actually be prohibited from such release of information as a matter of law, policy or regulation.
- Nonprofits should train their staff (particularly those at reception areas or who have initial contact with the public) on how to respond if immigration agents do come to their location and set up a protocol for such situations (a suggested template is attached as Appendix A).
- If an immigration agent does come to your agency’s building, we recommend that your staff be trained to take the following actions:
 - Staff should inform immigration agents that they do not have permission to enter non-public areas of the building and facility unless they have a judicial warrant (as opposed to an administrative arrest warrant issued by ICE or CBP). If the agents claim to have a warrant, staff should contact a supervisor who can review the documents and follow up with legal counsel if necessary.
 - Staff should be trained that only valid judicial warrants are acceptable for entry and that they should not accept agents’ claims of having a warrant as sufficient to grant access. We recommend that reception staff be trained to consult with a supervisor and for supervisory

staff to be trained to review the scope of any warrant and also that it is being executed within its permitted time frame.

- If the immigration agents do not have a judicial warrant to search the building, staff should inform the agents that they are not authorized to consent to grant access to the facility.
- Staff should advise any clients who are nearby that they have the right to remain silent and do not have to answer any questions posed by immigration agents. Staff should be careful, however, not to *direct* clients not to speak to the agents as this might be interpreted as interference. If possible, clients should be moved to a private location of the facility until the situation has been resolved.
- Staff and clients should be informed that if they are engaged in questioning by immigration agents, they can ask the agents if they are free to go. If the agent says yes, they are of course free to leave. If the agent says the person is not free to go, they should explain that they would like the opportunity to consult with an attorney and otherwise remain silent.
- If staff members are asked questions by immigration agents, they should be advised to tell the agent that they are not authorized to answer those questions without consulting with a supervisor.
- Staff should not lie to immigration officers. For instance, if immigration agents are asking about an individual who is actually in the building, staff should not say the person is not there but should simply decline to answer questions about that individual and consult with a supervisor.
- Staff should document the name/contact information of the agents and the supervisor of the agents (ask for their cards) and, if possible, record the interactions with immigration agents (but they should announce they are making a recording). After any interaction, staff should prepare a thorough report of the interaction.
- Staff should not take any action to hide or conceal any person, or aid in their escape from the premises. (See information below regarding congregations considering offering active “sanctuary” to community members).

Are there special protections for certain types of facilities? Yes. Both ICE and CBP have “sensitive locations” [policies](#) that apply to certain locations including, but not limited to, schools, hospitals and institutions of worship (including churches, mosques and synagogues). This is not an exhaustive list; for example, under their policy, ICE is also required to exercise caution at organizations assisting children, pregnant women, victims of domestic abuse or individuals with significant mental or physical disabilities. The policy does not say that immigration agents cannot enter these locations, only that enforcement actions at these locations are discouraged and that ICE agents have to go through a supervisory review process within ICE before they are undertaken, unless certain narrow exigent circumstances apply. If your location could constitute a “sensitive location” under these policies, your staff should be trained to make this clear to immigration agents and/or their supervisor if they do show up to the location. In addition, domestic violence shelters and survivors accessing those facilities should be aware of certain confidentiality protections that apply to them. More information on those protections can be found at [this link](#).

What if immigration agents do not come into our building but are seen outside? Our first recommendation is to verify that the situation involves immigration agents. A supervisor can go outside and engage the individuals who are perceived to be immigration agents and attempt to ascertain their identity. If this applies to your facility, the supervisor can inform them that your organization is a sensitive location, and request that they leave. It is possible that the report about immigration agents may have been the result of confusion and it would be best to not create concern when it is not warranted. If the

agents are indeed from ICE or CBP or it is not possible to confirm they are not, then it is appropriate to inform clients inside your building of the situation and advise that they have the right to remain silent and not answer any questions that the agents might pose them when they leave.

Could our organization be accused of breaking the law if we do not grant immigration authorities access to our building? Nonprofit organizations and social service agencies can provide important protection to their clients by following the recommendations in this advisory and they are entirely within their legal rights to do so. In other words, nonprofits are NOT violating federal law by refusing to provide ICE or CBP agents access to non-public areas of their facilities when they do not have a warrant or by refusing to turn over information absent a subpoena or judicial warrant. However, nonprofits and their staff should be aware that if they take affirmative steps to conceal the whereabouts of an individual being sought by immigration authorities or they aid in the person's escape from those authorities they could be accused of violating federal laws against "harboring" undocumented individuals. We recognize that some faith congregations or other entities may consider engaging in such activities as a form of civil disobedience (this is often referred to as becoming a "sanctuary" congregation). We of course respect that decision but we would simply urge that they do so understanding the potential risks involved. A good resource is [this FAQ](#) from our colleagues at the ACLU.

We reiterate, however, that asserting the right not to answer questions about persons who may or may not be present in a building or refusing to collect information regarding the immigration status of individuals served would not implicate federal prohibitions against the harboring of undocumented individuals.

What if a client is detained in or near our facility? You have a right to observe the arrest from a reasonable distance, so as not to interfere, and to record the incident (but we recommend that you announce that you are recording the incident). To the extent that it is possible to do so without interfering with the immigration agents carrying out the arrest, remind your client that they have the right to remain silent and ask them if they would like you to help them contact a family member or an attorney.

If the person gives you consent and has an attorney, you may contact them to let them know that the person has been detained. If they do not have an attorney and may not be able to hire a private attorney, you may contact NWIRP's Tacoma office at tacoma@nwirp.org or at 253-383-0519. You can leave a message with the name of the individual for him or her to be seen for a group presentation and then, if he or she requests it, an individual meeting. Note that individuals referred in this way are not guaranteed legal representation and our resources allow us to provide direct representation in immigration court to only a portion of those in need of assistance.

Please Note: This advisory will be updated as new information becomes available. Please visit www.nwirp.org/resources/community-information/ for the latest version of this advisory.



NWIRP offices:

Western WA (Seattle) – 206-587-4009

Yakima Valley (Granger) – 509-854-2100

North Central WA (Wenatchee) – 509-570-0054

For individuals detained at NW Detention Center – 253-383-0519

www.nwirp.org

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE PROTOCOL REGARDING INTERACTIONS WITH IMMIGRATION AGENCIES

[Note: This template is a generic protocol that should be adapted to the particular circumstances of your agency. We encourage each agency to consult with an attorney whenever possible to evaluate and provide advice regarding your specific circumstances]

POLICY

It is the policy of [Agency] to ensure that our clients are safe and protected when they use our facilities and services. [Agency] will take steps to the greatest extent possible under the law to protect our clients and their information. It is the policy of [Agency] not to allow agents or employees of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Customs and Border Protection (CBP) access to our facilities, records or information unless this is required by law or a valid federal court warrant.

PROCEDURES

Procedures regarding access to [Agency] facilities/buildings:

If any agents or employees from ICE or CBP should attempt to enter [Agency]'s buildings or facilities, staff will follow this protocol:

1. Reception staff [*or insert front-line staff title*] will inform ICE/CBP agents that they do NOT have consent to enter the building or facility unless they have a valid judicial warrant.
2. [If applicable because your Agency qualifies as a "sensitive location" under ICE/CBP policy:] Staff should inform ICE/CBP agents that [Agency] qualifies as a "sensitive location" under ICE/CBP policy. [*Explain why your agency is a sensitive location*].
3. Staff should inform supervisors [*include information on which supervisor(s) should be contacted and how*] about ICE/CBP presence in [Agency]'s facility as soon as possible.
4. Staff should advise any clients who are nearby that they have the right to remain silent and do not have to answer any questions posed by immigration agents, but should not direct clients not to answer questions. If possible, clients should be moved to a private location of the facility until the situation has been resolved, but clients should not be assisted to escape, nor hidden.
5. If the ICE/CBP agents claim to have a warrant to enter the facility/building, staff should ask for a copy of the warrant, inform the agents to wait at a specified location, and contact a supervisor for assistance.
6. Supervisors reviewing claimed warrants should contact legal counsel if possible. Supervisors should at least review the warrant to ensure that a) it is signed by a federal court judicial officer (judge or magistrate), b) it describes [Agency]'s building as the place to be searched, c) it has the correct date and has not expired (was issued within the past 14 days), and d) the search is not exceeding the scope of the items authorized to be searched for. Administrative arrest or removal warrants that are signed by an immigration officer (rather than a federal court judge or magistrate) do not grant authority for ICE/CBP to enter non-public areas of the facility or building.
7. Besides informing ICE/CBP agents that they do not have consent to enter the facility without a valid judicial warrant, staff should not answer questions posed by the agents without consulting with a supervisor. In particular, staff should not answer questions about whether a particular person

(client or staff) is currently in the building or facility, but instead state that they are not authorized to answer questions.

8. Staff should document the name/contact information of the ICE/CBP agents seeking access to the facility. This can be done by asking for a business card or asking the agents directly.
9. To the extent possible, staff who are not interacting with the ICE/CBP agents should record any interactions with the agents but they should announce that they are making a recording. Staff should remain a reasonable distance from such incidents so as not to interfere.
10. Staff and clients should know (or be informed) that if they are engaged in questioning by immigration agents, they can ask the agents if they are free to go. If the agent says yes, they are of course free to leave. If the agent says the person is not free to go, they should explain that they would like the opportunity to consult with an attorney and otherwise remain silent.

Procedures regarding immigration agents' request for access to [Agency] records/files:

If any agents or employees from ICE or CBP should request access to records or documents regarding [Agency]'s clients or staff, staff will follow this protocol:

1. Staff should inform the ICE/CBP agents that [Agency]'s policy is not to release information without a client's consent, unless disclosure is required by federal judicial order or subpoena specifically requiring the release of the information or otherwise required by law.
2. If ICE/CBP agents claim to have a warrant or subpoena, staff should not release information without consulting with a supervisor. Staff should request a copy of the warrant or subpoena, ask for the agents' contact information and consult with a supervisor.

COPY _{AUSA}

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
Central District of California

In the Matter of the Search of)
(Briefly describe the property to be searched)
or identify the person by name and address))
LG (VX9100) cellular telephone)
)
)

Case No. CR 13- **13-2895M**

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests the search of the following person or property located in the Central District of California
(Identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location):

See Attachment A

The person or property to be searched, described above, is believed to conceal (identify the person or describe the property to be seized):

See Attachment B

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property. Such affidavit(s) or testimony are incorporated herein by reference and attached hereto.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before 14 days from the date of its issuance
(not to exceed 14 days)

in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10 p.m. at any time in the day or night as I find reasonable cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to United States Magistrate Judge (name) on duty at the time of the return through a filing with the Clerk's Office.

I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized (check the appropriate box) for _____ days (not to exceed 30).
 until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of _____.

Date and time issued: 11-4-13 11:30 am Alicia G. ROSENBERG
Judge's signature

City and state: Los Angeles, California Alicia G. Rosenberg, U.S. Magistrate Judge
Printed name and title

USA: Patrick R. Fitzgerald

prf

Essential Elements of an Immigration Enforcement Response Plan for Food Banks

An immigration enforcement response plan does three things:

1. Ensures the safety of food bank clients, volunteers, and staff
2. Reinforces efforts to make the food bank a welcoming place to all in need of assistance
3. Assures compliance with legally authorized law enforcement searches within the parameters that have been authorized by a court of law

Development of an immigration enforcement response plan should include consultations with the following:

- Your board, staff, and volunteers
- Entities with which you share property, including but not limited to churches or religious organizations, local government, and businesses or other nonprofit organizations
- An experienced immigration attorney

A response plan should include the following essential elements:

- A directive to staff and volunteers to move all visitors, staff, and volunteers at your food bank to a designated, non-public area of the food bank or nearby partner if space is a constraining factor
- Require immigration enforcement to show a signed judicial warrant (signed by a judge or magistrate within the past 14 days) before allowing entry onto the property (see sample on page 10)
- Thoughtful preparation to ensure whoever is most likely to interact with officials first is aware of and comfortable to assert their civil rights. You may want to do a training
- If a search commences, limit the search to only the areas listed on a valid, signed judicial warrant or if an administrative warrant (signed by an immigration officer) is produced, deny entry to the non-public spaces of the property
- Notify an experienced immigration attorney to come to the food bank and provide assistance with observing a search and to help anyone requesting legal assistance
- Assign the following roles to staff or volunteers:
 - Liaison: assumes lead decision making authority and is the main contact for Immigrations and Customs Enforcement and legal assistance
 - Media relations: assumes responsibility for being a spokesperson in the event of media inquiries
 - Notetaker: all staff and volunteers should take down names and badge numbers of officers and document observed interactions and conversations in writing or with photos or video

Tips for Safeguarding Data

In order to provide a safe and welcoming environment for immigrants who visit our programs, it is best to avoid asking invasive questions and collecting unnecessary personal information. It can sometimes make it easier for staff or volunteers to enter information into a database to simply ask for various pieces of ID, but we should be thoughtful about imposing additional requirements. We should always strive to create the lowest barrier possible for the participant rather than what is most convenient for us. As we determine what practices we would like to implement at our programs, we should be sure to remember the following:

- Double check your reporting requirements to ensure you are not collecting unnecessary information
- In the case of federal funding sources, questions relating to immigration, refugee status, race, and ethnicity are almost always optional. Participants can be reminded that they are not required to provide this information to receive services
- ID is not required to benefit from TEFAP or EFAP. All that is required is a date, name, signature, and a self-identified address
 - Programs should allow participants to use any address, even if they suspect it is made-up
- Ensure you are taking steps to keep the information you do collect secure, and do not share it except when required by law
- If an enforcement official ever arrives with a subpoena, demanding that you share your records, it is important to understand that this is not the same thing as a search warrant
 - The subpoena should be signed by a judge, give you a time frame and instructions describing how you are supposed to comply, and does not give agents the right to enter your property and retrieve records immediately

Public Charge Talking Points

To public agencies, community-based organizations and service providers who serve immigrants and refugees:

April 4, 2018



Dear friends,

By now, you may have seen that the United States Department of Homeland Security intends to propose significant changes to the way the “public charge test” in federal law is applied to immigrants seeking to obtain legal status. On March 28, 2018, media published a leaked draft of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that would expand the definition of public charge. The draft is now under review by the Office of Management and Budget and will be published for comment in the Federal Register in the very near future.

Currently, the only benefits USCIS considers as evidence an immigrant could become a public charge in the future is if he/she has used cash assistance (such as TANF or SSI) or long-term institutionalized medical care at the government’s expense. The proposed rule would likely allow USCIS to also consider the use of both federally- and state-funded benefits like SNAP (Basic Food in WA), Medicaid (Washington Apple Health), CHIP, premium subsidies for marketplace health coverage, WIC, and other non-cash supportive services. A person’s use of the Earned Income Tax Credit would also be considered. If the draft rule were to be adopted in its current form, use of these benefits by the applicant *or by the applicant’s family members* – including by U.S. citizen children – would all be considered when an immigrant applies to become a legal permanent resident.

In Washington State, there is a broad coalition of nonprofit, public, and private sector organizations working to address the impact of these rules and protect families. This includes Children’s Alliance, OneAmerica, Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, Northwest Health Law Alliance, Northwest Harvest, the Washington State Hospital Association, and many others. We prepared this document to provide our communities with the latest information. To be added to the listserv of Washington State advocates, please email Sarah Domondon at sarah.domondon@childrensalliance.org

The following talking points, which have been gathered from the National Immigration Law Center, the National WIC Association, and the Kaiser Family Foundation, may be useful in addressing fears expressed by community members:

-
- The “public charge test” **applies only at the time a person’s application to become a legal permanent resident (a “green card” holder)**. Primarily, this affects people who are seeking to obtain a green card, either inside the U.S. or at a U.S. consulate abroad, based on a **family-based immigration petition**.
 - The public charge test **does not apply to refugees, asylees, and people who have received humanitarian visas** (Special Immigrant Juvenile, VAWA self-petitioners, U visas, T visas). **It does not apply to legal permanent residents applying for citizenship**.
 - **The leaked draft does NOT change current law**. It is simply the first attempt at a proposal to change the rules. As of today’s date, the rule has not yet been formally proposed. If and when it is formally proposed, the rulemaking process could take several weeks, perhaps months.
 - **At this point, there is no reason for people to stop benefits that they or their families currently receive legally**.
 - The draft proposed rule makes it clear that any changes to the consideration of benefits use will apply only to benefits received *after* the rule is final. Even if the rules change, applicants will still be able to show why they are not likely to become a public charge *in the future*.
 - Even if the rule change goes into effect, immigration officials will still be required to look at “the totality of circumstances” that relate to noncitizens’ ability to support themselves, including their age, health, income, assets, resources, education/skills, family to support, and family who will support them.
 - **Past and current use of public benefits is only one of many factors** that can prove an immigrant may become a public charge, and **no one factor is definitive**. Any negative factor, such as not having a job, can be overcome by positive factors, such as having completed training for a new profession. Even if this proposed rule were to go into effect, receiving a public benefit does not automatically mean a denial of an immigration application.
 - **Immigrants who are concerned about the impact of using public benefits on their immigration case should get advice from an immigration attorney or accredited representative**. To find organizations that offer low-cost immigration legal services, visit [the Immigration Advocates’ Network directory](#).

The following services have never been considered public benefits for the purposes of the public charge test and the draft does not propose to change that:

- Using food banks, community centers and public libraries
- Attending a K-12 public school

-
- Calling 911, the police or the fire department in case of an emergency
 - Drawing on any benefits that have been earned through work or military service, such as Social Security for retirees, veterans' benefits, and Medicare.

What's Next?

- First, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. Once the review is complete - it could take as little as 10 days - the proposed regulation will be published in the Federal Register, and the public will have **60 days to submit comments on the rule**. Individuals and organizations can submit public comments and share stories about how the proposed rules would affect them and the communities they serve.
- In Washington State, the Children's Alliance is collecting stories and anecdotes about the on-the-ground effects of this leaked information and any eventual rulemaking. Please document any calls and walk-ins who express concerns; these stories will be used confidentially to support public advocacy in opposition to these proposed changes. If you have stories to share, please contact Sarah Domondon at sarah.domondon@childrensalliance.org.
- Nationally, the National Immigration Law Center (NILC) is collecting impact stories and anecdotes at publiccharge@nilc.org.

Further resources:

- Stay up-to-date on the movement of the proposed regulation by [subscribing to the Protecting Immigrant Families campaign](#), spearheaded by the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) and the National Immigration Law Center (NILC).
- The [Protecting Immigrant Families Campaign resource page](#) includes links to [their most updated fact sheet](#), presentations and talking points.
- [Resources from WIC](#) (Women, Infants, Children) about potential public charge changes
- NW Harvest's [Immigration Rights and Resources Toolkit](#) for social service providers who serve immigrants and refugees

Part Two: Resources for Clients

★ KNOW ★ — YOUR — RIGHTS

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Stopped by Police,
Immigration Agents, or FBI

If You're Stopped By Police

- You have a right to remain silent. If you wish to remain silent, tell the officer. (Some states may require you to identify yourself to the police if you're suspected of a crime.)
- Stay calm. Don't run. Don't argue, resist, or obstruct the police. Keep your hands where police can see them.
- Ask if you're free to leave. If yes, calmly and silently walk away.
- You do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings.

If You're Stopped In Your Car

- Stop the car in a safe place as quickly as possible. Turn off the car, turn on the internal light, open the window partway, and place your hands on the wheel.
- Upon request, show police your driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance.
- If an officer or immigration agent asks to search your car, you can refuse. But if police believe your car contains evidence of a crime, they can search it without your consent.
- Both drivers and passengers have the right to remain silent. If you're a passenger, you can also ask if you're free to leave. If yes, silently leave.

If You're Asked About Your Immigration Status

- You have the right to remain silent. You do not have to answer questions about where you were born, whether you're a U.S. citizen, or how you entered the country. (Separate rules apply at international borders and airports, and for individuals on certain nonimmigrant visas, including tourists and business travelers.)
- If you're not a U.S. citizen and have valid immigration papers, you should show them if an immigration agent requests it.

- Do not lie about your citizenship status or provide fake documents.

If The Police Or Immigration Agents Come To Your Home

- You don't have to let them in unless they have a warrant signed by a judge.
- Ask them to show you the warrant. Officers can only search the areas and for the items listed on the warrant. An arrest warrant allows police to enter the home of the person listed on the warrant if they believe the person is inside. A warrant of removal/deportation (ICE warrant) does not allow officers to enter a home without consent.
- Even if officers have a warrant, you may remain silent. If you choose to speak, step outside and close the door.

If You're Arrested by Police

- Do not resist.
- Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer. If you can't afford a lawyer, the government must provide one.
- Don't say anything, sign anything, or make any decisions without a lawyer.
- You have the right to make a local phone call. The police cannot listen if you call a lawyer.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer.
- An immigration officer may visit you in jail. Do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer.
- Read all papers fully. If you don't understand or cannot read the papers, say you need an interpreter.

If You're Taken Into Immigration (Or "ICE") Custody

- You have the right to a lawyer, but the government will not provide one. If you don't have a lawyer, ask for a list of free or low-cost legal services.
- You have the right to contact your consulate or have an officer inform the consulate of your arrest.
- Tell the immigration officer you wish to remain silent. Do not discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer.
- Do not sign anything, such as a voluntary departure or stipulated removal, without talking to a lawyer. If you sign, you may be giving up your opportunity to try to stay in the U.S.
- Know your immigration number ("A" number) and give it to your family. It will help them locate you.

If You Feel Your Rights Have Been Violated

- Write down everything you remember, including officers' badge and patrol car numbers, which agency the officers were from, and any other details. Get contact information for witnesses. If you're injured, seek medical attention immediately and take photographs of your injuries.
- File a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. In most cases, you can file a complaint anonymously if you wish.

This information is not intended as legal advice. Some state laws may vary. Separate rules apply at checkpoints and when entering the U.S. (including at airports). Updated Dec. 2016.

For more information, call your local ACLU
www.ACLU.org/affiliates.

ACLU

★ CONOZCA ★ — SUS — DERECHOS



CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS

Parado/a por la policía,
agentes de inmigración o el FBI

Si la policía lo para

- Usted tiene el derecho de permanecer en silencio. Si desea permanecer en silencio, dígalo a la policía. (Algunos estados pueden requerir que se identifique a la policía si se lo considera sospechoso de un crimen.)
- Mantenga la calma. No huya. No discuta, ni resista ni obstruya a la policía. Mantenga siempre las manos donde la policía las pueda ver.
- Pregunte si usted es libre para irse. Si la policía dice que sí, aléjese con tranquilidad y en silencio.
- Usted no tiene que acceder a ningún registro de su persona o pertenencias.

Si lo paran en su vehículo

- Pare el vehículo en un lugar seguro lo más pronto posible. Apague el vehículo, encienda la luz interior, abra la ventana un poco y coloque las manos sobre el volante.
- Si se lo piden, muestre a la policía su licencia de conducir, registro y prueba de seguro.
- Si un policía o agente de inmigración le pide registrar su vehículo, usted puede negar su permiso. Sin embargo, si la policía cree que su vehículo contiene evidencia de un crimen, puede registrarlo sin su permiso.
- Ambos los conductores y los pasajeros tienen el derecho de permanecer en silencio. Si usted es pasajero, también puede preguntar si está libre de irse. Si la policía dice que sí, retírese silenciosamente.

Si le preguntan acerca de su estatus migratorio

- Usted tiene derecho a permanecer en silencio. No tiene que responder a preguntas acerca de dónde nació, si es ciudadano de los EE.UU ni cómo ingresó al país. (Se aplican reglas distintas en los cruces fronterizos internacionales y aeropuertos, y a individuos con ciertas visas de noinmigrantes, incluyendo los turistas y las personas en viajes de negocios.)
- Si no es ciudadano de los EE.UU y tiene documentos de inmigración válidos, debe mostrárselos al agente de inmigración que se los pida.
- No mienta acerca de su estatus de ciudadanía ni entregue documentos falsos.

Si la policía o agentes de inmigración llegan a su casa

- Usted no tiene que dejarles entrar a menos que tengan una orden judicial firmada por un juez.
- Pídale que le muestre la orden judicial. Los oficiales sólo pueden registrar las áreas y por los artículos que se mencionen en la orden. Una orden de arresto le permite a la policía ingresar a la casa de la persona indicada en la orden si creen que la persona se encuentra adentro. Una orden de remoción/deportación ("ICE warrant") no le permite a los oficiales ingresar a una casa sin permiso.
- Aun si tienen una orden judicial, usted puede permanecer en silencio. Si usted elige hablar, salga y cierre la puerta.

Si lo arrestan

- No oponga resistencia.
- Diga que desea permanecer en silencio y pida a un abogado. Si no puede contratar a un abogado, el gobierno debe proporcionarle uno.
- No diga nada, ni firme nada ni tome ninguna decisión sin un abogado.
- Usted tiene derecho a hacer una llamada local. La policía no puede escuchar si llama a un abogado.
- No discuta su estatus migratorio con nadie excepto su abogado.
- Puede que un agente de inmigración le visite en la cárcel. No responda a preguntas ni firme nada antes de hablar con un abogado.
- Lea completamente todos los documentos. Si no entiende o no puede leerlos, diga que necesita un intérprete.

Si lo ponen en custodia de inmigración (o "ICE")

- Usted tiene derecho a un abogado, pero el gobierno no le dará uno. Si no tiene abogado, pida que le den una lista de proveedores de servicios de asesoría legal gratuitos o de bajo costo.
- Tiene derecho a comunicarse con su consulado o a que un oficial notifique al consulado de su arresto.
- Dígale al agente de inmigración que desea permanecer en silencio. No hable de su estatus migratorio con nadie más que su abogado.
- No firme nada, como una solicitud donde acepte su salida voluntaria del país o una orden estipulada de remoción, sin hablar con un abogado primero. Si firma, es posible que esté renunciando a la oportunidad de tratar de permanecer en los EE.UU.
- Recuerde su número de inmigración (número "A") y déselo a su familia. Ayudará a que su familia lo localice.

Si cree que sus derechos han sido violados

- Anote todo lo que recuerde, incluyendo el número de placa de los oficiales y sus vehículos de patrulla, a qué agencia pertenecen y cualquier otro detalle. Obtenga los datos de los testigos. Si usted resulta lesionado, busque atención médica inmediatamente y tome fotografías de sus lesiones.
- Presente una denuncia por escrito ante la división de investigaciones internas o una junta de revisión ciudadana de quejas. En la mayoría de los casos usted puede presentar una denuncia de manera anónima si desea.

Esta información no pretende servir como consejos legales. Algunas leyes estatales pueden variar. Se aplican reglas distintas en los retenes de vehículo y en el ingreso a los EE.UU (incluyendo en los aeropuertos). Actualizada en diciembre de 2016.

Para más información, llame su ACLU local
www.ACLU.org/affiliates.

ACLU

IMMIGRATION LAWYER CONTACT INFORMATION

To find a specific attorney in your area please visit:

<https://www.nwirp.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/AttorneyList.pdf>

Northwest Immigrants Rights Project	Northwest Justice Project	Columbia Legal Services
Western WA: 800-445-5771	Inside King County: 211	Seattle: 800-542-0794
Eastern WA: 888-756-3641	Outside King County: 1-888-201-1014	Wenatchee: 509-662-9681
Central WA: 866-271-2084		Olympia: 360-943-6260
		Tri-Cities: 509-374-9855
		Yakima: 509-575-5593

CONTACTO POR ABOGADO DE IMMIGRACIÓN

Para un abogado específico en su área visite:

<https://www.nwirp.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/AttorneyList.pdf>

Northwest Immigrants Rights Project	Northwest Justice Project	Columbia Legal Services
Western WA: 800-445-5771	Inside King County: 211	Seattle: 800-542-0794
Eastern WA: 888-756-3641	Outside King County: 1-888-201-1014	Wenatchee: 509-662-9681
Central WA: 866-271-2084		Olympia: 360-943-6260
		Tri-Cities: 509-374-9855
		Yakima: 509-575-5593

WHAT TO DO IF ICE COMES TO YOUR DOOR



DO NOT OPEN DOORS

ICE CAN NOT COME IN WITHOUT A SIGNED WARRANT. 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. ASSERT YOUR RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT!



DO NOT SIGN

DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING ICE GIVES YOU WITHOUT TALKING TO AN ATTORNEY!



REPORT THE RAID

CALL RAPID RESPONSE HOTLINE: 1-844-724-3737

TAKE PICTURES, VIDEOS & NOTES



FIGHT BACK

GET A TRUSTWORTHY ATTORNEY & EXPLORE ALL OPTIONS TO FIGHT FOR YOUR CASE. PROTECT YOUR FAMILY & NEIGHBORS!



ORGANIZE RESOURCES

STAY UPDATED BY TEXTING "JOIN" AT 253-201-2833

FOLLOW US ON FACEBOOK

@WAIMMIGRANTSOLIDARITYNETWORK



WASHINGTON IMMIGRANT
**SOLIDARITY
NETWORK**

1-844-724-3737

WWW.WAISN.ORG

Part Three: Resources for Community Outreach

Tips for Community Outreach

We know some immigrant families are afraid to use our services. If we want to keep helping everyone who needs it, it is our responsibility to attempt to counter these fears with facts. We want immigrants to know that we do not collect nor care about individual's immigration status. Instead, we want them to know when it is our policy to do everything within our power to get them the food they need and keep them safe throughout this process. The following is a list of tips for how best to disseminate this information to populations who may need to hear it:

- Create signage for your site to inform them of your policies and let them know they are welcome (examples are included in this toolkit).
- Include this message in other printed and digital communications.
- Consider home delivery, allowing individuals to pick up food for others, or other ways you might be able to get food to folks who may be too fearful to come visit you in person.
- Reach out to nonprofits, churches, mosques, and other organizations that work with large immigrant communities.
- Run advertisements and public service announcements on radio and print media for Spanish speaking and other foreign language speaking communities in your area.
- Consider looking for assistance from school counselors/social workers; They could try to get message out that food banks are still as safe, do not collect immigration statuses, etc.
- The most important thing to try and find champions within immigrant communities to best help you spread your message.



ALL ARE WELCOME.

This food bank provides nutritious food regardless of citizenship or immigration status.

We do not collect nor share information about immigration status. We protect your personal information and keep it secure.

PLEASE COME IN; WE'RE HAPPY TO HELP.



TODOS SON BIENVENIDOS

Este banco de alimentos **seguirá proporcionando alimentos nutritivos a todos los visitantes; no importa el estatus migratorio.** No recoger ni compartir información acerca del estatus migratorio. **Su información es personal y confidencial.**

POR FAVOR, VEN; ESTAMOS DISPUESTOS AYUDAR A TODOS.



الكل مرحب بهم

يقدم هذا البنك الغذائي الطعام المغذي بغض النظر عن اقامتك أو وضع الهجرة الخاص بك.
نحن لا نجمع و لا نشارك المعلومات الشخصية حول الاقامة او حالة الهجرة
نقوم بحماية معلوماتك الشخصية ونحتفظ بها في مكان أمين

تفضل بالدخول؛ نحن سعداء لتقديم المساعدة .



全部欢迎

无论您是否有公民身份或移民身份，这家食品银行都提供营养的食物。我们不收集或分享关于移民身份的信息。

我们保护您的个人资料并保持安全。

请进来我们很乐意提供帮助



ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ ВСЕМ!

Этот Продуктовый банк предлагает полноценные продукты нуждающимся, независимо от их статуса гражданства или иммиграционного статуса.

Мы не спрашиваем посетителей об их иммиграционном статусе и не передаем такую информацию другим.

Мы защищаем и надежно храним ваши личные данные.



MỌI NGƯỜI ĐƯỢC CHÀO ĐÓN.

Ngân hàng lương thực này cung cấp thực phẩm bổ dưỡng bất kể quốc tịch hay tình trạng di trú như thế nào.

Chúng tôi không thu thập và không chia sẻ thông tin về tình trạng di trú. Chúng tôi bảo vệ thông tin cá nhân của quý vị và bảo mật chúng.

XIN MỜI VÀO; CHÚNG TÔI RẤT VUI MỪNG GIÚP ĐỠ QUÝ VỊ

For Immediate Release: May 8, 2017

Press Contacts: Jorge Baron (206) 957-8609; Jorge@nwirp.org

Sandy Restrepo (206) 251-1627; Sandy@colectivalegal.org

WASHINGTON IMMIGRANT SOLIDARITY NETWORK LAUNCHES HOTLINE TO REPORT DETENTIONS AND OTHER IMMIGRATION ACTIVITIES

TO REPORT IMMIGRATION ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON:

DIAL 1-844-RAID-REP (1-844-724-3737)

Washington – As the Trump administration continues to target our communities, the Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network responds by launching a new phone hotline to report activity across the state. Levels of fear have increased since the new administration has come into power with increased instances of community members being detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Border Patrol agents throughout the Evergreen state. The new reporting hotline launches Monday, May 8th, and will allow people to report situations in which community members have been detained by immigration agents anywhere in Washington, to a live hotline volunteer 7 days a week, between 6am - 9pm.

“When agents are pounding on your door, or when a family member has been stopped in the streets, it’s often hard to know what resources are available in the community. Some people don’t know what to do, or who to contact when this happens.” says Victoria Mena, Policy Director with Colectiva Legal del Pueblo, a nonprofit that provides immigration legal services throughout Washington. The hotline will allow people to report when loved ones or friends have been detained by immigration agents or other instances of problematic behavior conduct by immigration officials. When someone calls the hotline, volunteers will ask questions about the incident to collect as much details as possible. Including, what did the agents uniforms look like? What markings were on the vehicles? Callers will also be provided with information regarding resources available for those individuals detained by ICE or Border Patrol agents. *“We see too many people come into our offices after an ICE encounter has left them shaken,”* states Mena, *“Our hope is that community members will save this number: 1-844-RAID-REP (1-844-724-3737) in their contacts list so they can call as soon as possible to report these actions.”*

“Given our current social and political reality and the fear it engenders for immigrants, refugees, and other marginalized populations, it’s easy to feel paralyzed despite an honest desire to stand in solidarity,” said Reverend Staci Imes, a pastor with the Woodland Park Presbyterian Church in Seattle and one of the volunteers staffing the hotline. *“The 844-RAID-REP Hotline is a tangible way to say ‘we’re standing with you’. I can’t volunteer in person very often, but I can wake up a little early a few times a week and be*

available by phone—it's not much, but I can do that. Hopefully, the hotline will be one way to give people who are scared and in crisis a place to turn while also providing legal service providers with the information they need to provide vital assistance.”

Organizations across the state have joined the network to collaborate on these efforts, and build a united front to melt ICE in Washington. The hotline is one of the many rapid response tools that the Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network is developing. Other resources, rolling out soon, include a text message alert system, a phone app, and on the ground trainings for community preparedness and rapid response.

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The [WA Immigrant Solidarity Network](#) is a rapidly forming coalition of immigrant and refugee rights organizations, ally groups and individuals, demanding justice, value and acceptance of immigrants and refugees in the Evergreen State, and across the world.



PUBLIC CHARGE: GETTING THE HELP YOU NEED

UPDATED SEPTEMBER 2019

WHAT IS PUBLIC CHARGE?

“Public charge” or the “public charge test” is used by immigration officials to decide whether a person can enter the U.S. or get a green card (lawful permanent resident or “LPR” status). In this test, officials look at all of a person’s circumstances, including income, employment, health, education or skills, family situation and whether a sponsor signed a contract (“affidavit of support”) promising to support the person. Officials can also look at whether a person has used certain benefit programs (in the past, only cash assistance and long-term care were counted).

CHANGES TO PUBLIC CHARGE

The government is changing how it makes public charge decisions. Immigration officials will look more closely at factors like health, age, income, skills (including English language skills), and use of more public programs, including:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, “EBT” or “Food Stamps”)
 - Federal Public Housing and Section 8 assistance
 - Medicaid (except for emergency services, children under 21 years, pregnant women, and new mothers)
 - Cash assistance programs (like SSI, TANF, General Assistance)
- ***Services that are not listed above will not be counted in the new public charge test. This includes WIC, CHIP, school lunches, food banks, shelters, and many more - these programs are safe to get if you are eligible.

MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICE FOR YOUR FAMILY

Every family is different, and the programs that help your family might not even be part of the new changes. We know that you are worried given our current political climate -- but the more we know about our rights, the harder it is for Trump to intimidate us. There are lots of people and organizations that can help you. An immigration attorney familiar with this issue can give you advice based on your specific situation. Local non-profits may also be able to provide help and legal advice. For free or low cost options visit: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/>.

CHANGES ARE NOT IN EFFECT YET

The new changes will not be used by immigration officials until October 15, and will apply only to applications that are postmarked or submitted electronically on or after October 15. If you are applying for a green card in the U.S. right now, use of the non-cash benefits listed above will not be counted in a public charge test. And, it’s possible that the rule will be blocked or delayed further with legal challenges.

- The rule will also not count any programs (other than cash or long-term care) used before October 15, 2019. You still have time to make a decision about whether or not to stay enrolled in critical public programs.
- Programs used by your U.S. citizen children will not be used against you.


AUGUST 14, 2019
Final rule published in the Federal Register

AUGUST 14, 2019 – October 15, 2019 (60 DAY PERIOD)
Legal challenges are being put forward to stop the rule. You also have time to speak to an expert about your situation. Fight fear with facts – KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

OCTOBER 15, 2019
Effective date of the new changes


PUBLIC CHARGE: DOES THIS APPLY TO ME?

Do you and your family members already have green cards?



Public charge and any changes under this rule WILL NOT impact you. However, if you plan to leave the country for more than 6 months, it is a good idea to talk with an immigration attorney.


Are you applying for or have one of the following statuses?



The public charge test does NOT apply to some immigrants, including the categories listed here. If you already have or are in the process of applying for one of these immigration statuses, you can continue to use any government programs that you qualify for. Benefits received while you are in this status will not be counted against you in the future, even if you apply for a green card on another basis.


U.S. Citizenship, Green card renewal, TPS, U or T Visa, Asylum or Refugee status, or Special Immigrant Juvenile Status

Does your family plan to apply for a green card or visa from inside the United States?



If you aren't sure whether or not this policy applies to you, we recommend that you seek advice from an attorney who understands the new changes. If you are not subject to the public charge inadmissibility test, we recommend that you continue to get the assistance that you and your family need.

Does your family plan to apply for a green card or visa from outside the United States?



U.S. consular offices abroad use different rules in making this decision. You should talk with an expert for advice on your case before making any decisions. For free or low-cost options near you please visit:
<https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/>



LET'S TALK ABOUT PUBLIC CHARGE UPDATED AUGUST 2019

The information provided below is based on the PIF Campaign's analysis of the final public charge rule on inadmissibility and is not legal advice. For information about a specific case, please contact an immigration expert.

To find help in your area, visit www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory.

CORE COMMUNITY MESSAGES

Use of public benefits alone will not make you a public charge. Fight fear with facts - KNOW YOUR RIGHTS.

The public charge rule was designed to be confusing, complicated, and scary on purpose. You have rights in this country no matter where you were born. The more we know about our rights, the harder it is for the Trump administration to scare us. We encourage you to learn more about your situation before making decisions that may harm you or your family.

It's not over - we still have a chance to stop the rule. Advocates are using every tool at their disposal to stop this rule from taking effect - including in the courtroom. San Francisco and Santa Clara County already filed a lawsuit to stop this rule and others will soon follow. We still have a chance to stop this rule from moving forward.

This public charge inadmissibility test does not apply to every immigrant. Exempt immigrants include: refugees; asylees; survivors of trafficking, domestic violence, or other serious crimes (T or U visa applicants/holders); VAWA self-petitioners; special immigrant juveniles; and certain people paroled into the U.S. Benefits received when people are in one of these statuses will not be counted against them. And lawful permanent residents (green card holders) are not subject to a public charge test when they apply for U.S. citizenship.

Use of public benefits will not automatically make you a public charge. Immigration officials must look at all your circumstances in determining whether you are likely to become a public charge in the future. This includes your age, health, income, assets, resources, education/skills, family you must support, and family who will support you. Positive factors, like having a job or health insurance, can be weighed against negative factors, like having used certain benefits or having a health condition. Either way, you will have a chance to show why you are not likely to rely on certain benefits in the future.

This public charge test does not consider benefits used by family members. Most immigrants who are applying for a green card are not eligible for the benefits listed in the rule. And benefits used by eligible family members are not counted unless the family members are also applying for a green card. Health care, nutrition, and housing programs can help you and your children remain strong, productive, and stable.

The rule does not consider any newly listed benefits that are used before October 15, 2019. Benefits that were previously excluded from the public charge test (such as Medicaid and SNAP) will only be considered if they are received after October 15, 2019. The new rule applies only to people whose green card application was filed (postmarked or submitted electronically) on or after October 15, 2019. Using benefits now can help you or your family members become healthier, stronger, and more employable in the future.

Your personal information is protected. Federal and state laws protect the privacy of people who apply for or receive health care coverage, nutrition, economic support, or other public benefits. Applications for public programs should not ask for information about the immigration status of people applying to get benefits for another person in their family or the household. Benefit agencies may share information with other government agencies only for purposes of administering their programs, with limited exceptions. You can provide only the information necessary and should never misrepresent anything when completing public benefit applications or dealing with any government agency.



Background on Public Charge

What is public charge?

“Public charge” or the “public charge test” is used by immigration officials to decide whether a person can enter the U.S. or get a green card (Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status). In this test, officials look at all of a person’s circumstances, including income, employment, health, education or skills, family situation and whether a sponsor signed a contract (“affidavit of support”) promising to support the person. Officials can also look at whether a person has used specific benefit programs. **The public charge test does not apply to green card holders who are applying for U.S. citizenship.**

How are public charge decisions made?

Immigration officials look at all of a person’s circumstances to determine if the person is likely to:

- Depend on the government for cash assistance or long-term care *in the future*.
- Use one or more of the following benefits *in the future*:
 - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (also known as SNAP, food stamps, or EBT)
 - Public Housing or Section 8 housing assistance
 - Medicaid (except for emergency services, children under 21, pregnant women, and new mothers (for 60 days))

Immigration officials consider the person’s age, health, family and financial status, education, and skills. If the immigration official determines that the person is likely to become a public charge *in the future*, the official can refuse to grant the person’s application to enter the U.S. or get a green card.

- **For immigrants applying from inside the US:** On August 14, 2019, the Trump administration published a new rule that changes the definition of “public charge” to a person who is likely to use one or more of the government programs listed above. The rule also adds specific details about how immigration officials will take into account the applicant’s income, health, age, education and family status. Immigration officials cannot start using the new rule until October 15, 2019.
 - Health, nutrition, and housing benefits used before October 15, 2019 cannot be considered by immigration officials in a public charge test.
 - Programs used by your U.S. citizen children will not be used against you in the public charge inadmissibility test, with the possible exception of cash assistance that is your family’s primary source of income.
- **For immigrants applying from outside the US:** In January 2018, the U.S. State Department revised its Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) section on public charge. The FAM provides guidance to government officers at U.S. embassies and consulates who decide whether to grant a person permission to enter the U.S. The new instructions do not change the definition of public charge but allow for consideration of other factors, such as the use of public benefits by applicants, their family members and/or their sponsors. **NOTE:** We anticipate that public charge decisions for immigrants applying from outside the U.S. may be updated to look more like the change from DHS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND RESOURCES, VISIT:

www.ProtectingImmigrantFamilies.org

Additional Resources

- **The Northwest Immigrants Rights Project: nwirp.org**
Browse their site for the best information related to immigration issues in our region. They also provide free legal representation to some immigrants detained in WA.
- **The American Civil Liberties Union: aclu.org/issues/immigrants-rights**
Timely updates on the issues nationwide and know-your-rights materials in many languages from the experts.
- **Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network: waimigrantsolidaritynetwork.org**
A coalition of Washington immigration rights organizations working to coordinate their efforts and responses—including a hotline for the general public to call as needed.
- **The National Immigration Law Center: nilc.org**
Additional news and resources nationwide.
- **Asian Americans Advancing Justice Los Angeles: advancingjustice-la.org/know-your-rights-resources**
Many similar resources as above but with an emphasis on additional Asian languages not commonly available elsewhere.
- **Colectiva Legal Del Pueblo: colectivalegal.org**
Building community power for migrant justice through legal services, advocacy, and education. Based out of Burien, they are a great resource for potentially bringing in a training or workshop for your staff, volunteers, and participants.
- **The Council on American-Islamic Relations: cairseattle.org**
The nation's largest Muslim civil rights organization.
- **Fearless Asians for Immigration Reform: 21progress.org/fair**
Tackle immigration issues with an emphasis on Asian and Pacific Islander populations.
- **One America: weareoneamerica.org**
Another major immigrant's rights organization. Many additional materials and resources, several of which feature more pictures and cartoons than other sources.
- **Sanctuary Movement: sanctuarynotdeportation.org**
Additional information about faith allies efforts to use places of worship to help protect immigrants.
- **Washington Law Help: washingtonlawhelp.org/issues/immigration**
Great legal resources related to immigrants and public benefits as well as other supporting materials.



Northwest Harvest
800.722.6924
info@northwestharvest.org