

#3

Secure your privacy



Your telephone and your social media Apps provide personal information that you should keep private. By doing so, you avoid helping authorities know about you, where you live and where you are. Suggested recommendations for you and your children:

- Make private all of your social media settings. Don't leave anything public.
- Turn off the GPS on your phone and only use it when necessary.
- Block people from your social media that you do not absolutely trust.
- Don't identify anyone by name in photos on line, or place commentaries.

#4

Reduce your risks

To reduce potential problems with authorities, it is useful to remember the following:

In the car:

1. Never drive drunk or under the influence of drugs.
2. Obey all traffic rules.
3. Never drive without a valid license, tags or registration.
4. Never carry false documents in your wallet or in your vehicle.
5. Make sure that your vehicle is functioning and there are no obvious damages.
6. Don't drive with your music at a loud volume.
7. Remove flags from your home country from car windows.

Note:

Best not to have or attend parties or meetings that are loud and can cause problems with authorities.

I am going to remain calm and not respond to that person!



What to do if you are a victim of aggression

- Stay calm and never respond to aggressive gestures or comments.
- Remove yourself from a bad situation, without interacting with the aggressor.
- If you have a vehicle, leave slowly and proceed to a safe area with people, in case you are followed.
- If you are afraid about physical aggression, look for an exit and ask a witness for assistance.
- If you are injured, consider calling emergency services immediately!

#5

Know your rights when interacting with authorities

1. Everyone has the right to remain silent.

- But, you must tell authorities your name. Don't lie.
- You must also tell authorities that you want to remain silent or show them your red card.

NOTE: Do not tell them where you were born, or how or when you entered the United States.

2. Everyone has the right to consult an attorney.

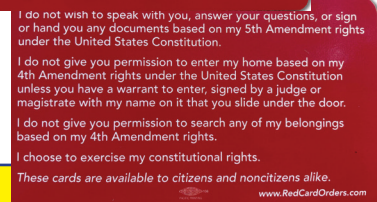
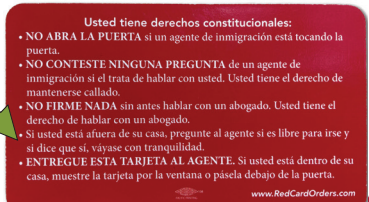
- You have the right, and it is recommended, to consult an attorney before you speak with or sign any forms from police or immigration.
- You must tell authorities that you will not answer questions without a lawyer present.

NOTE: For immigration court, the government does not provide a lawyer as they do in criminal court.

3. Generally, you do not have to open the door to where you live for the police or immigration if they do not have an arrest or search warrant.

- Don't open the door. You have the right to request to see a warrant that is passed under the door or presented at a window.
- The warrant must be signed by a judge and have your name correctly spelled and have a valid date.

Defend your rights!



The red card explains to authorities that you wish to remain silent and that you want to speak with an attorney. Always carry the card with you!

Note: Stay calm. Never lie! Don't run! Never present false papers!

It is hard to be an immigrant at this time.



Try to stay informed from reliable sources!

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Steps for your protection



Don't depend on information sources such as Facebook or Tik Tok. Speak with a person you trust to confirm what you read and hear.

#1 Get organized!



Gather all of your important personal documents and save them in a safe place.

- Make copies and ask a trusted friend to guard the copy for you.
- Your older children should know where to find your documents.

Additionally, the entire family should memorize the phone numbers of family members and another trusted individual to call in case of an emergency. (*If you are detained, you will not have access to your telephone.*)

Adults should memorize the phone number of your lawyer and your immigration registration number ("A" number), if you have one.

#2 Make a family plan

It is important to make a safety plan that takes into account your legal status and that of your family in the U.S.

Recommendations:

- If you have a case with immigration (ICE), check on its status.
- If you have never spoken with a lawyer and you think you might qualify for a form of legal status, speak with a licensed immigration lawyer (*never a notary*) as soon as possible.
- Make arrangements with an immigration lawyer so that you can call them in case of emergency.

Do you have minor children?

Here are four beneficial recommendations:

- ◆ Make sure that your U.S. born children have documentation of their dual citizenship.
- ◆ Update contact information on your children's emergency card at their schools.
- ◆ Have on hand new or valid passports for your children.
- ◆ It is important to designate a responsible adult to care for your children temporarily in case you are not around. This is called a Power of Attorney.

In order to prepare for a Power of Attorney:

First:

As a family, you need to decide who you would like to care for your children in case you are detained or deported.

Explain this information to younger children so that they understand this is a temporary plan.

Second:

Meet with the trusted person you choose to discuss their willingness to help you.

Remind the person that they will assume many responsibilities (such as financial, in addition to care) during your absence.

Third:

Fill out a Power of Attorney, and remember this is for a limited period of time. It is not permanent.

A Power of Attorney legally informs authorities about your wishes for the care of your children in your absence.

Did you also know... There is a Power of Attorney that can protect your property and belongings!