



Red Folder: Supporting Families

A toolkit for our local community, offering guidance on navigating immigration related resources and more.

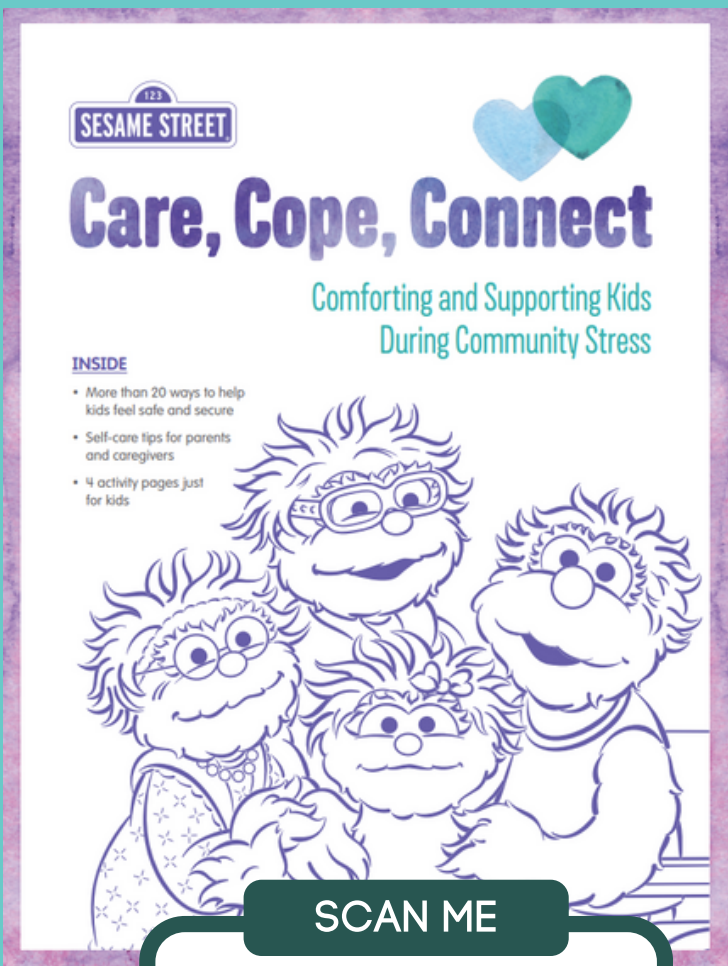
With the ongoing national focus on immigration policy and potential changes, our team at First 5 Mendocino has adapted the Red Folder to share valuable resources to help families feel safe, connected, and empowered within the Mendocino County community.

Inside, families will find essential information on legal rights, healthcare, education, community services, and practical tips for having difficult conversations.

Our team is committed to regularly updating this folder as policies and resources evolve, ensuring it remains current and relevant.

Mendocino County Sheriff's Office Policy and Procedure Manual
Corrections Division 1651.00
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Policy A

“The Mendocino County Sheriff’s Office will equally enforce the laws and serve the public without regard to immigration status. No person shall be held solely on the basis of their immigration status, unless a judicial warrant is issued by a magistrate ordering such a hold. The immigration status of a person, and the lack of immigration documentation, should have no bearing on the manner in which Sheriff’s Office personnel execute their duties.”



For Parents:

How to use Care, Cope, Connect

Read through the pages by yourself first.

Then, consider:

What stresses are causing you anxiety?

How does anxiety affect you? (loss of sleep, short temper, and so on)

How do you calm yourself when you experience anxiety?

How do you know when your child is feeling anxious?

How can you teach your child the strategies you use to calm down?

Look back through the guide. What activities might you like to try with your child?

Go ahead! Complete the guide and selected activities with your child. While doing the activities, consider using tips from the "Talking About It" section found on page 9.

Additional resources & information are available at:

www.first5association.org/care-cope-connect/
www.SesameStreetinCommunities.org

Questions? Please contact the First 5 Association of CA: info@first5association.org, 510-227-6988 or First 5 Mendocino at admin@first5mendo.org, 707-462-4453

Community stress happens when serious challenges strongly impact a community. Kids may feel unsafe, but, with love and support, families can be strong and still hope for a safe and peaceful future. Even through troubling times, we are not alone. As grownups, we can help children grow smarter, stronger, and kinder every day... no matter what. Print out the Care, Cope, Connect workbook, which includes parent tips and activities just for kids.

Strategies to Reduce Political Heartache and Distress



Creating Productive Dialogue during times of ideological differences

By Elaine Miller-Karas MSW, LCSW Redesigned by First 5 Humboldt

Building Resiliency to Trauma

In our present polarized climate, where political and religious beliefs can strain even the closest relationships, fostering open dialogue and mutual respect is essential. Disagreements need not escalate into divisiveness; instead, they can be opportunities for understanding and growth. We can disagree with a political perspective without threading divisiveness into the dialogue, nurturing an environment of understanding and growth.

Key Points

- *Ideological differences can lead to heated arguments, hurt feelings, and strained interactions.*
- *Ideological disagreements need not escalate into divisiveness.*
- *Meaningful dialogue can be created by implementing simple strategies to deescalate divisiveness.*

Different Ideologies Cause Tensions

As Americans immerse themselves in the political season, some are expressing hatred toward those with different ideologies, causing tensions among family and friends. The perspective differences between beloved family and friends are simmering and, in some cases, boiling over. My mother admonished her children to never to talk about religion or politics. However, her admonishments were not followed within the family. Our family gatherings would invariably end in a political discussion between my grandfather, who expressed the merits of socialism, and my father in rabid disagreement. If alcohol were added to this dialogue, we kids would duck and cover to avoid hearing the escalation.

At the heart of the disagreements of today and yesteryear are stark differences in how to solve our country's problems. Although there may be similar core beliefs, the well-being of family and society and the divide between them can become so vast that it may seem impossible to create a bridge of understanding. These differences can lead to heated arguments, hurt feelings, and strained interactions. In some cases, happening with greater frequency, family members sever ties and no longer talk with one another.

A media Moratorium May Increase Personal Equilibrium

Some individuals are also finding that the barrage of hateful rhetoric in the media is too much for too long. As much as information gathering about current affairs is essential for informed citizens, people are choosing to tune off or to have media moratoria to increase personal equilibrium. However, it's essential to reiterate that there is often a shared desire for a better future beneath the surface of political differences, albeit with different interpretations of how to achieve it. Also underlying the heartache are the individuals holding stark differences from our own, maybe people we love, have grown up with, or even gave birth to.

Creating Peaceful Dialogue

So, what can we do to turn down the heat, have meaningful, peaceful dialogue, and reduce the strain and the heartache?

1. Listen With Respect.

Actively trying to understand does not mean that you agree with the differing perspective. You may say, "Thank you for sharing your perspective. I now know where you are coming from." This perspective does not presume agreement but understanding. We also need to let go of being right, changing our stance to be curious about their views, and not assuming we know all the answers. You do not have to reveal your belief at that moment and can say, "I am going to have to think about your perspective." This statement does not convey a judgment but a process of reflection

2. Find Areas of Agreement.

As you listen to the person's perspective, find areas you may agree upon. For example, you may have different opinions on what to do about taxes, but you may both agree there should be a reduction in taxes even though there are different views about how to get to the same goal.

3. Withhold. Withholding does not mean not sharing the truth.

Withholding implies that a particular perspective would not add to the peaceful discourse and would heat the conversation to a point where meaningful dialogue could not proceed. Discerning whether or not it is more important for you to win the argument or to preserve or grow the relationship is critical.

4. Postpone and Shift the Conversation.

There may be times when the conversation is more heated, and if it continues, it will lead to more disruption in the relationship. You can pause the conversation and take a time out: "I want to continue this conversation, but I have to return to cooking dinner. Let's talk later." Another strategy is to shift the conversation naturally to something else: "Oh, I meant to ask you, did you listen to the new Taylor Swift songs?"

5. Take Care of Yourself.

You may need a social media time-out. If you are getting more upset and distressed listening to the news, there are better times to talk to a friend or family member with different views. Seek out those with similar opinions so you can express your concerns safely and without feeling judged. Continue self-care activities like walking, listening to music, or a mindfulness exercise.

6. What Else Is True?

Family and friends with divergent views may have also loved and supported you at different times. Remember what else is true about times in your relationship that were nourishing. Bring to mind those memories of love and support that can help alleviate some of the heartache of the divides that may exist now. You can invite your family or friends to recall a loving and nourishing shared memory. These suggestions may or may only be helpful in some situations. We must work together to think about how to create bridges to understanding and love, even when we might think differently about current affairs.

Elaine Miller-Karas, LCSW, an internationally known trauma therapist and key developer of the Community and Trauma Resiliency Models & a co-founder of the nonprofit Trauma Resource Institute.

Political Concerns and Children

Marisol Muñoz-Kiehne PhD



Here are some guidelines for responding and understanding to the unique needs of children in the wake of the uncertainty and emotions brought on by current political event sand changes that often result in stressful and potentially traumatizing experiences

What do children need?

- Available and calm adults
- Good examples around you
- Messages and actions that communicate security, connection, and hope

Security

- Attend daycare or school regularly
- Maintain family routines and customs as much as possible
- Discuss the security plans that would be followed in the event of immigration detention.

Connection

- Spend time with each child regularly and stay in touch even when you are not together
- Include them when communicating with trusted people by phone, email, etc.
- Discuss how your family, culture, and religious beliefs can serve as connection and inspiration

Hope

Maintain a perspective that acknowledges and emphasizes any good news, reminding them that good things still happen

- Offer them examples of how we healed wounds and recovered from difficult times
- Show them how we can take action by getting involved in peaceful community efforts



- Discuss what the children have seen and heard
- Ask them what they think and feel
- Observe them for changes in their appearance or behavior.
- Listen to them with your ears and your heart when they speak and ask questions.
- Ask them questions like "What do you think about...?" and "How do you feel about...?"
- Provide opportunities for them to ask questions of adults
- Answer your questions according to the child's level of understanding, and honestly.
- Provide opportunities for them to express themselves through play, art, music, etc.
- Recognize children's reactions as valid, no matter how different they may be
- Let them know that it is not their fault when they see adults worried or upset.
- Practice stress and anger management skills
- As adults, we must take care of our own needs and seek personal support and professional guidance.

What to do?

What to say?

"We will do everything possible to ensure that nothing bad happens to us"

"We are not alone, many people are working to keep us safe and protect us"

"Let's keep the faith... While there is life, there is hope... Yes, we can!"

WHAT TO AVOID



- Including children in adult conversations that may confuse or frighten them
- Exposing them to alarming news reports from the media
- Letting ourselves be carried away by catastrophic ideas, of helplessness, or of hopelessness
- Trusting speculation and rumors
- Making unrealistic promises
- Overwhelming children with adult concerns
- Expressing our own emotions with violence, addictions, or expressing hatred towards others

How do children react?



- Reactions change over time
- Reactions vary depending on the age, developmental level and temperament of each child.
- If the child witnessed the events, if loved ones were involved, if he or she has a history of other traumatic events in his or her life, and if he or she does not have sufficient support, the reactions may be more severe and persistent and require professional help.
- A child should be evaluated if his or her reactions cause significant distress, persist over time, and/or significantly interfere with normal functioning.,

Physical reactions

- Aches and pains
- Tiredness and fatigue
- Insomnia, nightmares
- Changes in appetite and eating
- Wetting the bed
- Allergic outbreaks

Mental reactions

- Constant vigilance and alertness
- Lack of attention and concentration
- Memory failures
- Excessive worries
- Feeling like you're dreaming
- Intrusive images or memories

Emotional reactions

- Dull feelings
- Tension and nervousness, Fears
- Anxiety when separating from loved ones
- Sadness, crying and discouragement
- Irritability and anger

Behavioral reactions

- Retreat
- Deterioration in school performance
- Aggressive behaviors
- Demand for constant attention from adults
- Repetition of lived or feared events when playing
- Display of more childish or immature behaviors

Political Concerns and Children

Written by : Marisol Muñoz-Kiehne PhD

Adapted by First 5 Humboldt





STEP-BY-STEP FAMILY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

How immigrant families can more proactively
prepare for immigration emergencies that arise

NOVEMBER 2024

Every family should have a Family Preparedness Plan in case of an emergency. It is critical for immigrant families to think ahead and set more concrete plans for immigration emergencies that can arise. For example, this Resource Toolkit goes into detail about different childcare options available in case of an absent parent, where to find trusted immigration services in your community, and how to prepare to assert your constitutional rights in the presence of an immigration officer.

This toolkit is divided into different sections that give guidance on family preparedness planning, regardless of immigration status. It gives additional advice to undocumented and/or mixed status families.

For more immigration community resources, visit ilrc.me/resources.

NOTE

THE ILRC HAS ALSO CREATED A SHORTER, MORE CONDENSED VERSION OF THIS FAMILY PREPAREDNESS PLAN. IT CAN BE FOUND BY HEADING TO [ILRC.ME/FAMPREP](https://ilrc.me/famprep)

PART I: MAKE A CHILD CARE PLAN

It's important to have a plan so that a trusted adult can care for your child if you cannot. This plan should include emergency numbers, a list of important contact information, and a file with important documents. Whether you want your child to accompany you to your home country in the event you face deportation or wish for

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your child to stay in the United States in the care of another trusted adult, you should make needed arrangements in advance. This toolkit includes information about the options, especially for California, available to create an informal or formal care arrangement for your child.

PART II: FIND OUT ABOUT YOUR IMMIGRATION OPTIONS

Discovering your legal options to obtain immigration status may be the strongest way you can protect yourself and your family. During a legal consultation with an immigration expert, they may determine your eligibility for certain immigration protections currently available. Included in this toolkit are information and resources to find good immigration legal help. The toolkit also covers who is allowed to give you legal advice and/or who can represent you in an immigration matter.

PART III: KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Everyone—documented and undocumented—has rights in this country. Make sure you, your family members (even children), housemates, neighbors, and co-workers, know of their right to remain silent and all of their other rights. A list of these rights, and a card asserting these rights, are included in this toolkit.

PART IV: ADDENDUMS

At the end of this toolkit, we include additional documents, checklists, and other materials that will assist you in your family preparedness planning.

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PART I: MAKE A CHILDCARE PLAN

DECIDE WHAT KIND OF A CHILD CARE PLAN YOU WANT TO PUT IN PLACE

There are various ways to plan for another adult to care for your child if you are unable to do so. Some of the options, especially for California are:

1. **Verbal Agreement:** The most informal arrangement is to let another adult know of your wishes for your child and to **verbally agree with them that they will carry out your wishes to care for your child if you cannot.** The benefit of this is that it is informal and easy – you do not need to complete any forms or legal documents, and such an agreement will not affect your parental rights. The downside of this informal arrangement is that your chosen caregiver will not have legal authority to make medical or school-related decisions on behalf of your child, which would be problematic if you were deported and unable to care for your child for an extended period of time.
2. **Caregiver’s Authorization Affidavit (“CAA”):** The next option **in California** is to not only get another adult’s verbal agreement to care for your child in the event you are unable to, but to have that adult complete a **Caregiver’s Authorization Affidavit (“CAA”)**, which allows them to make certain school and medical decisions on behalf of your child. The benefit of this approach is that the CAA can be given to your child’s school or health care provider so that your chosen caregiver can make certain decisions for the child, and it does not affect your parental rights (you still have custody and control of your child). More information about the CAA and a form you can use are included in Part IV of this toolkit. **Please note: the included Caregiver’s Authorization Affidavit can only be used in California.**
3. **Guardianship:** The most formal arrangement is to **have a court appoint a guardian for your child.** The benefit of guardianship is that once someone has been appointed as a guardian by a California Probate Court, that person has full legal

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and physical custody of your child, meaning they can make decisions on behalf of your child. **Please note: When a guardian is appointed, this does not terminate parental rights, but it does suspend them while the guardianship is in place.** The drawback of guardianship is that it must be terminated by the Probate Court in order to get your parental rights back. Please note you must file a petition in the Probate Court requesting the court to terminate the guardianship and it is up to the Judge to decide on what the best option for your child is.

Keep in mind that in California you cannot grant another person guardianship of your child informally or through a power of attorney - only a state court can do that. However, you can prepare a Form GC-211 to nominate a specific person to be the guardian of your child. The court will then consider Form GC-211 if and when a guardianship petition is filed. You can also make the nomination conditional upon your detention and/or deportation by completing an attachment to the form GC-211 that specifies when the nomination will be effective. Nominating someone else to have legal custody of your child is a serious decision; please connect with a trusted legal services provider to get more information.

A NOTE ON POWER OF ATTORNEY

A power of attorney is a written document that you can sign to grant another person the authority to act on your behalf in specified ways. For example, a power of attorney may be used to designate another person to handle your finances, make business decisions, use your money to pay your rent or mortgage, use your money to provide for your child, and other similar actions.

In California, we do not recommend that a power of attorney be used to designate another person to care for your child. While a power of attorney may be a good option in other states, in California, it cannot be used to transfer custody of your children to another person (only a state court can do that). It may be possible to use a power

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of attorney to grant someone else the authority to make medical and educational decisions on behalf of your child, but in California completing the Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit is a simpler and less costly way to do the same thing.

WRITE DOWN INSTRUCTIONS IF YOUR CHILD HAS ANY MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND/OR TAKES ANY MEDICATIONS

Make sure to write down any medical conditions or allergies your child has, any medications that your child takes, as well as doctor and health insurance information. Keep a copy of this information in your important documents file. Give a copy to your child's school and the adult you designate to care for your child. Let your child know where to find this information if you are not around.

MAKE SURE YOUR CHILDREN ALL HAVE PASSPORTS

If your child was born in the United States, visit www.travel.state.gov for more information on obtaining a U.S. passport. If your child was born in a different country, check with the embassy or consulate for more information on obtaining a passport.

INFORM YOUR FAMILY AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS ABOUT HOW TO FIND YOU IF YOU ARE DETAINED BY ICE

Family members can use the ICE detainee locator: <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/#/search> to find someone in ICE custody. Be sure your family and emergency contacts have a copy of your A-Number (your registration number found on your immigration documents from ICE), if you have one.

TALK TO YOUR FAMILY ABOUT YOUR PLAN

Without worrying them, assure your children that they will be taken care of if for some reason you are unable to care for them, even for a short time. Let them know who will care for them until you can.

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PART II: FIND OUT ABOUT YOUR IMMIGRATION OPTIONS

WHERE TO FIND A TRUSTED LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDER IN YOUR AREA:

Getting a proper legal consultation from a trusted expert is crucial in family preparedness planning since they can better determine if you are currently eligible for any immigration benefit. The Immigration Advocates Network National Immigration Legal Services Directory lists nonprofit organizations that provide free or low-cost immigration legal services: ilrc.me/findhelp

UNDERSTAND WHO CAN GIVE IMMIGRATION ADVICE

The best way to avoid fraud in legal representation is to look for legal services providers that meet certain requirements. This can be hard if you are unsure of where to begin the search or what kinds of duties a legal representative traditionally provides for their clients. **There are two categories of people who can give legal advice in an immigration case:**

- **Attorneys:** To practice immigration law, which is federal law, an attorney can be licensed in any state but must have a valid license and be ‘in good standing’ with the bar association. Attorneys can give legal advice, help file immigration petitions and requests, and represent individuals in court proceedings before an immigration judge. You can verify an attorney’s credentials with the state bar in the state where they are licensed. The Department of Justice also keeps a list of attorneys who are no longer able to practice: <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/list-of-currently-disciplined-practitioners>.
- **Department of Justice (DOJ) accredited representatives:** A DOJ accredited representative is a non-attorney who has been certified by the DOJ to work on immigration matters. The person must be affiliated with a non-profit that is recognized by the DOJ. An accredited representative can give legal advice, file immigration applications, and, if fully accredited, represent clients in immigration proceedings.

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WHAT TO EXPECT FROM A LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

A legal services provider has the duty of representing each client to the best of their abilities. **These are some best practices you should expect from a legal services provider:**

- **Sign a contract:** You should be provided with a written contract which outlines the services to be provided and what fee (if any) will be charged.
- **Be informed about your case:** A legal services provider should keep you informed about the progress and status of your case. They should explain the immigration benefit you qualify for, the application process, and answer any questions you have.
- **Copies of all documents:** A legal services provider should give you a copy of all documents submitted on your behalf as well as copies of any receipt notices sent by the government. They should never refuse to give you a copy of these documents or your file. In most cases, an attorney should not charge you to get a copy of your file unless you agreed to pay for photocopies in your original agreement.

PART III: KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Everyone - both documented and undocumented persons - has rights in this country.

Talk to everyone in your family (including children) and household to make sure they all know what to do if approached by immigration officials (ICE) or if immigration officials (ICE) come to your house.

ICE AT YOUR DOOR. WHAT DO YOU DO?

- **Do not open the door for ICE or any police officer without a signed warrant.** You do not need to open the door unless an ICE agent can show you a warrant signed by a judge with your specific and correct name and address on it. If ICE knocks on your door, ask them to slide the search warrant under the door or

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show it through a window. Make sure the warrant is signed by a judge and has your address on it. If ICE or the police do not have this, then you do not have to open the door. **Once you open the door, you lose certain rights.**

► **Keep a Know Your Rights red card on you and by your door at all times.**

The red card explains your rights and that you do not have to open the door. You can slide it under the door to ICE, show it to ICE, or read the English side of the card to ICE. Have your children and other family members practice showing it or sliding it under the door. You can find print-at-home red cards in 14 languages at ilrc.org/red-cards.



TALKING TO ICE. WHAT DO YOU DO?

► **You have the right to remain silent and can refuse to answer ICE's questions.**

Say that you want to remain silent until you speak with a lawyer. Do not answer any questions, especially about your birthplace, immigration status, or how you entered the United States. Do not give them any personal information about yourself or anyone in your family. Have your children and others in your family and household practice saying “No” to ICE.

► **You have the right to refuse to sign anything before you talk to a lawyer.** Do not sign anything you do not understand and agree with. That could eliminate your right to speak with a lawyer or have a hearing in front of an immigration judge. This may result in you being deported immediately without a hearing. If you wish to remain in the United States, ask to go before the immigration judge.

► **You have the right to speak to a lawyer and the right to make a phone call.** Make sure to memorize or carry the phone numbers of the person you will call in an

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emergency. Ideally, this person would be someone who can put your plans and wishes into place, call your immigration attorney, and access your important documents.

OTHER RESOURCES

Your Country's Consulate: Have the contact information for your country's nearest consulate. Many consulates have an emergency number for cases where you need immediate assistance. Have that number written down in case ICE detains you.

Know Your Rights Materials and Other Resources: There are many resources available to teach you about your rights. Below are just a few places to start looking if you want to learn more about immigration law:

- **Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC):**
 - ilrc.me/resources for Community Explainers
 - ilrc.me/protect for our Know Your Rights Toolkit
- **Informed Immigrant:** informedimmigrant.com
- **National Immigration Law Center (NILC):** nilc.org
- **Immigrants Rising:** immigrantsrising.org

DOCUMENTS YOU SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT CARRY WITH YOU:

- Carry a valid work permit or green card, if you have one. If you do not have one, generally it is advisable to carry a municipal ID, state ID, or driver's license if it was issued in the United States and contains no information at all about your immigration status or your country of origin. Ask a local immigration advocate about what kind of documents are safe to carry in your area.

NOTE

IF YOU ENCOUNTER ICE, REMAIN CALM AND DO NOT TRY TO RUN AWAY. IF YOU DO, ICE OR THE POLICE MAY USE THAT AGAINST YOU.

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- Carry a red card to exercise your right to remain silent in case you are stopped or interrogated by ICE or police officers.
- Carry the telephone number of someone who can put your plans and wishes into place, call your immigration attorney, and access your important documents in an emergency.
- Do not carry any documentation about your country of origin.
- Do not carry any false identity documents or false immigration documents.

PART IV: ADDENDUMS

CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT (CAA) INSTRUCTIONS

Please note: the Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit is for use **in California only**.

WHO COMPLETES AND SIGNS THE CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT (CAA)?

The person who will be acting as your child's caretaker completes and signs the CAA.

The parent does not need to sign the CAA. It is a good idea to have the person you want to care for your child fill out the CAA in advance, but they should not sign or date it unless or until they need to use it.

USING THE CAA, WHO CAN SERVE AS A CAREGIVER?

Any person, relative or non-relative, who is 18 years of age or older who completes the CAA may serve as a caregiver.

WHAT CAN THE CAA BE USED FOR?

If the CAA is completed by a **non-relative**, it will allow that person to enroll your child in school and to consent to school-related medical treatment. School-related medical treatment includes immunizations, physical exams, and medical exams conducted in school.

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If the CAA is completed by a **relative** (including a grandparent, aunt, uncle, or other qualified relative of the minor) it will allow that person to enroll your child in school, consent to school-related medical treatment, and consent to most other forms of medical and dental care for your child.

DOES MY CHILD HAVE TO LIVE WITH THE CAREGIVER FOR THE CAA TO BE VALID?

Yes, your child needs to live with the caregiver. If your child stops living with the caregiver, the caregiver must notify any school, health care provider, or health care service plan that has been given the CAA. The CAA is invalid after the school, health care provider, or health care service plan receives notice that your child is no longer living with the caregiver.

DOES THE CAA NEED TO BE NOTARIZED?

No, the CAA does not need to be notarized. There have been reports that some schools want a notarized copy of the CAA, but that is not required by law. **Also, remember that only the caregiver, and not the parent(s), signs the CAA.**

SHOULD I GIVE THE CAA TO MY CHILD'S SCHOOL AND MEDICAL PROVIDERS NOW AND ASK THEM TO KEEP IT ON FILE?

No, the CAA should not be given to your child's school or medical providers unless and until your child is living with the caretaker, and the parent is unavailable to make school and medical decisions for your child.

DOES THE CAA EXPIRE?

No, it does not expire. However, if any of the information on the form changes, the caregiver will need to complete a new form.

IF I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SOMEONE COMPLETE A CAA SO THEY CAN MAKE CERTAIN DECISIONS FOR MY CHILDREN IN MY ABSENCE, WHAT STEPS SHOULD I TAKE?

First, you should identify the person who you would like to serve as your child's

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caretaker.

Next, you should discuss with that person what the CAA does (it gives them power to make certain school and medical decisions on behalf of your child), and does not do (it does not give them legal custody of your child, guardianship over your child, or access to any of your financial resources to care for your child).

Finally, you should have that person complete a CAA, but they should wait to sign and date it until it becomes necessary to use it. The caregiver should keep the CAA in a safe place, and you should also keep a copy of it in your file of important documents in case the caregiver cannot locate theirs when it becomes necessary.

CAN A CAREGIVER USE THE CAA TO COORDINATE MY CHILD'S TRAVEL TO MY HOME COUNTRY IN THE EVENT I AM DEPORTED AND DECIDE TO HAVE MY CHILDREN ACCOMPANY ME TO MY HOME COUNTRY?

No, the CAA only allows the caregiver to make decisions related to school and medical issues for your child. Consult your home country's embassy or consulate for information about facilitating your child's travel to your home country if you will not accompany the child.

MUST MY CHILD'S CAREGIVER HAVE IMMIGRATION STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES?

No. Ideally though, the person you authorize to be your child's caregiver would also not be at risk for deportation or detention. The person should be someone with a California driver's license or identification card (ID). If they do not have a California driver's license or ID, they should be ready to provide another form of identification such as a social security number or Medi-Cal number.

CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT

Use of this affidavit is authorized by Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 6550) of Division 11 of the California Family Code.

Instructions: Completion of items 1-4 and the signing of the affidavit is sufficient to authorize enrollment of a minor in school and authorize school-related medical care. Completion of items 5 through 8 is additionally required to authorize any other medical care. **Only complete items 5 through 8 if you are related to the child.** Type or print clearly.

The minor named below lives in my (the caregiver's) home and I am 18 years of age or older.

1. Name of minor: _____

2. Minor's birth date: _____

3. My name (adult giving authorization): _____

4. My home address: _____

5. ☐ I am the minor's grandparent, aunt, uncle, spouse, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, niece, nephew, first cousin, grandaunt, granduncle, great-grandparent, great-grandaunt, great-granduncle, or the spouse of one of these persons.

6. Check one or both (for example, if one parent was advised and the other cannot be located):

☐ I have advised the parent(s) or other person(s) having legal custody of the minor of my intent to authorize medical care, and have received no objection.

☐ I am unable to contact the parent(s) or other person(s) having legal custody of the minor at this time, to notify them of my intended authorization.

7. My date of birth: _____

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8. My California driver's license or identification card number: _____

WARNING: DO NOT SIGN THIS FORM IF ANY OF THE STATEMENTS ABOVE ARE INCORRECT, OR YOU WILL BE COMMITTING A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY FINE, IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: _____ **Signed:** _____

NOTICES

1. *THIS DECLARATION DOES NOT AFFECT THE RIGHTS OF THE MINOR'S PARENTS OR LEGAL GUARDIAN REGARDING THE CARE, CUSTODY, AND CONTROL OF THE MINOR, AND DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE CAREGIVER HAS LEGAL CUSTODY OF THE MINOR.*
2. *A PERSON WHO RELIES ON THIS AFFIDAVIT HAS NO OBLIGATION TO MAKE ANY FURTHER INQUIRY OR INVESTIGATION.*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

TO CAREGIVERS:

1. *"QUALIFIED RELATIVE," FOR PURPOSES OF ITEM 5, MEANS A SPOUSE, PARENT, STEPPARENT, BROTHER, SISTER, STEPBROTHER, STEPSISTER, HALF-BROTHER, HALF-SISTER, UNCLE, AUNT, NIECE, NEPHEW, FIRST COUSIN, OR ANY PERSON DENOTED BY THE PREFIX "GRAND" OR "GREAT," OR THE SPOUSE OF ANY OF THE PERSONS SPECIFIED IN THIS DEFINITION, EVEN AFTER THE MARRIAGE HAS BEEN TERMINATED BY DEATH OR DISSOLUTION.*
2. *THE LAW MAY REQUIRE YOU, IF YOU ARE NOT A RELATIVE OR A CURRENTLY LICENSED, CERTIFIED, OR APPROVED FOSTER PARENT, TO OBTAIN RESOURCE FAMILY APPROVAL PURSUANT TO SECTION 1517 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE OR SECTION 16519.5 OF THE WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE IN ORDER TO CARE FOR A MINOR. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES.*
3. *IF THE MINOR STOPS LIVING WITH YOU, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY ANY SCHOOL, HEALTH CARE PROVIDER, OR HEALTH CARE SERVICE PLAN TO WHICH YOU HAVE GIVEN THIS AFFIDAVIT. THE AFFIDAVIT IS INVALID AFTER THE SCHOOL, HEALTH CARE PROVIDER, OR HEALTH CARE SERVICE PLAN RECEIVES NOTICE THAT THE MINOR NO LONGER LIVES WITH YOU.*
4. *IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED IN ITEM 8 (CA DRIVER'S LICENSE OR I.D.), PROVIDE ANOTHER FORM OF IDENTIFICATION SUCH AS YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR MEDI-CAL NUMBER.*

continued...

TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS:

- 1. SECTION 48204 OF THE EDUCATION CODE PROVIDES THAT THIS AFFIDAVIT CONSTITUTES A SUFFICIENT BASIS FOR A DETERMINATION OF RESIDENCY OF THE MINOR, WITHOUT THE REQUIREMENT OF A GUARDIANSHIP OR OTHER CUSTODY ORDER, UNLESS THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DETERMINES FROM ACTUAL FACTS THAT THE MINOR IS NOT LIVING WITH THE CAREGIVER.*
- 2. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL REASONABLE EVIDENCE THAT THE CAREGIVER LIVES AT THE ADDRESS PROVIDED IN ITEM 4.*

TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND HEALTH CARE SERVICE PLANS:

- 1. A PERSON WHO ACTS IN GOOD FAITH RELIANCE UPON A CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT TO PROVIDE MEDICAL OR DENTAL CARE, WITHOUT ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS CONTRARY TO THOSE STATED ON THE AFFIDAVIT, IS NOT SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL LIABILITY OR TO CIVIL LIABILITY TO ANY PERSON, AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINARY ACTION, FOR THAT RELIANCE IF THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE FORM ARE COMPLETED.*
- 2. THIS AFFIDAVIT DOES NOT CONFER DEPENDENCY FOR HEALTH CARE COVERAGE PURPOSES.*

continued...

IMPORTANT CHILDREN'S INFORMATION

Keep this information so those you designate to care for your children in your absence have all of the information they need. Complete, save, and print a copy per child in your household.

Child's Name:	
Date of Birth:	
Child's Cell Phone Number (if applicable):	
School Name:	
School Address:	
School Phone Number:	
Teacher's Name:	
Teacher's Phone Number and/or Email (if applicable):	
Classroom Number:	
Afterschool Program (if applicable):	
Afterschool Program Phone Number (if applicable):	
Other Camp/Sports/Program:	
Other Camp/Sports/Program Phone Number (if applicable):	
Allergies:	
Medical Conditions:	
Medications:	
Doctor's Phone Number:	
Doctor's Address:	
Health Insurance Info:	

THIS FILLABLE DOCUMENT CAN BE COMPLETED DIGITALLY VIA PDF VIEWER/EDITOR OR PRINTED AND COMPLETED WITH BLUE/BLACK INK.

continued...

EMERGENCY NUMBERS AND IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Keep this information in one place so that you and your family can access it easily.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS	
Immediate Emergency	911
Police Department	
Fire Department	
Poison Control	
FAMILY CONTACTS	
Mother/Parent/Guardian	
Home Phone	
Cell/Mobile Phone	
Work Address	
Work Phone	
Father/Parent/Guardian	
Home Phone	
Cell/Mobile Phone	
Work Address	
Work Phone	
Other Emergency Contact and Relationship	
Cell/Mobile Phone	
Other Emergency Contact and Relationship	
Cell/Mobile Phone	
Other Emergency Contact and Relationship	
Cell/Mobile Phone	

continued...

MISCELLANEOUS CONTACTS	
Doctor	
Phone Number	
Health Insurance Company	
Policy Number	
Pediatrician	
Phone Number	
Health Insurance Company	
Policy Number	
Dentist	
Phone Number	
Dental Insurance Company	
Policy Number	
Consulate	
Address	
Phone Number	
Attorney/Nonprofit Legal Services Provider	
Address	
Phone Number	
Church/Temple/Mosque/Place of Worship	
Address	
Phone Number	

FILE OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Keep a file of these documents or a copy of these documents in a safe place.
Tell your children, family members, and emergency caregivers where to find this
file in an emergency.

☐ **PASSPORTS**

☐ **BIRTH CERTIFICATES**

☐ **MARRIAGE LICENSE (IF APPLICABLE)**

☐ **CAREGIVER'S AUTHORIZATION AFFIDAVIT**

☐ **ANY RESTRAINING ORDERS YOU MAY HAVE
AGAINST ANYONE (IF APPLICABLE)**

☐ **A-NUMBER AND ANY IMMIGRATION
DOCUMENTS (WORK PERMIT, GREEN CARD,
VISA, ETC.)**

☐ **DOCUMENTS DEMONSTRATING YOUR
RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND
AMOUNT OF TIME YOU HAVE BEEN PHYSICALLY
PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES**

☐ **DRIVER'S LICENSE AND/OR OTHER
IDENTIFICATION CARDS**

☐ **SOCIAL SECURITY CARD OR ITIN NUMBER**

☐ **REGISTRY OF BIRTH (FOR U.S. BORN
CHILDREN REGISTERED IN PARENT'S HOME
COUNTRY) (IF APPLICABLE)**

☐ **IMPORTANT CHILDREN'S INFORMATION**

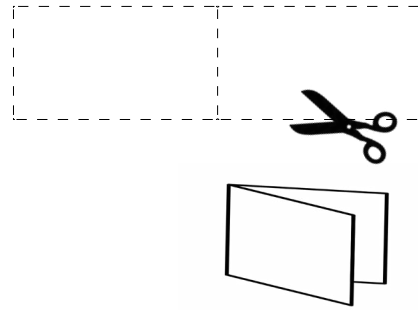
☐ **EMERGENCY NUMBERS AND IMPORTANT
CONTACT INFORMATION**

☐ **CHILDREN(S)' MEDICAL INFORMATION,
INCLUDING HEALTH INSURANCE, MEDICATION
LIST, AND DOCTOR'S CONTACT INFORMATION**

☐ **ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS YOU WOULD WANT
TO BE ABLE TO FIND QUICKLY**

To print at home, use heavy weight paper, or card stock. Cut out the cards along the dotted lines. If you're unable to print on both sides, you can simply fold on the center line to make a 2-sided card.

If you use a professional printer, we suggest you print 2-sided cards with white text on red card stock with rounded corners.



You have constitutional rights:

- DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR if an immigration agent is knocking on the door.
- DO NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS from an immigration agent if they try to talk to you. You have the right to remain silent.
- DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING without first speaking to a lawyer. You have the right to speak with a lawyer.
- If you are outside of your home, ask the agent if you are free to leave and if they say yes, leave calmly.
- GIVE THIS CARD TO THE AGENT. If you are inside of your home, show the card through the window or slide it under the door.

I do not wish to speak with you, answer your questions, or sign or hand you any documents based on my 5th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution.

I do not give you permission to enter my home based on my 4th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution unless you have a warrant to enter, signed by a judge or magistrate with my name on it that you slide under the door.

I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

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- DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR if an immigration agent is knocking on the door.
- DO NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS from an immigration agent if they try to talk to you. You have the right to remain silent.
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I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

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- DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR if an immigration agent is knocking on the door.
- DO NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS from an immigration agent if they try to talk to you. You have the right to remain silent.
- DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING without first speaking to a lawyer. You have the right to speak with a lawyer.
- If you are outside of your home, ask the agent if you are free to leave and if they say yes, leave calmly.
- GIVE THIS CARD TO THE AGENT. If you are inside of your home, show the card through the window or slide it under the door.

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I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

*A Guide to Your Rights When Interacting
with Law Enforcement*

Know Your Rights

A Guide to Your Rights When Interacting with Law Enforcement

YOU HAVE RIGHTS regardless of your immigration status. You may be at risk of being deported if you are undocumented, if you are a non-citizen with a criminal history, if you are on parole or have a prior deportation order. To protect yourself, your family and your community you must KNOW YOUR RIGHTS.

Knowledge is power. Act NOW. Do not wait. Be prepared.

This guide contains:

- What you need to know and what to do when encountering immigration agents, the police or FBI in different places
- Information about how to read a warrant
- Twelve things for you and your family to remember in ANY situation
- Your Emergency Planning Checklist
- Your Emergency Contact Information Sheet
- Your plan for what to do if a loved one calls you from an immigration detention center or police station
- Your Workplace Planning Checklist

This information is intended as guidance for use by the general public. For legal advice about your own situation, consult an attorney or authorized immigration representative. See a list of CLINIC affiliates that provide low-cost immigration representation at cliniclegal.org/directory.

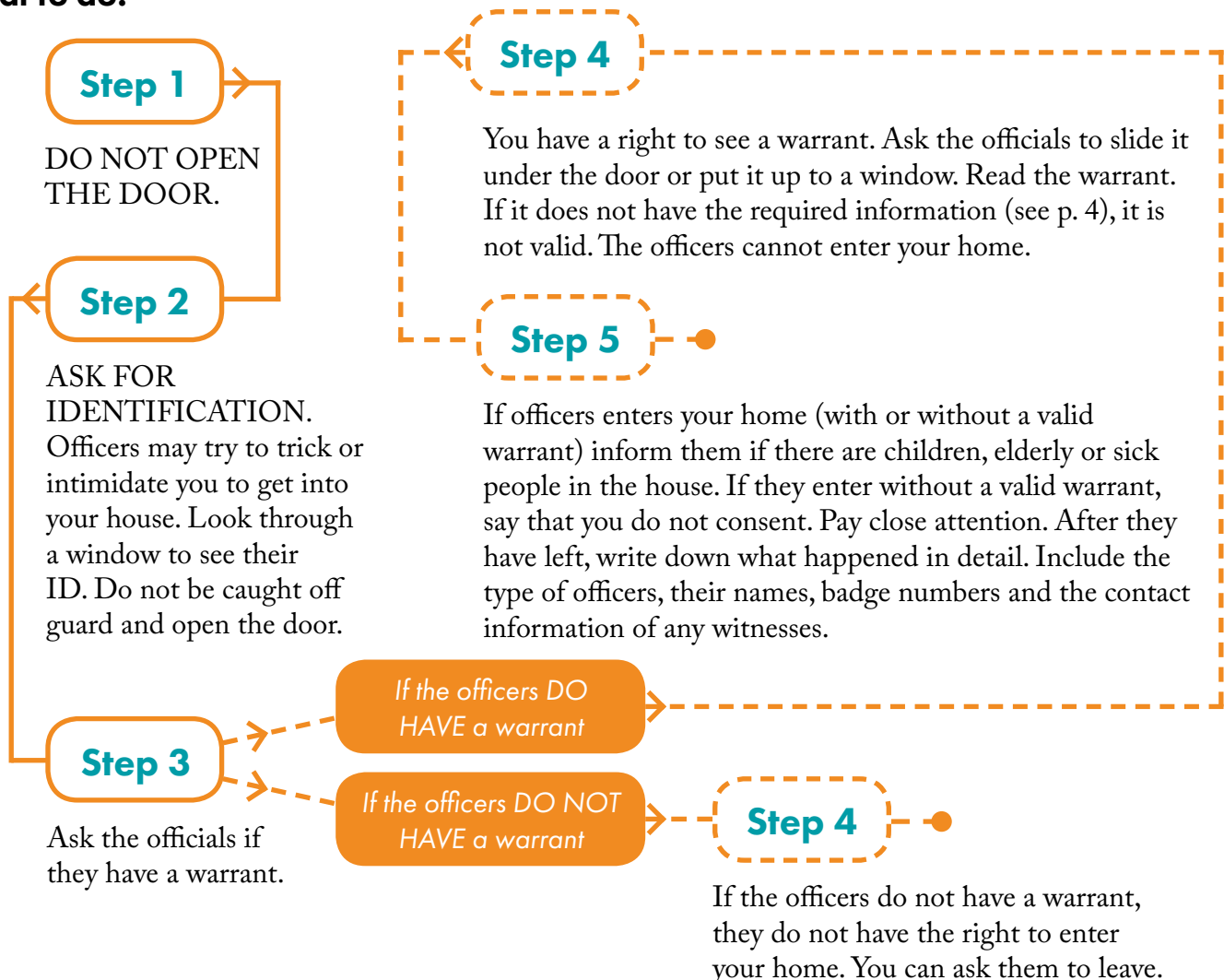


WHERE: Your home

What you need to know:

- To enter your home, immigration officers or the police need either 1) a valid warrant signed by a judge or magistrate, or 2) your permission.
- **DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR.** Opening the door could mean you give the officers permission to enter your home.
- A warrant **DOES NOT** mean you have to answer questions.
- If immigration officers or the police are questioning you and you wish to remain silent, say out loud that you wish to remain silent or show the officials your Know Your Rights card.

What to do:



Reading a Warrant

How to read a warrant

- Officers may only enter your home or workplace with 1) a **VALID** warrant, or 2) your permission or the permission of your employer. (Valid means that a warrant has authority and must be obeyed.)
- For a warrant to be valid, it must contain certain information.
- Below, please find samples of the different types of warrants and information they must contain to be valid.
- Warrants may look different depending on your state or location. This means that information required to make a warrant valid may appear in different orders or look different from the samples below.
- If officers do not have permission to enter and they do not have a warrant or a valid warrant, it is your right to ask them to leave!

Search warrant

A valid search warrant:

- Must be signed by a judge, justice of the peace or magistrate.
- Must state the address to be searched.
- Must state in detail the area to be searched. In some cases, search warrants may be many pages long describing locations to be searched.
- Look for other information that might make the warrant invalid, such as being out of date.
- If the officer does not have a valid warrant you can say, "This is not a valid warrant. You may not enter. Please leave."
- If the officer has a valid warrant, you must allow them to enter your home. When they enter say, "I do not consent to this search." This should limit where they are allowed to search.
- Observe where the officers search. Observe if they search in areas that the warrant does not list. Repeat that you do not consent to the search. If an officer takes any of your property, ask for a receipt.

SW No. _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
**SEARCH WARRANT AND AFFIDAVIT
(AFFIDAVIT)**

_____, swears under oath that the facts expressed by her in this Search Warrant and Affidavit and in the attached and incorporated statement of probable cause are true and that based thereon she has probable cause to believe and does believe that the property and/or person described below is lawfully seizable pursuant to Penal Code Section 1524, as indicated below, and is now located at the locations set forth below. Wherefore, affiant requests that this Search Warrant be issued.

_____, NIGHT SEARCH REQUESTED: YES [] NO [X]
HOBBS SEALING REQUESTED: YES [] NO []

(SEARCH WARRANT)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO ANY SHERIFF, POLICE OFFICER OR PEACE OFFICER IN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES: proof by affidavit having been made before me by _____, (Name of Affiant)

that there is probable cause to believe that the property and/or person described herein may be found at the locations set forth herein and is lawfully seizable pursuant to Penal Code Section 1524 as indicated by "X" (s) in that:

☐ it was stolen or embezzled.
☒ it was used as the means of committing a felony.
☒ it is possessed by a person with the intent to use it as means of committing a public offense or is possessed by another to whom he or she may have delivered it for the purpose of concealing it or preventing its discovery.
☒ it tends to show that a felony has been committed or that a particular person has committed a felony.
☐ it tends to show that sexual exploitation of a child, in violation of P.C. Section 311.3, or depiction of sexual conduct of a person under the age of 18 years, in violation of Section 311.11, has occurred or is occurring.
☒ there is a warrant for the person's arrest;

YOU ARE THEREFORE COMMANDED TO SEARCH:

(See the attached description page 1 through 12 incorporated herein)

FOR THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY/PERSON:

(See the attached description page 1 through 12 incorporated herein)

AND TO SEIZE IT IF FOUND and bring it forthwith before me, or this court, at the courthouse of this court.

This Search Warrant and incorporated Affidavit was sworn to as true and subscribed before me this 1st day of AUGUST, 2011, at 3:59 PM. Wherefore, I find probable cause for the issuance of this Search Warrant and do issue it.

_____, NIGHT SEARCH APPROVED: YES [] NO [X]

Judge of the Superior Court, LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL Judicial District



Arrest warrant

A valid search warrant:

- Must be signed by a judge, justice of the peace or magistrate.
- Must state the name of the person to be arrested.
- Must describe the person to be arrested.
- Look for other information that might make the warrant invalid, such as being out of date.
- If the officer does not have a valid warrant, you can say, "This is not a valid warrant. You may not enter. Please leave."
- If the officer has a valid arrest warrant and the person named in the warrant is there, that person should go outside to meet the officer. Close the door behind them. If the person named in the warrant is not there, tell the officer that the person is not there. and do not open the door.

WARRANT OF ARREST

IN JUSTICE COURT,
PRECINCT No. 3
of Williamson County

Cause No. 20SW-14

Bond Amount \$ 20,000.00
Fine & Cost Amount \$ _____
Warrant Fee \$ _____
Total \$ _____

THE STATE OF TEXAS
VS.
[Redacted]

Address [Redacted] City [Redacted] State TX ZIP [Redacted]
DOB [Redacted] D.L. State TX D.L. # [Redacted]
D.L. Expires none Social Security # [Redacted] Other ID Info. _____
Race White Sex Male Height [Redacted] Weight [Redacted] Hair Brown Eyes Brown

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To any PEACE OFFICER of the State of Texas Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to arrest [Redacted] if to be found in the State of Texas, and bring him before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Precinct No. 3 of Williamson County, Texas, at my office in Georgetown in said County immediately, to answer to the STATE OF TEXAS for an offense against the laws of said State to-wit: Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance in Penalty Group 1 less than 1 gram, to wit: Methamphetamine, HSC 481.112 (State Jail Felony) on or about August 1st, 2014 of which offense [Redacted] is accused by the written complaint, under oath of [Redacted] filed before me.

Herein I do Not, but of this writ make due return, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my official signature this 4th day of Dec A.D. 2014

W.C.S.O. Case # [Redacted] Precinct No. 3 Williamson County, Texas.

PEACE OFFICER RETURN

Came to hand the 5th day of December, A.D., 2014 at 0230 o'clock a M., and executed on the 5th day of December, A.D., 2014, at 0230 o'clock a M., by arresting the said Defendant at _____ in Williamson County, Texas, and * taking _____ bond, which is herewith returned; * placing him/her in the County jail of Williamson County, Texas. (* Erase according to the facts.) I actually and necessarily traveled _____ miles in the service of this Writ, in addition to any other mileage I may have traveled in the service of other process in this cause during the same trip.

FEES - Executing/Processing Arrest Fee \$ _____
Mileage _____ Miles \$ _____
Making Bond \$ _____
Commitment \$ _____
Release \$ _____
Total \$ _____

[Redacted] Sheriff
[Redacted] Williamson County, Texas
[Redacted] Peace Officer
(Law Enforcement Agency / Department)

Warrant of removal/deportation (immigration warrant)

- A warrant of removal or deportation (an immigration warrant) DOES NOT give an officer the right to enter your home. Say, "You do not have the right to enter with this warrant. Please leave."

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Warrant of Removal/Deportation

File No: _____
Date: _____

To any officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service:

_____ (Full name of alien)
who entered the United States at _____ (Place of entry) On _____ (Date of entry)
is subject to removal/deportation from the United States, based upon a final order by:

☐ an immigration judge in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings
☐ a district director or a district director's designated official
☐ the Board of Immigration Appeals
☐ a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge

and pursuant to the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:
Section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act(Act), as amended.

I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Attorney General under the laws of the United States and by his or her direction, command you to take into custody and remove from the United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of the appropriation. "Salaries and Expenses Immigration and Naturalization Service 2002," including the expense of an attendant if necessary.

(Signature of INS official)

(Title of INS official)

(Date and office location)

Form I-205 (Rev. 4-1-97)

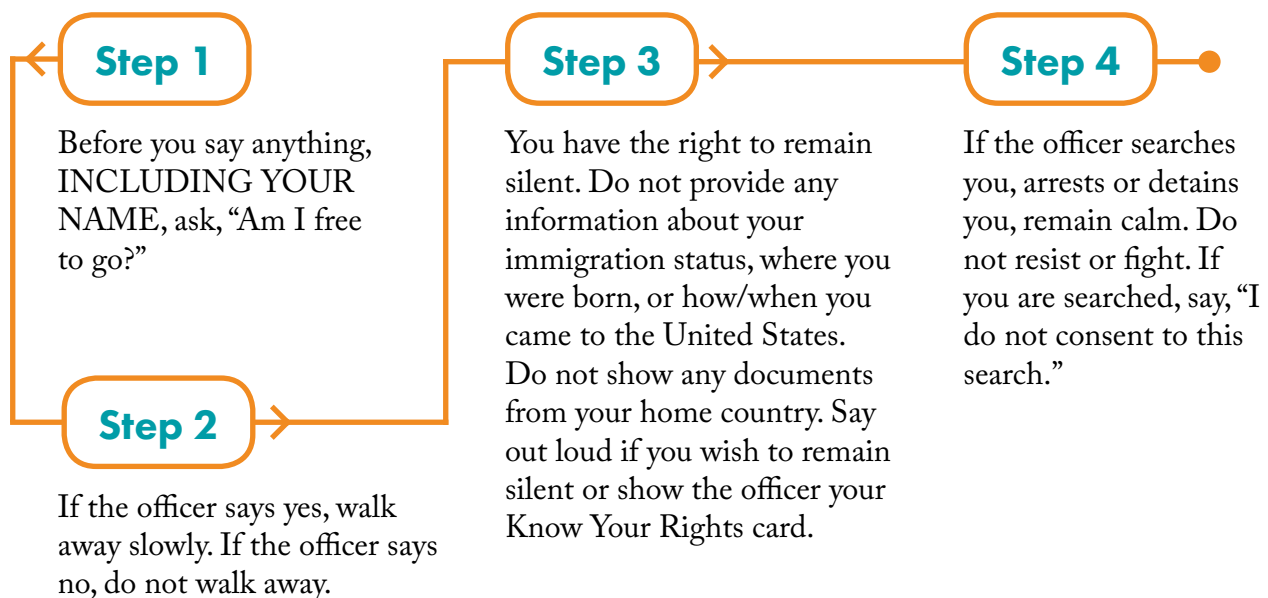


WHERE: The street or a public area

What you need to know:

- Do not run if you see immigration officers or the police approaching you.
- If you are stopped on the street or in a public area, you have the right to remain silent and not answer questions.
- In some states, the law says that you must tell the police your name if they ask. See the emergency plan on page 14 for more information and to make a plan that is best for you.
- In general, an officer needs a warrant to arrest you. In some situations you could be arrested if the officer has evidence you do not have legal status or if you have committed a crime.
- In some situations, officers have the right to search you to make sure you are not carrying weapons or illegal materials. Do not resist or fight back.
- If you are in an airport or near the United States border, you may be questioned or detained without a warrant. You still have the right to remain silent.
- In the past, immigration officers would not stop or detain people in certain public places, including schools, hospitals, places of worship, funerals, weddings, public religious ceremonies or public demonstrations (a march, rally or procession). This may change in the future. Also remember that you could be stopped on your way to or from these places.

What to do:





WHERE: Your workplace

What you need to know:

- To enter your workplace, immigration officers or the police need either 1) a valid warrant, or 2) the permission of your employer.
- Do not run. If you run, it may lead to you being arrested or detained.
- A warrant DOES NOT mean you have to answer questions.
- If immigration officers or the police are questioning you and you wish to remain silent, say out loud that you wish to remain silent or show the officers your Know Your Rights card.
- Make sure to complete the workplace checklist on page 18.

What to do:

Step 1

Make sure to have an emergency plan in place with your co-workers in the event of a raid.

Step 2

If your employer is not present or if your employer has given permission to the officers to enter, have the person you have chosen to speak with officers in a raid **ASK FOR IDENTIFICATION.**

Step 3

The person should read the warrant carefully and determine if it is valid. Remember, the officers may try to trick, intimidate or frighten you.

Step 4

If officers enter your workplace, you have the right to remain silent. Do not provide any information about your immigration status, where you were born, or how/when you came to the United States. Do not show any documents from your home country. Say out loud if you wish to remain silent or show the officer your Know Your Rights card.

Step 5

If the officer searches you, arrests or detains you, remain calm and do not fight back. If you are searched, say, "I do not consent to this search."



WHERE: Your car

What you need to know:

- Different laws apply when you are stopped in your car than if you are stopped on the street.
- If you are stopped at a border checkpoint, officers may search your car.

What to do:

Step 1

Pull the car over and turn it off. Put on the overhead lights in the car. Put your hands on the steering wheel where the officer can see them.

Step 2

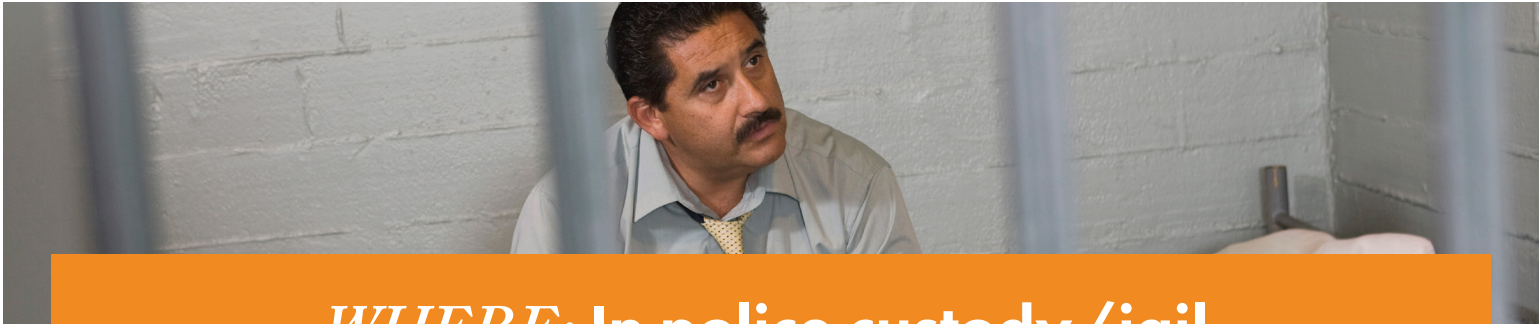
When asked, follow the officer's instructions and provide your license, registration and proof of insurance. If you do not have a license or registration, do not provide false documents or lie.

Step 3

If the officer asks to search your car you can say "No, I do not consent to a search." In some situations, the officer can search your car without your consent and without a warrant. You should still say that you do not consent to a search.

Step 4

You have the right to remain silent. Do not provide any information about your immigration status, where you were born, or how/when you came to the United States. Do not show any documents from your home country. Say out loud if you wish to remain silent or show the officer your Know Your Rights card.

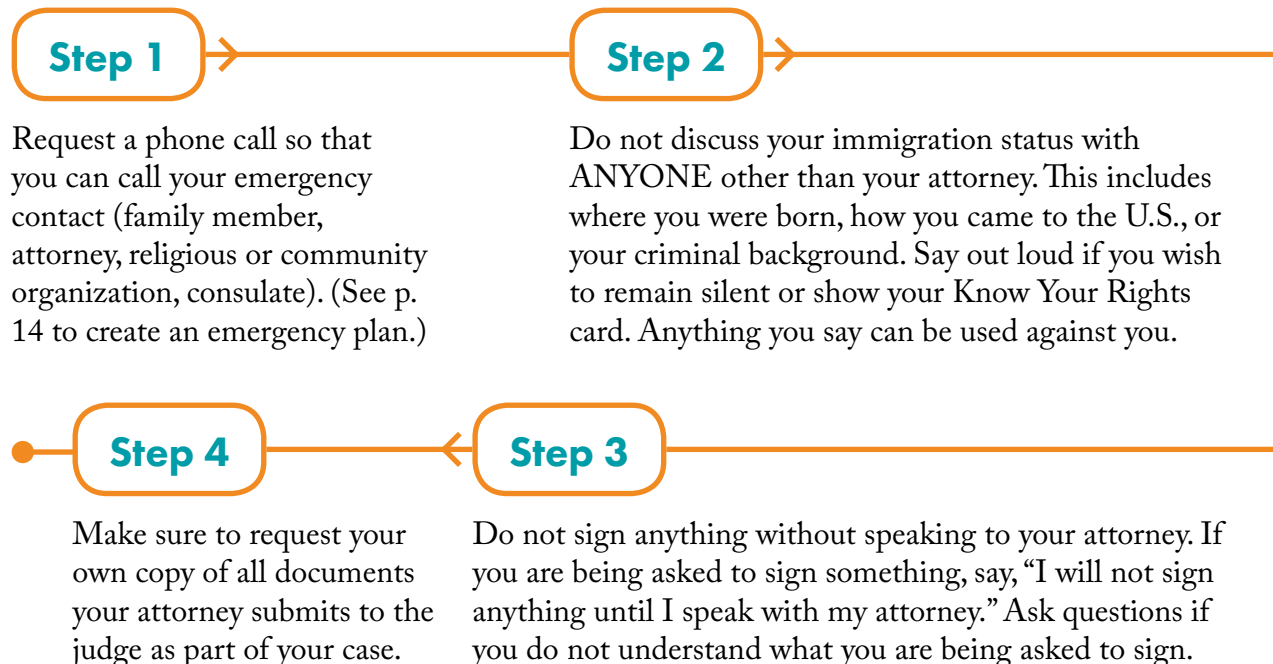


WHERE: In police custody/jail

What you need to know:

- Arrests, charges and convictions can affect your immigration status.
- If you are at risk for deportation, you should avoid contact with the police.
- You have the right to make a phone call.
- You have the right to remain silent. Being arrested or detained by the police does not mean you have to answer questions.
- You have the right to speak to an attorney. You should request an attorney and one will be provided for you.
- You have the right to refuse to sign anything before speaking with your attorney.
- You should not discuss your immigration information with **ANYONE** other than your attorney while you are with the police. This includes where you were born, how/when you came to the United States or any criminal history. Say out loud if you wish to remain silent or show your Know Your Rights card.
- In some cases, the police may contact immigration or hand you over to immigration. This is why you must not to discuss your immigration information with **ANYONE** besides your attorney.
- You must tell your attorney about your immigration status and your criminal history.

What to do:

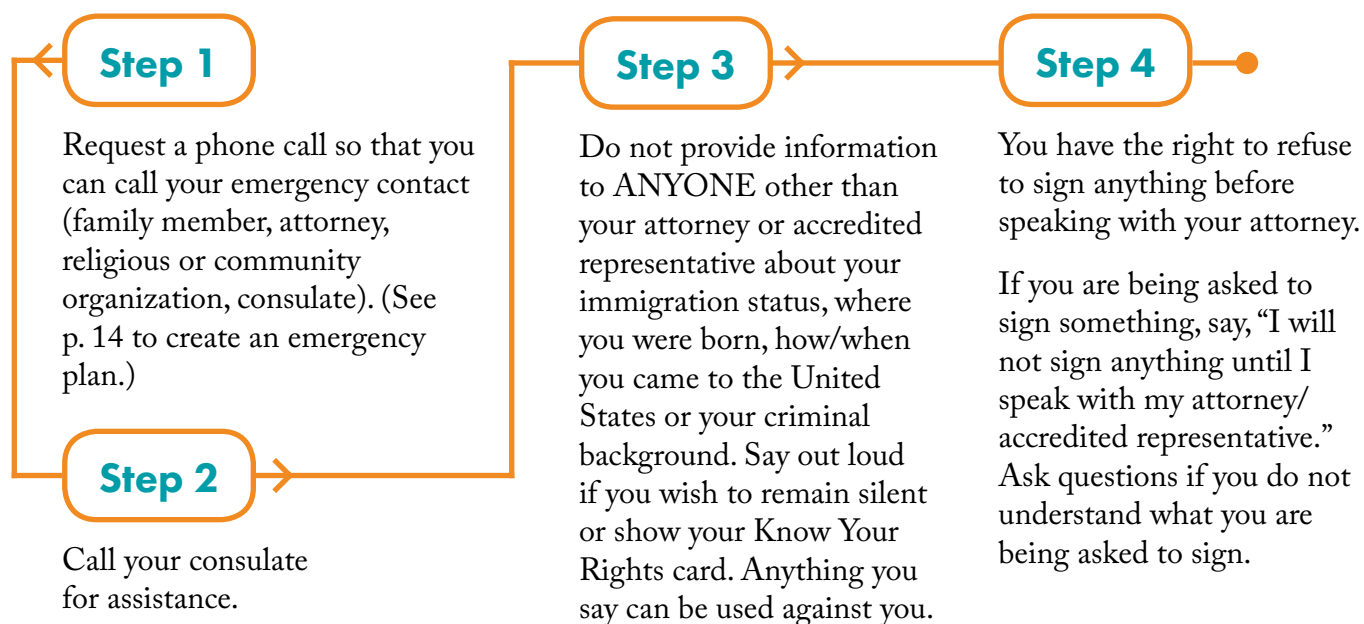


WHERE: In an immigration detention center

What you need to know:

- You have the right to make a phone call.
- You have the right to call your consulate.
- You have the right to remain silent. Being detained does not mean you have to answer questions.
- You have the right to speak to an attorney or accredited representative. You or a family member must contact the attorney or accredited representative. This will not be provided for you automatically.
- You have the right to refuse to sign anything before speaking with your attorney or accredited representative.
- When you speak to an attorney or accredited representative, it is essential that you tell them about any prior arrests or criminal history even if someone told you it was erased from your record.
- A person at risk of deportation should never visit a detention center or voluntarily interact with immigration officers.

What to do:



Twelve things for you and your family to remember in ANY situation

1

Anything you say can be used against you.

2

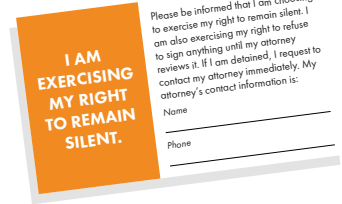
You have the right to remain silent.



3

If you wish to remain silent, say it out loud or show your Know Your Rights card.

Get one on page 13!



4

Always carry U.S. identification and copies of immigration documents.

5

Never carry false documents or documents from another country.

6

Never lie to officers.

7

You have the right to speak with your attorney.

8

Never run in a raid or if you are approached by officers.



9

Never physically fight back if you are being arrested or detained.



10

You have the right to refuse to sign anything before speaking with your attorney.



11

If you are in police custody or detention, do not discuss your immigration information or criminal history with ANYONE other than your attorney.

12

If you are questioned or in a raid, write down what happened in detail as soon as it is safe to do so. Tell your attorney and your support groups right away.

Home

- DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR. Ask for ID (look through a window).
- Officers can only enter with a valid warrant or with your permission.
- Ask to see a warrant. If it is not valid, ask the officers to leave.
- If officers enter (with or without a valid warrant) say you do not consent. Tell them if there are children, elderly or sick people in the house.

Street/Public Place

- Do not run.
- Before saying anything (including your name) ask, "Am I free to go?"
- If yes, walk away slowly. If no, do not walk away.
- In some states, you must give your name.
- If you are searched, stay calm and say "I do not consent to this search."

Work

- Officers can only enter with a valid warrant or with permission from your employer.
- Have an emergency plan with your co-workers (see p. 18).
- If your employer is not available or has given permission to officers to enter, know who will speak to officers. The person should ask for identification and a warrant.
- If you are searched, stay calm and say, "I do not consent to this search."

Car

- Pull over, turn the car off and put your hands on the steering wheel.
- Follow all instructions, including providing license, registration and insurance. Do not give fake documents.
- If officer searches your car, stay calm and say, "I do not consent to this search."

Jail/Police Custody

- Request a phone call to your attorney or other emergency contact.
- Use your Know Your Rights card. Remember your right to remain silent and say you will not sign anything before speaking with your attorney.
- Request a copy of all papers your attorney submits to the judge as part of your case.

Immigration Detention Center

- Request a phone call to your attorney or other emergency contact and your consulate.
- Use your Know Your Rights card. Remember your rights to remain silent and to refuse to sign anything before speaking with your attorney.
- Request a copy of all papers in your case.
- Request to be released on bond.

Know Your Rights Card

Instructions on how to use your Know Your Rights card

1. Cut out the two copies of the card. Fold them in half.
2. Make sure to fill out both cards with the name of your attorney and your attorney's phone number.
3. Keep both copies of the card with you at all times. If you show immigration officers or the police this card, they make take the card and not return it. This is why it is important to carry two copies of the card at all times.
4. In the event of a raid or interaction with immigration officers or the police, use this card to help you remember and exercise your rights.
5. On the front of this card is a statement that you are exercising your right to remain silent. If you are interacting with immigration officers or the police, you should remember that anything you say can be used against you. It is your right to remain silent. To exercise your right to remain silent, show officers a copy of this card or read the statement out loud. You do not need to say the statement word-for-word but you must communicate that you are exercising your right to remain silent.
6. On the back of the card you will find a list of your rights. Read them often. Be prepared.
8. To protect yourself, MEMORIZE the information on the card.

I AM EXERCISING MY RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.	Please be informed that I am choosing to exercise my right to remain silent. I am also exercising my right to refuse to sign anything until my attorney reviews it. If I am detained, I request to contact my attorney immediately. My attorney's contact information is: Name _____ Phone _____
I know that... ① I have rights. I have dignity. I am not alone. ② I have the right to speak to my attorney. ③ I have the right to refuse to sign anything before my attorney reviews it.	I know that... ④ Anything I say can be used against me. ⑤ I have the right to remain silent in ANY situation. ⑥ I can show officials this card or say out loud that I am remaining silent.

Fold

I AM EXERCISING MY RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.	Please be informed that I am choosing to exercise my right to remain silent. I am also exercising my right to refuse to sign anything until my attorney reviews it. If I am detained, I request to contact my attorney immediately. My attorney's contact information is: Name _____ Phone _____
I know that... ① I have rights. I have dignity. I am not alone. ② I have the right to speak to my attorney. ③ I have the right to refuse to sign anything before my attorney reviews it.	I know that... ④ Anything I say can be used against me. ⑤ I have the right to remain silent in ANY situation. ⑥ I can show officials this card or say out loud that I am remaining silent.

Emergency Planning Guide

Emergency plan for: _____

Find an attorney or accredited representative who will help you in the event of an emergency. Make sure to speak with the attorney or accredited representative. Do not just write down the phone number without making sure the person will be able to help you.

Get screened by an attorney or accredited representative to determine if you are eligible for another immigration status.

Register with your local consulate.

Register and form a relationship with your church, parish or other religious or community center.

Make a family plan about what to do in the event a family member is arrested, detained or goes missing.

- Decide who will be called and in what order.
- In some states, the law requires you to give your name to the police. Find out whether you are required to provide your name in your state. Make a plan about what you will do if you are asked your name. Consider that not giving your name could cause you to be arrested or detained. Not giving your name could make it difficult or impossible for your family to locate you in detention or police custody. Speak to an attorney about what to do in your unique situation.

Make copies of all immigration and other important papers for all members of the family. Keep them in a safe place. Make sure a trusted friend, family member that does not live with you or member of the community knows where you keep these papers or make a set of copies for them to keep.

Important papers:

- Work authorization
- Copies of identification
- Passports
- Copies of any other immigration papers, including receipt notices for any pending cases and approval notices for family petitions
- Birth certificates (with English translations)
- Marriage certificates (with English translations)
- Social Security cards
- Documents related to criminal arrests or cases
- Name and contact information for attorneys who have represented you in the past
- Other important information such as a list of medications family members take

Decide who will take care of your children in an emergency. Make sure that person has important information about your children, such as medications they need. Speak to an attorney to see if you should sign any legal documents (such as a power of attorney) to make sure your children are cared for in the event of an emergency. Make sure children born in the United States have passports.

Speak to your attorney about signing a power of attorney. A power of attorney will allow someone you trust to take care of decisions involving your finances, children and other needs if you are detained or deported.

Save money for rent, food, medications and other needs if you are detained. Talk to your attorney or employer about signing a document allowing a family member to pick up your paycheck if you are detained.

Ask a relative, friend or member of the community to post bond for you if you are detained. This person must be a U.S. citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident (green card holder). A bond to be released from immigration detention is usually \$1,500, but it can be more. In most cases, once your immigration case is over, the bond money will be returned.

Review this guide and your emergency plan with your entire family. MAKE SURE EVERYONE IN YOUR FAMILY KNOWS THEIR RIGHTS. You may want to practice exactly what you will say and do in the event of contact with an officer.

Information you must memorize

The phone number of your attorney (also carry a copy of your attorney's phone number with you at all times)

The phone number of your consulate (also carry a copy of your consulate's phone number with you at all times)

The phone numbers of family members

Your Alien Registration Number/A# (the number on your immigration documents), if applicable

Your date of entry into the United States

Your immigration status when you entered the United States

Your current immigration status

Your criminal history—including any arrests, charges, the outcome (guilty or innocent), and dates

Emergency contact sheet

Make sure all members of your family have access to this information.

Attorney/accredited representative

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Consulate

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Religious or community organization

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Other: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Other: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Other: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Detention Centers and Police Stations

Make sure all members of your family have access to this information.

Immigration Court Information System (for information about hearings and court dates): 1-800-898-7180

ICE Detainee Locator system: locator.ice.gov

Local Immigration Detention Center: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Local Immigration Detention Center: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Local Police Station: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Local Police Station: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Questions to ask if a loved one calls you from detention or police custody:

Make sure to record the answers carefully and in as much detail as possible.

- Do you need medical attention?
- What law enforcement agency arrested or detained you?
- Where are you?
- What is the largest city or town near you?
- What papers have you been given and what do the papers say?
- Do you have any court date or hearing scheduled?
- Have you spoken with your attorney/ accredited representative?

Workplace Checklist

Review the information in this guide with your co-workers. Make sure that everyone knows their rights. Remember that immigration officers can raid your workplace 1) with a warrant, or 2) with permission from your employer.

If you are a member of a labor union, speak to your union representative about what you can do to protect yourself and other co-workers who are at risk.

If possible, speak with your union representative to come up with an agreement with your employer. An agreement could include:

1. The employer will not permit immigration officers to enter the workplace without a valid warrant.
2. The employer will notify the union if immigration authorities contact the employer.
3. The employer will allow the union to bring immigration attorneys or advocates to the workplace to assist employees with questions and to prepare for an emergency.
4. The employer will not provide the name, address or any immigration information to police or immigration officers, unless it is required by law.
5. The employer will not use computer verification programs to look at employee immigration information.

Make a plan about what to do in the event of a raid. For example, it would be beneficial if everyone agrees to remain silent and not run.

Your employer should be responsible for speaking with officers during a raid. In the event your employer is not present during a raid or if your employer has given permission to the officers to enter, elect a representative(s) to ask officers for identification and review any warrants they present.

Make sure that person knows how to read a warrant and what a warrant requires. Use the information about warrants in this guide to help prepare.

FOOD PROGRAMS AND YOUR RIGHTS

A GUIDE FOR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

Rising food costs are making it hard for many families to put food on the table. Having enough food to eat is **a basic human right**, and millions of families get help through programs that can prevent hunger. We want you to find and learn about programs that can help your family.

MANY FOOD PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE



- Access to nutritious food is linked to good health, especially for children. There is no harm in seeing if you or members of your family are eligible for food programs.
- Many food programs look at your household income to see if you are eligible. **Most programs don't ask about anyone's immigration status.**
- SNAP, sometimes called food stamps, is only available to U.S. citizens, green-card holders, and certain other immigrants. **Even if you are not eligible because of your status, others in your family may be.** To apply for eligible family members, mark yourself as a "non-applicant" on forms.
- For most programs, you can ask for an interpreter or phone translator to make sure you get the best service when you apply for a benefit.
- Each food assistance program has its own application requirements. **See the back of this page for a list of some of the programs available.**

FOOD PROGRAMS WON'T HURT YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS



- Your family's use of food programs **will not hurt** your immigration status. A recent "public charge" rule by the Biden administration makes that clear. You can learn more at www.keeptourbenefits.org.
- Your information on federal nutrition program applications is **private and protected**. It won't be shared for immigration enforcement.

FOOD PROGRAMS AND YOUR RIGHTS

A GUIDE FOR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

There are many programs available to help provide food. There's no harm in applying to these programs and seeing if you or members of your family are eligible for extra food assistance. Among government programs, only SNAP has special requirements for non-citizens. Call the national hotline to learn about groups in your area that can help you sign up for these programs: 1-866-3-HUNGRY (1-866-348-6479).

Program

How it works

Who can get it

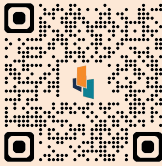
For more information

SNAP

(May have a different name in your state)

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) gives you money to buy food, using a card that works like a debit card. You can use the card at grocery stores, corner stores, farmers markets, and other participating food stores.

- People who have low incomes.
- Refugees, asylees, adult green-card holders after five years, and U.S. citizens.
- Children who are permanent residents do not have a waiting period.
- Children may be able to get SNAP even if their parents cannot



State SNAP agency



Your local food bank may be able to help you apply

WIC

WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) helps parents buy healthy foods, like fruits, vegetables, cheese, and much more.

- People who have low incomes and are pregnant or recently gave birth, and children from birth to 5 years old.
- No immigration requirements.
- Afterschool and summer meals/snacks are free to children and teens at participating sites.



WIC agency



Check your local food bank

School meals and afterschool and summer meals/snacks

Most schools provide free meals during the school year and many do during the summer.

- Children and teens in families with low incomes can receive free or reduced-price school meals at participating schools.
- No immigration requirements.
- Afterschool and summer meals/snacks are free to children and teens at participating sites.

Call the hunger hotline to learn about other sites that have free meals and snacks.

- Contact your child's school
- Hunger hotline: 1-866-3-HUNGRY (1-866-348-6479)

Charitable food assistance

Food banks, pantries, and other charities give food to people who need help.

- Anyone who needs extra help affording food can visit a food pantry or meal program.
- Some pantries or programs may have additional requirements, like living in a certain area.



Find your local food bank



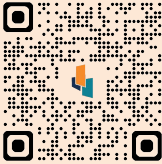
Visit
24/7 Help

Meals for Older Adults

There are programs that deliver meals to seniors' homes, and others that provide meals at senior centers and community centers.

- Most programs focus on adults age 60 and older.
- Eligibility varies by organization.

Check the
Eldercare
Locator



PUBLIC CHARGE

2024 UPDATE



PUBLIC CHARGE is a rule immigration officials use to approve or deny a **family-based application*** for a green card (lawful permanent residency or LPR status), or certain other visas. Immigration officials use the term “public charge” to refer to people who are likely to become dependent on the government for support.

THE FINAL PUBLIC CHARGE RULE clarifies that immigrants can access many vital public benefits, including health care, food and housing support, without fear of immigration consequences. Every family is different, and while the Public Charge Test may make you nervous, use this roadmap to stay informed. Visit keepyourbenefits.org for the latest updates.

**Also applies to people applying for a green card from outside the U.S. and certain people who have a green card but plan to leave the country for more than 6 months.*

WILL IT AFFECT ME?

Follow this ROADMAP to see if you may be subject to the PUBLIC CHARGE TEST

APPLYING FOR A GREEN CARD THROUGH FAMILY?

YES

NO

PUBLIC CHARGE DOES NOT APPLY

Is the **APPLICANT** using any of the following **PUBLIC BENEFITS**?

Do NOT count children or other eligible family members that are using these public benefits.

- ▶ **Cash Assistance Programs**
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for the aged, blind, or disabled
 - State, Tribal, territorial, or local cash benefit programs for income maintenance often called “General Assistance” or “General Relief” (GR) in California
 - Cash Assistance Program for Immigrant Families (CAPI)
 - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
 - CalWORKs in California
- ▶ Long-term care at an institution, such as a nursing home, paid for by Medi-Cal

Learn more online at: keepyourbenefits.org

YES

You **MAY** be subject to the **PUBLIC CHARGE TEST**

SEEK LEGAL HELP

Immigration must weigh other factors (income, health, skills) when making a public charge determination.

NO

PUBLIC BENEFITS

SHOULD NOT BE A FACTOR

PUBLIC CHARGE

2024 UPDATE

If your U.S.-citizen children or eligible family members are using health care, housing, food benefits, or cash aid, it will NOT negatively impact your immigration status or application for a green card.

Most non-cash public benefits programs are SAFE to use if you are eligible (for a list of benefits that count for the Public Charge Test, please refer to the chart on the reverse side):

Health

- ✓ Medi-Cal (except in the case of long-term institutionalized care, like in a nursing home paid for by Medi-Cal)
- ✓ Medicare
- ✓ Covered California subsidies
- ✓ CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program)
- ✓ In-Home Supportive Services Program

Housing & Taxes

- ✓ Federal public housing
- ✓ Section 8 assistance
- ✓ Shelters

Food Assistance

- ✓ CalFresh or SNAP
- ✓ WIC (The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children)
- ✓ School meals
- ✓ Food banks
- ✓ Summer EBT

Additional Assistance

- ✓ Child care assistance
- ✓ State and Federal Child Tax Credit (CTC) or Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC)
- ✓ Disaster assistance, pandemic assistance, and utility assistance

Some immigrants exempt from the Public Charge Test:

- ✓ Refugees
- ✓ Asylees
- ✓ Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) self-petitioners
- ✓ Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) applying for U.S. citizenship
- ✓ Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) applying for green card renewal
- ✓ U visa or T visa applicants/holders
- ✓ Special immigrant juveniles
- ✓ Those applying for or reregistering for temporary protected status
- ✓ Certain Cuban and Haitian entrants
- ✓ Other categories of humanitarian immigrants may be exempt

GET INFORMED BEFORE DISENROLLING FROM PUBLIC BENEFITS

Using public benefits alone will not mean that you fail the Public Charge Test. Immigration officials will need to look at other factors to determine if you pass. This is known as totality of circumstances, which includes your age, health, income, assets, resources, education/skills, family, and employment. Positive factors, like your education and employment, can outweigh your use of cash benefits or long-term institutionalized care paid for by Medi-Cal.



Before you decide to disenroll, remember that the health and well-being of you and your family are important!

For latest updates, scan the QR code or visit: keepyourbenefits.org

LEGAL SUPPORT



Please consult with an immigration attorney or BIA-accredited representative about your own situation. An online list of qualified nonprofit organizations that offer free or low-cost assistance is available from the **California Department of Social Services (CDSS)**.

CDSS

CDSS website: scan the QR code or visit: <https://bit.ly/PublicChargeHelp>



For more information and resources:

Scan this QR code or visit:

www.allinforhealth.org



NEW 2024

Medi-Cal Update

Full-scope **Medi-Cal** now available to income-eligible individuals regardless of **AGE** or **IMMIGRATION STATUS**



Does Medi-Cal Affect My Immigration Status?

Immigration does not consider the use of health, food, and housing benefits as part of the public charge decision. Therefore using Medi-Cal benefits **WILL NOT HURT** your or your family's

immigration status or chances of getting a green card (except long-term institutionalized care, like in a nursing home, paid for by Medi-Cal). For more information on public charge please scan the QR code or visit:



<https://keepyourbenefits.org>

What Can Medi-Cal Cover?

Full-scope Medi-Cal offers comprehensive coverage for you and your family. Some of the services include:

- ▶ Doctor visits
- ▶ Maternity and newborn care
- ▶ Prescription medicines
- ▶ Dental care
- ▶ Vision care
- ▶ Gender-affirming services
- ▶ Emergency services
- ▶ HIV-prevention and treatment
- ▶ Mental health care
- ▶ Substance use care
- ▶ Transportation for medical services



Who is Eligible?

Medi-Cal eligibility is based primarily on your income and state residency. Starting January 1, 2024, all income-eligible Californians qualify for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits **REGARDLESS OF AGE OR IMMIGRATION STATUS**. If you are already enrolled in emergency or restricted scope Medi-Cal, you will be automatically enrolled into full-scope Medi-Cal. **Scan the QR code below for more information about calculating income and household size.**

What Do I Need to Enroll?

- ▶ **Photo ID** such as driver's license, passport, school ID, work badge, consular ID, an identification issued by the government of your home country, etc.
- ▶ **Proof of income** with check stubs, a letter from your employer, tax return, bank statement showing direct deposit, a written statement to an eligibility worker describing your income, etc.
- ▶ **Proof of California residency** with rental agreement, utility bills, etc. If you are experiencing homelessness, you can still qualify.



BEWARE OF SCAMS

Medi-Cal will **NEVER** require payment to apply or renew your health coverage. If you get a call or text asking for payment to renew, report it: Call the Medi-Cal fraud hotline at **(800) 822-6222**.

APPLY Now!



By phone: **(800) 300-1506**



www.CoveredCA.com (Medi-Cal and Covered CA both use this application)
www.BenefitsCal.com (Medi-Cal and other social services)



In-person: <https://bit.ly/DHCSCO>



Apply by mail: Medi-Cal printable applications here:
<https://bit.ly/APPLY4MEDICAL>



You have the right to receive free application assistance in your primary language.



Need Help?

To learn more about public charge, Medi-Cal eligibility, acceptable enrollment documents, and more, scan the QR code or go to: www.allinforhealth.org

STATE + FEDERAL LAW

Undocumented, Queer and Transgender (QT) Immigrants have the legal right to use many public services in California

State and Federal Laws protect the privacy of your information

Using Medi-Cal rarely, almost never, affects your immigration status. ➤ Scan the QR code for details.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

Renew your Medi-Cal every 12 months to keep your health care plan active

Filing a complaint helps improve your healthcare and for other QT people. You will not be penalized for filing a complaint--it is free, and legally protected.

CALIFORNIA LAW

STARTING JAN 1, 2024
**IMMIGRATION STATUS
DOES NOT MATTER
TO GET MEDI-CAL**

SCAN QR CODE FOR MORE RESOURCES



POWERED BY



*QUEER + TRANSGENDER (QT):
SEXUALITY + GENDER TERMS
USED TO DESCRIBE THE LARGER
LGBTQIA2S+ COMMUNITIES

QUEER AND TRANSGENDER IMMIGRANT HEALTH IN CALIFORNIA



ENROLLING IN MEDI-CAL,
ACCESSING SERVICES
& FILING COMPLAINTS

2024 ELIGIBILITY

IMMIGRATION STATUS DOES NOT MATTER

You are eligible for Medi-Cal if you:

- live in California
- meet home income eligibility

Use the income eligibility chart below to see if you and your family qualify:

Family Size	138% Poverty Level
1	\$20,783
2	\$28,208
3	\$35,632
4	\$43,056
5	\$50,481
6	\$57,905
7	\$65,330
8	\$72,754

- Income requirements are different for kids, pregnant people and people with disabilities

ENROLLMENT PROCESS

1. GATHER YOUR DOCUMENTS

- Identification: driver's license or photo ID--passport, school ID, marriage record, work badge, home country ID
- Proof of Income: pay stub, bank statement or written statement
- Proof of Address: telephone or electric bill--people under homelessness also qualify

2. COMPLETE THE APPLICATION

- Enroll by PHONE: 800) 300-1506
 - Enroll ONLINE: BenefitsCal.com
 - Enroll IN-PERSON:
- Scan the QR code on the back to enroll in-person + find help near you

3. WAIT FOR APPLICATION NOTICE

- Wait time, no more than 45 days
- If approved, sign-up for services
- If denied, file an appeal

FILE A COMPLAINT

FILING A COMPLAINT IS EFFECTIVE AND PART OF THE QT HEALTHCARE PROCESS

Challenge denials to get the medically necessary health care you need.

1. CREATE A STRONG COMPLAINT

- Gather a letter from doctor stating the procedure is medically necessary, and documents that support your complaint
- Review Evidence of Coverage to identify why you think a service is covered

2. FILE A COMPLAINT WITH MEDICAL PLAN

- Find their phone# on the back of your Medical Card
- Explain your case and the urgency
- Call back often to speed-up the process

3. FILE AN APPEAL WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MANAGED HEALTH CARE

- If the Medical Plan denies your claim, call 888) 466-2219 or visit dmhc.ca.gov (IMR Complaint Form) to file an appeal
- Explain your case and call often

MEDI-CAL SERVICES

AFFIRMING HEALTH CARE SERVICES

- Prescription Medications:
 - hormones
 - testosterone blockers
 - puberty suppression
- Scan the QR code on the back to see a list of all Medi-Cal services

SERVICES + SURGERY TO TREAT DYSPHORIA ARE MEDICALLY NECESSARY, NOT COSMETIC

- Chest Removal / Augmentation
 - Facial Feminization / Masculinization
 - Tracheal Shave
 - Voice Training / Therapy
 - Voice Surgery
 - Hair Restoration
 - Laser Hair Removal, Electrolysis
 - Body Contouring
 - Hysterectomy, Phalloplasty and Metoidioplasty
 - Orchiectomy and Vaginoplasty
- If you are denied a service listed, follow the steps above to file a strong complaint



**First 5 Mendocino
Website/ Página Web**

SCAN ME



Scan this QR code to visit our website.

**Escanea este código QR para ver nuestra página web
de la Carpeta Roja.**