



Garden Grove Unified School District
Office of K-12 Educational Services
Department of Parent and Community Outreach

LEGAL SERVICES/ATTORNEYS		
AGENCY	PHONE	WEBSITE
Access California Services	(714) 917-0440	www.accesscal.org/home/
ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) of Southern California	LA (213) 977-5253 OC (714) 450-3962	www.aclusocal.org/
Asian Americans Advancing Justice- Orange County	(888) 349-9695	www.advancingjustice-la.org/who-we-are/about-us/orange-county
BPSOS (Boat People SOS)	(714) 897-2214	www.bpsos.org/bpsos-california
CARECEN (Central American Resource Center)	(213) 385-7800	www.carecen-la.org/
Catholic Charities of Orange County	(714) 347-9600	www.ccoc.org/
Chapman University Fowler School of Law- Bette & Wylie Aitken Family Protection Unit	(714) 765-1579	www.chapman.edu/law/legal-clinics/family-protection.aspx
CHIRLA (Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights)	(213) 353-1333	www.chirla.org/
Consulate of Mexico	(714) 835-3069	www.consulmex.sre.gob.mx/santaana/
MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund)	(213) 629-2512	www.maldef.org/
NILC (National Immigration Law Center) Centro Nacional de Leyes Migratorias	(213) 639-3900	www.nilc.org/
OCAPICA (Orange County Asian Pacific Islander Community Alliance)	(714) 636-9095	www.ocapica.org/
OCIYU (Orange County Immigrant Youth United)	(916) 936-2498	www.ociyu.org/



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Public Law Center	(714) 541-1010	www.publiclawcenter.org/
UCI Immigrant Rights Clinic	(949) 824-9646	www.law.uci.edu/academics/real-life-learning/clinics/immigrant-rights.html
Western State College of Law Immigration Legal Clinic	(714) 459-1136	www.wsulaw.edu/academic-programs/immigration-clinic.aspx
WTLC (Women's Transitional Living Center)	(714) 992-1939	www.wtlc.org/
<i>FAMILY/INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING</i>		
AGENCY	PHONE	WEBSITE
Casa de la Familia	(714) 667-5220	www.casadelafamilia.org
Mariposa Women & Family Center	(714) 547-6494	www.mariposacenter.org/
Well Program (Child Abuse Prevention Center)	(714) 955-5624	well.brightfutures4kids.org/
WTLC (Women's Transitional Living Center)	(714) 992-1939	www.wtlc.org/
<i>HEALTH SERVICES</i>		
AGENCY	PHONE	WEBSITE
Community Health Initiative of Orange County	(714) 619-4050	www.chioc.org
Give for a Smile	(714) 928-4988	www.giveforasmile.org
Lestonnac Free Clinic	(714) 633-4600	lestonnacfreeclinic.org/
RCOC (Regional Center of Orange County)	(714) 796-5100	www.rcocdd.com/



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<i>OTHER</i>		
AGENCY	PHONE	WEBSITE
Boys & Girls Clubs of Garden Grove	(714) 530-0430	www.bgcgg.org/
Comunidad Latina Federal Credit Union	(714) 754-7675	www.clfcu.org/
Garden Grove Police Department, Community Liaison Division	Kris Backouris (714) 741-5761	<i>Email:</i> krisb@ci.garden-grove.ca.us
Lincoln Adult Education Center (ESL, Citizenship Classes)	(714) 663-6291	ae.ggusd.us/
My Low Cost Auto Insurance	(866) 602-8861	www.mylowcostauto.com
OCCORD (Orange County Communities Organized for Responsible Development)	(714) 621-0919	www.occord.org/
<i>USEFUL WEBSITES</i>		
American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) Asociación de Abogados Americanos de Inmigración	www.aila.org	
Info about AB 540	www.ab540.com/	
United We Dream	www.UnitedWeDream.org	
California School Boards Association	https://www.csba.org/GovernanceAndPolicyResources/ConditionsOfChildren/SpecificStudentPopulationEquity/ImmigrationStatus.aspx	

Call your local ACLU or visit www.aclu.org/profiling.

File a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. In most cases, you can file a complaint anonymously if you wish.

Write down everything you remember, including officers' badge and patrol car numbers, which agency the officers were from, and any other details. Get contact information for witnesses. If you are injured, take photographs of your injuries (but seek medical attention first).

Remember: police misconduct cannot be challenged on the street. Don't physically resist officers or threaten to file a complaint.

IF YOU FEEL YOUR RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED

trust.

Keep a copy of your immigration documents with someone you trust.

Remember your immigration number ("A" number) and give it to your family. It will help family members locate you.

Do not sign anything, such as a voluntary departure or stipulated removal, without talking to a lawyer. If you sign, you may be giving up your opportunity to try to stay in the U.S.

Tell the ICE agent you wish to remain silent. Do not discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer.

You have the right to **contact your consulate** or have an officer inform the consulate of your arrest.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'RE STOPPED BY POLICE, IMMIGRATION AGENTS OR THE FBI

YOUR RIGHTS

- You have the right to remain silent. If you wish to exercise that right, say so out loud.
- You have the right to refuse to consent to a search of yourself, your car or your home.
- If you are not under arrest, you have the right to calmly leave.
- You have the right to a lawyer if you are arrested. Ask for one immediately.
- Regardless of your immigration or citizenship status, you have constitutional rights.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Do stay calm and be polite.
- Do not interfere with or obstruct the police.
- Do not lie or give false documents.
- Do prepare yourself and your family in case you are arrested.
- Do remember the details of the encounter.
- Do file a written complaint or call your local ACLU if you feel your rights have been violated.

This information is not intended as legal advice. This brochure is available in English and Spanish / Esta tarjeta también se puede obtener en inglés y español. Produced by the American Civil Liberties Union 6/10



You have the right to a lawyer, but the government does not have to provide one for you. If you do not have a lawyer, ask for a list of free or low-cost legal services.

IF YOU ARE TAKEN INTO IMMIGRATION (OR "ICE") CUSTODY

- Read all papers fully. If you do not understand or cannot read the papers, tell the officer you need an interpreter.
- While you are in jail, an immigration agent may visit you. Do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer.
- Ask your lawyer about the effect of a criminal conviction or plea on your immigration status.

Special considerations for non-citizens:

Make emergency plans if you have children or take medication. Memorize the phone numbers of your family and your lawyer. **Prepare yourself and your family in case you are arrested.** Listen if you call a lawyer.

You have the right to make a local phone call. The police cannot listen if you call a lawyer.

Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately. Don't give any explanations or excuses. If you can't pay for a lawyer, you have the right to a free one. Don't say anything, sign anything or make any decisions without a lawyer.

Do not resist arrest, even if you believe the arrest is unfair.

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

We rely on the police to keep us safe and treat us all fairly, regardless of race, ethnicity, national origin or religion. This card provides tips for interacting with police and understanding your rights. Note: some state laws may vary. Separate rules apply at checkpoints and when entering the U.S. (including at airports).

IF YOU ARE STOPPED FOR QUESTIONING

Stay calm. Don't run. Don't argue, resist or obstruct the police, even if you are innocent or police are violating your rights. Keep your hands where police can see them.

Ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly and silently walk away. If you are under arrest, you have a right to know why.

You have the right to remain silent and cannot be punished for refusing to answer questions. If you wish to remain silent, tell the officer out loud. In some states, you must give your name if asked to identify yourself.

You do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings, but police may "pat down" your clothing if they suspect a weapon. You should not physically resist, but you have the right to refuse consent for any further search. If you *do* consent, it can affect you later in court.

IF YOU ARE STOPPED IN YOUR CAR

Stop the car in a safe place as quickly as possible. Turn off the car, turn on the internal light, open the window part way and place your hands on the wheel.

If an FBI agent comes to your home or workplace, **you do not have to answer any questions.** Tell the agent you want to **speak to a lawyer first.** If you are asked to meet with FBI agents for an interview, **you have the right to say you do not want to be interviewed.** If you agree to an interview, **have a lawyer present. You do not have to answer any questions** you feel uncomfortable answering, and can say that you will only answer questions on a specific topic.

IF YOU ARE CONTACTED BY THE FBI

door.

If you choose to speak to the officers, **step outside and close the door.** Even if officers have a warrant, **you have the right to remain silent.** warrant) does not allow officers to enter a home without consent.

Ask the officer to slip the warrant under the door or hold it up to the window so you can inspect it. A search warrant allows police to enter the address listed on the warrant, but officers can only search the areas and for the items listed. An arrest warrant allows police to enter the home of the person listed on the warrant if they believe the person is inside. A warrant of removal/deportation (ICE have to let them in unless they have certain kinds of warrants.

IF THE POLICE OR IMMIGRATION AGENTS COME TO YOUR HOME

Upon request, **show police your driver's license, registration and proof of insurance.**

If an officer or immigration agent asks to look inside your car, you can refuse to consent to the search. But if police believe your car contains evidence of a crime, your car can be searched without your consent.

Both drivers and passengers have the right to remain silent. If you are a passenger, you can ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, sit silently or calmly leave. Even if the officer says no, you have the right to remain silent.

IF YOU ARE QUESTIONED ABOUT YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS

You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police, immigration agents or any other officials. You do not have to answer questions about where you were born, whether you are a U.S. citizen, or how you entered the country. (Separate rules apply at international borders and airports, and for individuals on certain nonimmigrant visas, including tourists and business travelers.)

If you are not a U.S. citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you. If you are over 18, carry your immigration documents with you at all times. If you do not have immigration papers, say you want to remain silent.

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



Immigrants' Rights Under a Trump Presidency: FAQs FOR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS & SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

During his campaign, President-elect Donald Trump called Mexican immigrants “criminals” and vowed to build a border wall, rescind the Obama Administration’s DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) and DAPA (Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents) initiatives, and “mass deport” millions of undocumented immigrants. Many families feel afraid and confused. Below are answers to common questions about what we know at this point about what a Trump presidency might mean for immigrants.

I am undocumented / have undocumented family members. Will we be immediately deported? No. We do not know at this time what approach the Trump Administration will take toward undocumented families. Individuals without status who are present in the U.S. have certain legal and constitutional rights. You have a right to a hearing and to have a judge review your case. That process can take years in some cases, and you can remain in the U.S. until a final decision is made. Other constitutional protections prevent certain enforcement tactics, and may present a basis to challenge overly aggressive attempts at immigration enforcement by the federal government.

I have DACA. Will my deferred action be terminated when Trump takes office in January? The new President may cancel DACA if he chooses. At this time, we do not know if Trump will immediately cancel the DACA initiative or when that might happen. Even if DACA is terminated, whether or not your lawful presence and work permit will cease right away depends on the announcement by the President and how it is implemented by the federal government.

I have DACA. Will the federal government use my information to find and deport me? Deporting over 700,000 DACA recipients would be very time-consuming and expensive. DACA recipients are also near the bottom of the government’s priority list for deportation. However, Trump’s actions are difficult to predict, so families should take precautions now by discussing other legal options with a qualified immigration lawyer. There would also certainly be a legal challenge to use of private data submitted under DACA for enforcement activity.

Should I apply for DACA now? The answer depends on your personal circumstances, which you should discuss with an immigration lawyer. Some considerations are your age, whether you need deferred action or work authorization urgently, and whether your situation would allow you to wait several months to see what happens to DACA. It is important to consider that applying for DACA will give your personal information to the government and may put you at risk should Trump rescind DACA. It is also important to note that current processing and review times indicate that any application filed now would not result in an answer until after the Trump Administration takes office.

Should I renew my DACA application or seek “Advance Parole” to travel as a DACA beneficiary? If your deferred action is set to expire within 150 days, you should apply to renew it now. If you have urgent humanitarian reasons to travel outside the U.S., you may seek permission to travel by seeking “Advance Parole” with USCIS (Form I-131). The government already has your personal information, so you are not creating a new risk by applying for renewal unless your situation has changed in a way that you might not be eligible for DACA any more, for example, a criminal conviction. If you travel on “Advance Parole,” be sure to return before January 20, 2017.

What will happen with DAPA / Expanded DACA (DACA 2014)? Implementation of these initiatives has been halted by a lawsuit. MALDEF is vigorously defending these programs in court. However, the new President can rescind these initiatives if he chooses, effectively making that court process moot.

I have a pending immigration petition. What will happen with my application? For non-DACA applications pending with USCIS, there is no reason to believe that those applications will stop being normally processed according to current laws.

How can I find out if I have other options to avoid deportation? Seek assistance from a reputable immigration lawyer. Avoid *notario* scams. Visit immigrationlawhelp.org for more information about non-profit legal service organizations by state.

I've been placed in removal proceedings. What can I do? Talk to an immigration lawyer immediately to plan your next steps. You have the right to a hearing before any decision is made about whether you have to depart the country. You also have the right to an appeal.

Can my citizenship be taken away if my parents are undocumented? No. The U.S. Constitution grants citizenship to all people born in the U.S. regardless of their parents' immigration status. There is not enough support to amend the Constitution to remove birthright citizenship, and any attempt to amend the Constitution would take years and would likely apply only to those born after adoption of an amendment.

Will in-state tuition / admission for undocumented college students end? No. The laws that provide in-state tuition/admission for students are passed by states and cannot be changed by the President.

Should I worry about going to the hospital emergency room? No. Under federal law, your personal information should be kept private by doctors and staff.

Should I still report crime to the police? Yes. Most police officers are only interested in investigating crime and won't be interested in your immigration status. If you are a crime victim, you may be eligible for a visa that would allow you to stay in the U.S. Talk to an immigration lawyer about the facts of your case.

I plan to file an application for VAWA / U visa/ T visa. Should I wait? No. There is no reason to delay filing for this relief. It is established in U.S. law and cannot be changed by the President acting alone.

What can my family do to prepare for any interaction with ICE, for example, if my workplace is the target of an ICE raid? The Immigrant Legal Resource Center has created Red Cards that provide information about how to assert your constitutional rights during a raid. Visit ilrc.org/red-cards for details.

My family sends money to relatives in Mexico. Can the government confiscate that money? No. Companies that transfer money among relatives from the U.S. to Mexico do not track their clients' immigration status. Even if companies could distinguish between legal and undocumented immigrants in their clientele, seizing funds based on national origin or immigration status would be unconstitutional and would be immediately challenged in court.

I'm a Latino immigrant. Does half of the U.S. hate me? No. A 2016 poll shows 79% of Americans favor providing a way for undocumented immigrants to become U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Everyone has certain basic rights, no matter who is president

NOVEMBER 10, 2016

By now everyone knows that Donald Trump has been elected president of the United States and will begin to serve his term in January 2017. No matter who is president, *everyone living in the U.S. has certain basic rights* under the U.S. Constitution. Undocumented immigrants have these rights, too. It is important that we all assert and protect our basic rights.

If you find you have to deal with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or other law enforcement officers at home, on the street, or anywhere else, remember that you have the rights described in this factsheet. The factsheet also provides suggestions for what you should do to assert your rights.



✓ **You have the right to remain silent. You may refuse to speak to immigration officers.**

- Don't answer any questions. You may also say that you want to remain silent.
- Don't say anything about where you were born or how you entered the U.S.

✓ **Carry a know-your-rights card and show it if an immigration officer stops you.**

- The card explains that you will remain silent and that you wish to speak with an attorney.

✓ **Do not open your door.**

- To be allowed to enter your home, ICE must have a warrant signed by a judge. Do not open your door unless an ICE agent shows you a warrant.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

If you are stopped by immigration or the police:

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

To: Immigration or Other Officer

Right now I am choosing to exercise my legal rights.

- I will remain **silent**, and I refuse to answer your questions.
- If I am detained, I have the right to contact an attorney **immediately**.
- I refuse to sign anything without advice from an attorney.

Thank you.

LOS ANGELES (Headquarters)
3435 Wilshire Blvd. #108 - 62
Los Angeles, CA 90010
213 639-3900
213 639-3911 fax



WASHINGTON, DC
1121 14th Street, NW, Ste. 200
Washington, DC 20005
202 216-0261
202 216-0266 fax

(They almost never have one.) If an ICE agent wants to show you a warrant, they can hold it against a window or slide it under the door. To be valid, the warrant must have your correct name and address on it.

- You do not need to open the door to talk with an ICE agent. Once you open the door, it is much harder to refuse to answer questions.
- ✓ **You have the right to speak to a lawyer.**
 - You can simply say, “I need to speak to my attorney.”
 - You may have your lawyer with you if ICE or other law enforcement questions you.
- ✓ **Before you sign anything, talk to a lawyer.**
 - ICE may try to get you to sign away your right to see a lawyer or a judge. Be sure you understand what a document actually says *before* you sign it.
- ✓ **Always carry with you any valid immigration document you have.**
 - For example, if you have a valid work permit or green card, be sure to have it with you in case you need to show it for identification purposes.
 - Do not carry papers from another country with you, such as a foreign passport. Such papers could be used against you in the deportation process.
- ✓ **If you are worried ICE will arrest you, let the officer know if you have children.**
 - If you are the parent or primary caregiver of a U.S. citizen or permanent resident who is under age 18, ICE *may* “exercise discretion” and let you go.

Because Donald Trump has made many anti-immigrant statements, ICE and other law enforcement officers may think they can get away with violating your rights.

Sometimes ICE officers lie to people in order to get them to open their doors or sign away their rights. If ICE detains you or you are concerned that they will conduct raids in your area, this is what you can do:

- ✓ **Create a safety plan.**
 - Memorize the phone number of a friend, family member, or attorney that you can call if you are arrested.
 - If you take care of children or other people, make a plan to have them taken care of if you are detained.
 - Keep important documents such as birth certificates and immigration documents in a safe place where a friend or family member can access them if necessary.
 - Make sure your loved ones know how to find you if you are detained by ICE. They can use ICE’s online detainee locator (<https://locator.ice.gov/odls/homePage.do>)

to find an adult who is in immigration custody. Or they can call the local ICE office (<https://www.ice.gov/contact/ero>). Make sure they have your *alien registration number* written down, if you have one.

- You can call the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) hotline number at 240-314-1500 or 1-800-898-7180 (toll-free) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to get information on your case's status.

✓ Report and document raids and arrests.

- If it is possible and safe for you to do so, take photos and videos of the raid or arrest. Also take notes on what happened.
- Call United We Dream's hotline to report a raid: 1-844-363-1423.
- Send text messages to 877877.



✓ Find legal help.

- Nonprofit organizations that provide low-cost help can be found at www.immigrationlawhelp.org.
- The immigration courts have a list of lawyers and organizations that provide free legal services: www.justice.gov/eoir/list-pro-bono-legal-service-providers-map.
- At <https://www.adminrelief.org> there is a search engine into which you type a zip code and then are given a list of all the legal services near you.
- You can search for an immigration lawyer using the American Immigration Lawyers Association's online directory, www.aialawyer.com.
- The National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild also has an online find-a-lawyer tool: <https://www.nationalimmigrationproject.org/find.html>.

✓ Learn more about your rights.

- Read NILC's tips on how to prepare for a raid—in [English](#) or [Spanish](#).*
- Read resources and booklets in English and Spanish by the American Friends Service Committee and Casa de Maryland: <https://www.afsc.org/category/topic/know-your-rights>.

* ENGLISH www.nilc.org/get-involved/community-education-resources/know-your-rights/immraidsprep_2007-02-27/ or SPANISH www.nilc.org/get-involved/community-education-resources/know-your-rights/prepararedadas_2007-03-27/.