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Know Your Rights Family Deportation Preparedness

Wisconsin : February 2025

Know Your Rights: Family Deportation Preparedness

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Sample Information List for Caregiver

Important Information List for Caregiver (Blank Form)

Power of Attorney Delegating Parental Power (Blank Form)

Immigration Resources

Know Your Rights When Interacting with Law Enforcement (Voces de la Frontera)

PREPARATION: HOW TO PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN IF YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT BEING DEPORTED

If you are a parent, and you are worried that you could be deported or detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), this guide can help you protect your children. This guide will help you make sure that you have a plan to keep your children safe if you are not available to care for them. If Child Protection Services (CPS) does intervene, this guide will also help you to protect your parental rights if CPS is involved.

Attorneys and advocates working in immigration and child welfare law have put this guide together, and it contains legal and practical advice about how to protect your family if you are deported. However, every family and every situation is different. If you have questions about this guide or what is recommended in it and how it applies to you and your situation, it is important to contact an attorney.

MAKE A PLAN FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S CARE IF YOU ARE UNAVAILABLE

It is important to make plans ahead of time for your children if you are taken into custody. Don't wait until something bad happens to start planning; it may be too late then.

1. Choose the person you want to take care of your children if you are detained. This person *must* be:
 - A person you trust.
 - A person who is willing and able to take care of your children as long as necessary.
 - A person who has never had their own children taken away by CPS.
 - A person who has not been convicted of any crimes against children. (Physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, any other violence against children.)
 - A person who doesn't live with someone else who has been convicted of crimes against children or had their children taken away by CPS.
 - In addition to those, it is also best to choose a person who doesn't have a criminal background at all, someone who is not also at risk of being deported, and someone who is not on probation or parole. You do not want the children to wind up in foster care because their caregiver also gets detained. But certain criminal convictions (especially if they are from more than 5 years ago) or being on probation or at risk of deportation are things that can be worked around if you need to.
2. The caregiver can be a relative, but they don't have to be.
 - Often, children are most comfortable with a biological family member that they know and love. However, if you do not have family in the area, or your family members won't pass a background check or aren't able to care for your children, you can choose a trusted friend. They must be safe.

- A non-relative caregiver will not qualify for Kinship payments (money the government pays to family members who take care of their loved ones), so make sure they have the money necessary to care for your children without help.
3. If you have many children, you can choose more than one caregiver.
 - Ideally, if you need to split your children up between different caregivers, you will want to make sure the people who are caring for your children know how to reach each other and are willing to work together. The children will need to be able to see each other if they are living in different households.
 4. Have a conversation with the person or people you want to take care of your children to make sure they are willing and able to take your children if something happens to you.
 - Important questions to ask them include:
 - If I am arrested or deported, will you drop everything you're doing to come pick my children up right away that same day?
 - Do you have enough room for my children to live with you? (We will talk more about what "enough room" means later in this guide.)
 - If CPS contacts you about my children, will you meet with them to let them see your home and run background checks on you and the other people who live in your home?
 - Will you be able to afford to take care of my children if I am not here to help you financially? (More on this later in the guide also.)
 - If choosing more than one caregiver, ask: Will you be willing to work with the other caregiver to make sure my children see each other, and help each other out as necessary?
 5. Once you have confirmed that the caregiver is willing and able to take care of your children, identify a backup caregiver.
 - This person should have all the same kinds of qualities as the main caregiver (see the list under #1), but they would only take over if the first caregiver becomes unwilling or unable to keep your children.
 - The process of deportation can take a very long time, and it is important to have a backup plan in case your first caregiver becomes unavailable. This is *especially* important if the first caregiver is also at risk of deportation or is on probation or parole and could get taken into custody suddenly.
 - Make sure you also talk to the person you've identified as the backup caregiver to be sure they're willing to step in if your children need them.
 6. Make a list of important information about your children and give it to anyone you have chosen as a caregiver AND backup caregiver. **There is a sample and blank version of this list contained in this packet.** It is best to put this list on a piece of paper and put it in a safe place in your home or with a trusted person who won't lose it. You can (and should) also send a picture of it to the caregivers but then delete the picture from your phone. This list has a lot of confidential information in it that you will not want ICE to have, and if you are detained, they could (legally or illegally) search your phone. Make sure you

update the list every couple of months, so it has the most current information. The following things should be in this list:

- Each child's full legal name and date of birth. Even if the caregivers are people who know and love your children and might know this information already, this is critical information for them to be able to get quickly. You should not include your child's social security number on this list if you are sending it to multiple people but should include instructions on where to find the SSN.
 - Each child's school, teacher's name, and information about how they get to and from school each day. This includes daycare for smaller children, or a babysitter, etc. It is critical that your children go to school every single day, if possible. If your children ride the school bus, put the location of the bus stop and the time they get picked up and the time they get dropped off. If your children go to daycare, put the name of the daycare, the phone number for a trusted person at the daycare, and the hours of the day the children go to the daycare. If they have transportation to daycare, include the information for the transportation times and locations.
 - Each child's insurance information, doctor, dentist, pharmacy, medications, and any special medical needs any of your children have. This is extremely important for any children who have special medical needs. If you have MyChart for your children's medical providers, put the MyChart login information on your list. If you don't have MyChart, ask your doctor's office for help setting it up for each of your children. This allows your caregivers to see all medical information, medications, and upcoming appointments if you are not available.
 - Identify any financial savings you have been able to set aside for your children, if any. Many families are unable to do this, but if you have the means to set aside money to help care for your children if you are detained, put the information needed to access that money in the list. If you receive child support for your children, be sure the caregiver knows where the child support debit card is, and what the PIN is.
 - Emergency contact list, with names, addresses if you have them, and phone numbers. This should be at least 3 people for each of your children. They don't have to be the same for each child. But they should be people you trust, who may be willing to help the caregiver with babysitting, transportation, etc.
 - Contact information for any institution ICE might take you to. Include a phone number for your immigration attorney, if you have one, or for the facility you may go to.
7. Create a Childcare Power of Attorney (POA) Delegating Parental Power. **A blank Power of Attorney (POA) Delegating Parental Power form is contained in this packet.** You should make each caregiver a POA for each child. This does not mean you are giving up your parental rights. This means you are giving the caregivers the ability to sign consents for medical care, educational needs, dental care, etc., *in addition* to you being able to sign those things. It is important for you and the caregivers to sign this POA in front of a notary public. You do not have to give the caregivers copies of the POA right away, you can keep them in a folder, so they are ready when they need them. But it is very important to have the POAs all signed and ready **because you won't be able to sign them after you**

are detained. Some POAs are only good for one year, so make sure you do a new one if it expires.

A Childcare Power of Attorney can remain in effect for longer than one year if your designated caretaker is a legal relative. A legal relative, under Wisconsin law, includes: “a parent, stepparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, first cousin, first cousin once removed, second cousin, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, step uncle, step aunt, or any person of a preceding generation as denoted by the prefix of grand, great, or great-great, whether by blood, marriage, or legal adoption, or the spouse of any person named in this section.” **If you do not designate a legal relative, the POA will only be good for one year from the date it is signed. You can do a new one if it expires or is about to expire.**

8. Create a folder with important documents for each of your children. These folders should include: your children’s birth certificates, Power of Attorney for each child, a paper copy of the list described above, and any other important papers for your children. Make sure a trusted person in your household (or the caregiver you’ve chosen for your children) knows where these folders are located and how to find them in an emergency.
9. **IMPORTANT:** Make sure the caregivers have a way to get into your home to get the folders, and to get your children’s belongings. You can either tell them the name of a person other than yourself who has a key to your home, or you can give them a key ahead of time if you prefer.
10. Things that CPS may consider if they receive an alert to investigate your children’s care. If you are detained, make sure you or someone you trust notifies the caregivers for your children immediately. It is important that they can drop everything and be there for your children right away within minutes, especially if your children are under 12 years old. Children left unsupervised, even for a few hours, run the risk of going to foster care. In addition to the ability to show up quickly, here are some things to think about for your caregiver once your children are with them:
 - Does every child have a space to sleep? Same gendered children can share a bedroom. For a few nights, they can share a bed, but there needs to be a plan to get a separate bed for each child. Children of different genders who are over age 7 cannot share a bed at all and need to have separate rooms quickly. If your caregivers have their own children, it’s ok for them to share rooms with your children if they are the same gender.
 - Is the house big enough for all the people in it? For CPS, “big enough” generally means 200 square feet of living space per person. So if there are 10 people living in a 1,000 square foot house, that is not enough room. It could be okay for a day or two, but not for long term planning.
 - Can the caregiver afford to care for the children? With the POA, the caregiver should be able to add the children to their own public benefits (Foodshare, childcare, Medicaid, etc.) if they have any. If the caregiver is a relative, they can apply for Kinship Care, a cash stipend each month for relatives caring for their

loved ones. CPS will be looking to see that there is food in the home and will ask basic questions about income and the caregiver's ability to meet the children's basic needs.

- CPS will likely come to check on the children eventually. This doesn't mean they will take custody of them, especially if you follow this guide and have plans in place to provide for their safe care. The caregiver should be willing to talk with CPS and let them see the home and talk with the children. This can be scary for anyone, especially if the caregiver has their own children. It's important to make sure there are no broken windows in the home, that there is a working refrigerator and stove, and that the heat and electricity work. The home doesn't have to be perfect but needs to be free from rodents and bugs and can't have garbage piled up. Space to walk around, a safe place to prepare and eat food, and a safe sleeping space are basic requirements. The home must have smoke detectors – the fire department provides those for free if you go to the station in your neighborhood.
- If you have infants or toddlers, be sure they have a pack and play or crib for sleeping, and the house is baby-proofed. Outlet covers, cabinet locks, baby gates, etc. Be sure pets are gentle or kept away from small children. Do not put pillows or blankets in a baby's sleep space, and be sure infants sleep on their backs.
- Be sure your children bring clothes and shoes etc. to the caregiver's home. CPS will look to see if children have what they need to be able to dress for the weather. If the children do not have many clothes, this isn't a reason to take them away all by itself, but it's something they look for.
- Make sure the caregiver is willing to work with CPS if they come. One of the biggest reasons children are taken from relative or family-arranged caregivers is if the caregiver is unwilling to give CPS access to the children. You have made these plans to make sure your children are safe, make sure the caregiver feels confident enough to talk with CPS.

PROTECT YOUR PARENTAL RIGHTS IF ICE DETAINS YOU

In this section, we will provide some suggestions on what to do to best protect your children right when ICE comes to take you into custody, and immediately afterward.

1. If ICE detains you when your children are with you, ask to make a phone call to have someone pick up your children. Tell ICE that you will be cooperative, and that you just need to call a person to come for your children. If they refuse, and CPS comes for your children, do everything you can to tell CPS who the caregiver will be for your children, and let them know that you have made plans, and the caregiver is ready, willing, able, and appropriate. Ask CPS to call the caregiver if that is the only way you have to reach them.
2. If you are detained, you may have very limited access to phone calls or information for days or weeks ahead. This is incredibly difficult for you and for your children. This is where all the plans you are making now will help you protect your children.

3. If CPS does take custody of your children, you have rights to fight the CPS case. In Milwaukee County, every parent in a CHIPS (Child in Need of Protection or Services) case is appointed a lawyer. It may be hard for that lawyer to reach you if you are in an ICE facility. If you have an immigration lawyer, you can also ask them to find out who your CHIPS lawyer is and try to get connected.
4. Sometimes, CPS will take custody of your children and file a CHIPS case in court, but they will leave the children placed with the caregiver you chose. This will mostly likely happen if you do not do a POA, or if the caregiver cannot afford to take care of the children without assistance. Most families prefer not to have CPS involved, but sometimes CPS can help caregivers with resources to care for the children.
5. If CPS places your children in foster care, do everything you can to get them to a relative or person you trust. Your CHIPS lawyer can help you with this process. If the family member or friend is safe, CPS must look at them as a possible placement. They might take their time, and you might have to fight about it in court, but if the caregiver you choose is safe, the law says that family and like-kin (family friends) are preferred over foster care.
6. It is very important to do everything in your power to visit with your children as quickly and as often as possible when CPS is involved. If you are detained, this may be impossible. But if you have any opportunity to call them, or to call CPS and ask about them, or to check in with their caregivers, you should do that as often as possible. DO NOT avoid your children because you are embarrassed or sad or emotional about your situation. If you can visit with them and you choose not to, that can be a reason the State will terminate your parental rights. If you are prevented from visiting by ICE, that is not a reason to terminate your rights. Just do everything in your power to see, talk to, write to, or communicate with your children every chance you get. If you have access to a pencil and paper, keep a log of every single time you get to talk to your children, the CPS worker, the caregiver, or anyone else regarding your children. You can and should also ask the caregiver or CPS for your children's report cards, school and medical records, and updates about your children.
7. If you can be released from ICE custody, but a CHIPS case has already been filed, you cannot just go pick up your children. You must work with CPS to get them returned to your care. Talk to your CHIPS lawyer about this process. It may not be difficult to get them back once you are released, but there may still be work you have to do to get them home.
8. Try to participate in the court hearings for the CHIPS case from detention. The State is required to try to get you to appear virtually at least, on Zoom. All hearings in Milwaukee County CHIPS cases have a Zoom option. Most other counties do as well. Make sure your attorney and CPS worker know that you want to go to the court hearings. When you go to court, make sure the judge knows that you want to see your children and that you have taken all these steps to make sure they are safe and provided for in your absence.

9. Make sure you keep your CHIPS lawyer informed about what is happening with your immigration case, and your immigration lawyer informed about your CHIPS case. Give your CHIPS and immigration lawyers permission to talk to each other about the two cases. If you are deported, the two attorneys can work together to achieve your goals for your family. Whether that is keeping the children here with the caregivers long term or trying to arrange for your children to move to your country of origin with you, there are many factors that need to be discussed.

DEPORTATION: WHAT TO DO TO PROTECT YOUR PARENTAL RIGHTS IF YOU ARE PICKED UP BY ICE

“Preparation” talked about steps to take NOW to prevent your children from being taken into the custody of CPS in case you are picked up by ICE. This part is about what to do if you ACTUALLY are picked up by ICE, separated from your children, and facing time in detention with the possibility of deportation. In this part, we talk about protecting your parental rights. These are your rights as a parent to make decisions about the care and wellbeing of your children, including who they live with. *Even though the government may be trying to deport you, YOU still have the right to make these decisions for your children, whether your children are U.S. citizens or not, as long as CPS is not involved.* YOU must always advocate strongly for yourself as their parent. Start now by gathering information and being prepared for the worst circumstances. In this part, you will learn about the three main parts of the detention and deportation process: 1) apprehension by ICE; 2) detention and the Immigration Court process; and 3) deportation.

APPREHENSION

I’ve Been Picked Up by ICE, Now What Should I Do?

Most people are apprehended by ICE very unexpectedly. You may be pulled over for a traffic violation or may have an ICE officer show up at your workplace or home. *Tell ICE that you have children, that they do not need to detain you, and you will comply with their requirements if they release you. If they do detain you, continue to tell this to every ICE officer you meet.*

- If your children are with you when ICE shows up, you are in the best position to convince the officers that you must make a phone call immediately so a caregiver can come take care of your children before they are taken into the custody of Child Protective Services.
- If your children are not with you at the time you are picked up by ICE, tell the ICE officer immediately that you have children, and that you need to make a phone call to ensure they are safe and taken care of.

ICE should let you make a telephone call to your caregiver or emergency contact shortly after you are arrested so you can tell them that you are in custody, and that they should follow the emergency plans you have in place for your children. If you are told that you can’t make a telephone call because of security reasons, be sure to say again and again that you need to make a call to make plans for your children so that they are safe and cared for.

Immigration Bonds

If you are picked up by ICE and detained, you may be eligible to pay a money bond to be released to the community and so be able to continue to care for your children yourself. ICE may release you without having to pay any bond under an order of supervision. If you are not offered supervision and instead offered a bond, the lowest possible bond ICE or the Immigration Court can give you is \$1,500 and most people without a criminal record receive bonds between \$1,500 - \$5,000. If you have a criminal record, note that there is no upper limit as to how high a bond can be, and ICE can also decline to offer bond.

If your bond is very high or you are not offered bond, it may be possible to request a redetermination of bond in front of an immigration judge. As part of making a plan in case you're picked up by ICE, you should think about how you or your family members may be able to pay a bond, or pay an attorney for a bond redetermination, if you are detained. You might consider saving up money so you can pay cash for your bond.

What Can I Do to Get Released?

It is likely that you will spend at least a day or maybe a few days in an ICE facility in Milwaukee sometimes referred to as being in holding, while ICE decides what to do about your case. Your access to a telephone may be very limited, and you may be told very little or nothing about what will happen to you.

ICE officers have discretion to handle matters as they see fit under the circumstances. ICE may decide to release you to the community on your own recognizance (which means that you promise to come to court on the date you are given) or a low money bond if there is evidence that you have strong ties to the United States, that you are not a danger to the community, and that you are not a flight risk. Therefore, it is extremely important that you keep copies of documents (never give the government any original documents!) that show a record of your life in the U.S. such as:

- birth certificates for your children born in the U.S.
- evidence that your children have been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), if that is the case
- school records for your children
- your children's medical records
- all evidence that you have been in the US for a long time, like tax records, bills, bank account records, medical records, car payments, rental agreements, utility bill, etc.
- letters from family and friends that can vouch for your good character and how long you have been in the US.

You should be sure to keep an organized set of copies of ALL these documents in a safe place in case you are detained. Make sure a trusted person knows where they are so they can bring them to the ICE office where you are being held. Any documents you have that are not in English should be translated into English. Include a Certificate of Translation issued by the translator for each

translated document. If you are released, you will probably be given paperwork with the date you must show up for a hearing in Immigration Court. If you are not released, you may be taken to an immigration detention center in Dodge County, or possibly out of state, for further processing. If you go to one of the County Detention Centers, it is still possible ICE may release you. Unfortunately, this is less likely at this point, and you are probably facing at least a few days or weeks in detention.

What If I Am Told to Sign for My Deportation?

From the time you are arrested, through the first few days you are in ICE custody, you may be presented with paperwork to sign. This paperwork may be presented to you multiple times, and by different officers. You may be told that you have no case; that you must sign for your deportation; that you will face years in jail if you don't sign right away; and that you will never see your children again. An officer may even try to physically force you to sign the paperwork. Many parents report pressure to sign paperwork without understanding what it is.

If you accept deportation, it will be virtually impossible for you to be able to come back to the U.S. and then fight to get your children back. It is very important to stay strong and be clear that you will NOT sign any document unless you understand it completely and have read it in a language you understand. You have this absolute right. However, if you are presented with a document that says that you will be released on your own recognizance, and it is explained in your native language if you do not fully understand English, you should sign it so you can be released.

How Do I Find an Immigration Attorney?

Because you are being apprehended by ICE under civil law and not criminal law, you will not be provided with an immigration attorney. *If you cannot afford an immigration attorney, you may be able to get an immigration attorney from a nonprofit legal aid organization for free or reduced costs.* Unfortunately, there are many more people who need immigration attorneys than there are legal aid attorneys to help them. *If you are unable to get a free attorney, you will have to hire and pay for a private attorney or have your family hire and pay for one for you.* However, if you are unable to get an attorney, you will not be alone. Most people in immigration detention end up fighting their cases without immigration attorneys. **NOTE:** be aware of fraud or misrepresentations by immigration attorneys. There are many good immigration attorneys. Unfortunately, there are others who take advantage of people in detention. Some immigration attorneys will take your money where there is little they can do to help you under the law. If you or a member of your family is going to hire a private immigration attorney to represent you, do your homework and ask the immigration attorney for a few references you can call to find out about the quality of their services. In no situation should you hire a Document Preparer or Notary (notario). These individuals may not provide legal advice and very often are committing a crime by representing themselves as “licensed.”

Your “A Number” and Deportation Officer

After you are apprehended, ICE will assign you an alien registration number or A Number which is a very important number to write down and give to your child’s caregiver, relatives, and close friends - either over the telephone or by writing them a letter. Generally, the only way your caretaker and others will be able to get information about where you are detained and about your case is if they have your A Number. If detained, this number should appear on your wristband provided by ICE. It should also appear on your paperwork that ICE provides to you.

You will also be assigned a Deportation Officer. You should tell your Deportation Officer right away about your children and your concerns about who will take care of them if you are not released. Your Deportation Officer works for ICE and is in charge of you while you are in detention. This Officer should meet with you regularly while you are in detention. The officer’s role is to process your deportation. Because he/she works for ICE, you should not trust your Deportation Officer to give you helpful advice about your immigration case.

If you think your children are not with a friend or family member and that they might be in CPS custody, you should talk to your Deportation Officer and ask to contact CPS right away. CPS has contacts in every county of Wisconsin. Be calm but assertive and explain that you want to do whatever you can to make sure your children are safe. When you call:

- Give your full name and identify yourself as the parent.
- Give your children’s full names and dates of birth.
- Explain that you are in immigration detention and believe that your children are in CPS custody.
- Be VERY clear that you cannot receive calls in detention, that this is an emergency situation, and that you need to know if CPS has an open case so you can contact CPS right away.
- Give the name and contact information for your designated caretaker, if you have one or, if you do not have one, then the name and contact information for another trusted individual who you think will be willing and able to take care of your children.
- Give your A Number and the name and address of the detention center where you are located.
- The Hotline worker will communicate this information to CPS.

If you cannot call the Hotline, your caretaker or a relative or friend should call on your behalf and provide all the same information, described above, that you would give yourself if you were able to call the Hotline. The Hotline will not provide information about your children to anyone who is not a parent, but the Hotline worker will communicate the information provided by the caller to CPS. Neither the person who calls the Hotline nor the caregiver of your children will be reported to ICE. However, it is possible that this may change under the new federal government administration.

DETENTION

I Am Detained, How Can I Get Released?

If you are picked up by ICE and a CHIPS case in Children’s Court has been started, the best way to protect your parental rights is for you to be released from detention. This will allow you to participate in the Family Court process in person and regain custody of your children. If you are not released from holding and you are detained in Dodge County, you may be able to request your release to the community through either Humanitarian Parole or Prosecutorial Discretion or be released by paying a money bond if you are eligible for bond.

Humanitarian Parole and Prosecutorial Discretion are requests to be released from detention based on your case not being a high priority for ICE and because you are not the kind of person they should detain – that you don’t have a criminal record, and you do have children you need to take care of in the U.S. You should tell your Deportation Officer and the Immigration Judge that you want to ask for Humanitarian Parole and Prosecutorial Discretion to be released from detention, or to have the case against you dismissed.

Not everyone is eligible for bond, so you should ask your Deportation Officer or Immigration Attorney if a bond has already been set for you. If you aren’t sure if a bond has already been set for you, you should ask the Immigration Court Judge for a bond hearing. Be sure to tell the Immigration Court Judge about your children and your need to be released to take care of them and keep custody of them.

At the hearing, you should present copies of documents (never give the government original documents!) to show you are not a danger to the community or a flight risk, such as:

- birth certificates for your children born in the U.S.
- evidence that your children have been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), if that is the case
- school records for your children
- your children’s medical records
- all evidence that you have been in the US for a long time, like tax records, bills, bank account records, medical records, car payments, rental agreements, utility bill, etc.
- letters from family and friends that can vouch for your good character and how long you have been in the U.S.

You should be sure to keep an organized set of copies of ALL these documents in case you are detained. Put them in a safe place and make sure a trusted person knows where they are so they can bring them to the hearing. Any documents not in English should be translated into English. Include a Certificate of Translation issued by the translator for each translated document. More detailed information about how to request Humanitarian Parole, Prosecutorial Discretion, and bond can be found in the detention center libraries.

Will My Children Be Able to Visit Me in Detention?

Whether or not your children visit you in the detention facility will be up to the Children's Court Judge or Family Court Judge, based on what that Judge believes is in your children's best interests as well as the policies of the detention facility. For some children, seeing a parent in a detention facility can be traumatic. *If you want your children to visit you, you should tell your attorney, the Guardian ad Litem, (if you are able to communicate with them), and the caseworker. Your attorney can file a request (called a motion) asking the Judge to order visitation.* If the Children's Court Judge or Family Court Judge orders visitation, then the caseworker, or other approved adult, such as a foster parent or one of your relatives, can bring your children to the detention facility. ICE will permit minor children to visit even without a Social Security number and regardless of their citizenship status. Adults may have to provide their date of birth and Social Security number and be approved by ICE prior to the visit.

How Does the Immigration Court Process Work and How Do I Fight My Case?

You may be detained as short as a few days or as long as a few weeks before you have your first appearance before an Immigration Court Judge, which is called a Master Calendar Hearing. There will be other immigrants like you at this hearing, but each person will be called up to the front to speak with the Immigration Court Judge individually. You will be asked what language you prefer to have your hearing in. An interpreter will be available in person at this hearing for you if you speak Spanish. If you speak another language, including an indigenous language, the Immigration Court Judge will use an interpreter by telephone.

If you don't have an immigration attorney, the Immigration Court Judge will probably ask you at this first hearing if you want more time to find one. It is a good idea to *ask for more time to find an immigration attorney*, especially if you haven't been able to speak to your family, or if you think you may be able to pay the bond if one was set, or if you are trying to get a bond hearing, or if you may get an immigration attorney.

After this first hearing, you will be scheduled for at least one more Master Calendar Hearing, where the Immigration Court Judge will ask you if you are *applying for any form of legal relief or filing an application with the Immigration Court seeking to stay in the U.S.* All these phrases will refer to whether you are going to fight your deportation in the Immigration Court. If you have hired a private immigration attorney or have a legal aid immigration attorney, you will get more information about whether you have a basis under the law to fight your deportation in Immigration Court. If you fight your deportation in Immigration Court, you will probably have a Final Merits Hearing, known as an Individual Hearing, which is where you will present your case to the Immigration Judge through evidence, witnesses, and your own testimony. Every case is different, but on average most people are detained for 3-4 months while they go through this Immigration Court process. This may seem very daunting and even impossible for you to do, especially since you are separated from your children. But it is very important to think this over and understand that this will be your **ONLY** chance to fight your deportation. *If you accept deportation at your First Master Calendar hearing, it will be virtually impossible for you to be able to come back to the US and then fight to get your children back.*

DEPORTED

Can I Take My Children with Me If I am Deported?

If you are ordered to be deported, you will NOT be allowed to take your children with you at the time of your deportation, and you will not be given time to make arrangements for your children. This is why it is so important to plan and think through your options before you make a decision about whether to sign for your deportation. If you are from Mexico you will usually be sent back within 1-2 weeks after you are ordered deported, whether you voluntarily sign for your deportation or whether an Immigration Court Judge orders you to be deported.

If you have the opportunity to talk with your Consulate, you should inform them about your children, and ask for assistance in making travel arrangements for your children if you want them to relocate with you. The Consulate can assist with travel arrangements if your children are with your designated caretaker, or with relatives or friends, but not if there is an ongoing CHIPS case or your children are in foster care.

What Happens If My Children are in Foster Care and I'm Deported?

Once CPS opens a CHIPS case, the case will continue if you are deported and your children will not be able to travel with you. If your immigration case is wrapping up and you think you may lose your case, or your case is on appeal, it is best to start planning for the possibility of deportation. You should explain to your attorney, the GAL (if you have permission to communicate with them), and the caseworker that you would like to retain custody of your children even if you are deported. You should provide them with the approximate date you may be deported and a forwarding address if you have one, or the contact information of a trusted relative or friend in the U.S. so they can remain in contact once you have left the country.

SAMPLE LIST FOR CAREGIVER:

MY CHILDREN ARE:

1. Johnny James Johnson – DOB 05/05/2015
2. Sally Sue Smith – DOB 02/02/2022

INSURANCE INFORMATION:

Both children have Badgercare, Johnny's ID # is 32904238592, Sally's is 23428247621

DOCTOR INFORMATION:

Johnny and Sally's pediatrician is Dr. Steven Anderson at the Children's Hospital Clinic on 27th and Greenfield. My username for their MyChart is susansmith1, and the password is Tuesday25* .

Sally has asthma, and she sees an allergist at Children's Hospital main campus. Her allergist's name is Dr. Jane Jones. The information for her specialist is also in MyChart.

Sally has three medications. One is Claritin which I buy at the store, children's chewables, 4 mg every 24 hours. She likes the strawberry kind not the grape kind. She has a prescription for Albuteral, and she needs to carry her Albuteral inhaler with her all the time in case she can't breathe. That is the one for emergencies. She also takes Advair in an inhaler, once in the morning and once at night. I get those prescriptions filled at Walgreens on 16th and Mitchell.

Johnny doesn't take any medications.

The children see the dentist at Gentle Smiles Dentistry on 55th and Lincoln.

SCHOOL INFORMATION:

Johnny is in the 5th grade at Mitchell Elementary, at 2648 S. 13th St. His teacher is Gloria Ruiz, and the main phone number at the school is 414-444-4444. Johnny rides the school bus. It picks him up at 7:42 am at the corner of 32nd and Lincoln right in front of the laundromat. I walk him to the bus stop because it's on a busy street and I don't like him being outside alone. The school bus drops him off in the same place at 4:23 pm. Sometimes it's late.

Sally goes to daycare at Rainbows and Unicorns, at 3942 W. National Avenue. The daycare director is Chelsea Arreja, and her number is 414-555-5555. Usually, I drop Sally off at daycare at 8, after Johnny gets on the bus. Daycare closes at 6, so make sure you pick her up by then. They have transportation available, but I don't use it because it's expensive.

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST:

1. Margarita Chavez – 414-222-2222 – Margarita is my downstairs neighbor, and she has a key to my apartment. She can sometimes get Johnny from the bus stop if I'm running late.
2. Gerald Suarez – 414-111-1111 Gerald is my stepfather. He can sometimes help take Sally to daycare if I have car trouble.
3. Kenneth Belts – 414-777-7777 – Kenneth is a friend from work. I have the children folders with all of their important documents in the top left drawer of my desk at work. Kenneth will help you get them.
4. Betsy Smith – 414-888-8888 – Betsy is my sister and she has all of my bank information. She can log into my bank app and transfer money out to help pay for what the children need. She also knows where I keep the child support debit card. I get \$216 per month in child support from Sally's dad, and I try not to use that money so that it's piling up in there in case something happens to me. The pin for that card is 4242.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION LIST FOR CAREGIVER

MY CHILDREN ARE:

1. _____ DOB _____

2. _____ DOB _____

3. _____ DOB _____

4. _____ DOB _____

5. _____ DOB _____

INSURANCE INFORMATION:

Insurance company/Badgercare: _____

ID #s for each child:

DOCTOR INFORMATION:

Pediatrician name: _____

Clinic Location: _____

MyChart or other online username: _____

MyChart/online password: _____

Special medical needs, specialist's name/phone/location:

MEDICATIONS:

Name of child: _____

Medication name: _____

Dose/frequency: _____

Pharmacy location: _____

Name of child: _____

Medication name: _____

Dose/frequency: _____

Pharmacy location: _____

Name of child: _____

Medication name: _____

Dose/frequency: _____

Pharmacy location: _____

Name of child: _____

Medication name: _____

Dose/frequency: _____

Pharmacy location: _____

Name of child: _____

Medication name: _____

Dose/frequency: _____

Pharmacy location: _____

DENTIST INFORMATION:

Dentist name: _____

Clinic Location: _____

SCHOOL INFORMATION:

Child: _____ Grade: _____

School name, location: _____

Teacher's name: _____

School phone #: _____

Child: _____ Grade: _____

School name, location: _____

Teacher's name: _____

School phone #: _____

Child: _____ Grade: _____

School name, location: _____

Teacher's name: _____

School phone #: _____

Child: _____ Grade: _____

School name, location: _____

Teacher's name: _____

School phone #: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST:

Name: _____ phone: _____

Information/help this person can provide:

Name: _____ phone: _____

Information/help this person can provide:

Name: _____ phone: _____

Information/help this person can provide:

Name: _____ phone: _____

Information/help this person can provide:

Name: _____ phone: _____

Information/help this person can provide:

EMERGENCY FOLDER LOCATION:

Folders containing important documents for each of my children can be found here:

This person has information about how to access money I have set aside for my children:

**Power of Attorney Delegating Parental Power
Poder Notarial Para Delegar la Patria Potestad
(Poder del Padre y/o de la Madre)**

As authorized by s. 48.979, Wis. Stats.

Autorizado por la s. 48.979, de los estatutos de Wisconsin

**NAME(S) OF CHILD(REN)
NOMBRES DE LOS MENORES**

This power of attorney is for the purpose of providing for the care and custody of the following child(ren):

Este Poder Notarial tiene el propósito de ocuparse del cuidado y la custodia de los siguientes menores:

NAME/NOMBRE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH/FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: _____

ADDRESS/DIRECCIÓN: _____

NAME/NOMBRE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH/FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: _____

ADDRESS/DIRECCIÓN: _____

NAME/NOMBRE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH/FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: _____

ADDRESS/DIRECCIÓN: _____

**DELEGATION OF POWER TO AGENT
DELEGACIÓN DE LA PATRIA POTESTAD (PODER) AL AGENTE**

I/Yo, _____,

PARENT NAME AND ADDRESS/NOMBRE Y DIRECCION DEL PADRE Y/O MADRE

state that I have legal custody of the child(ren) named above. **(Only a parent who has legal custody may use this form.)** A parent may not use this form to delegate parental powers regarding a child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under s. 48.13, 48.14, 938.12, 938.13, or 938.14, Wis. Stats.

*declaro que tengo custodia legal de los menores listados arriba. **(Solo un padre o una madre con custodia legal puede usar este documento.)** Un padre o una madre **no puede** usar este documento para delegar el poder del padre o de la madre con respecto a un menor que esté bajo la jurisdicción de la corte juvenil bajo las s. 48.13, 48.14, 938.12, 938.13, o 938.14, de los estatutos del estado de Wisconsin.*

I delegate my parental power to:

Delego la patria potestad (poder del padre o de la madre) a:

Name of agent: _____

Nombre del agente: _____

Agent's address: _____

Dirección del agente: _____

Agent's telephone number(s): _____

Número telefónico del agente: _____

Agent's e-mail address or additional contacts: _____

Dirección electrónica del agente o contactos adicionales: _____

The Relationship of the agent to child(ren) is _____

La relación del agente con los menores es _____

The parental power I am delegating is as follows:

Delego la patria potestad (poder del padre o de la madre) de la siguiente manera:

FULL/POR COMPLETO

(Check each subject over which you want to delegate your parental power regarding the child(ren) named above.)

(Marque la casilla si desea delegar su patria potestad (poder del padre o de la madre) por completo con respecto al cuidado y a la custodia de los menores nombrados arriba.)

- Full parental power regarding the care and custody of the child(ren) named above
Patria potestad (poder del padre o de la madre) por completo con respecto al cuidado y a la custodia de los menores nombrados arriba

PARTIAL/PARCIAL

(Check each subject over which you want to delegate your parental power regarding the child(ren) named above.)

(Marque cada uno de los asuntos que desee delegar de su patria potestad (poder del padre o de la madre) con respecto a los menores nombrados arriba.)

HEALTH CARE DECISIONS DELEGATED AS FOLLOWS:

DECISIONES DE ATENCIÓN A LA SALUD DELEGADAS COMO SIGUE:

- The power to consent to all health care; **or**
El poder de dar consentimiento a toda la atención a la salud; o bien

- The power to consent to only the following health care:
El poder de dar consentimiento a solo el siguiente tipo de atención a la salud:

- Ordinary or routine health care, excluding major surgical procedures, extraordinary procedures, and experimental treatment. / *Atención a la salud ordinaria o de rutina, que excluye procedimientos quirúrgicos de importancia, procedimientos extraordinarios y tratamientos experimentales*
- Emergency blood transfusion/ *Transfusión de sangre en caso de emergencia*
- Dental care / *Servicios dentales*
- Disclosure of health information about the child(ren) / *Divulgación de información acerca de la salud de los menores*

**OTHER DECISIONS DELEGATED AS FOLLOWS:
OTRAS DECISIONES DELEGADAS, COMO SIGUE:**

- The power to consent to educational and vocational services./*El poder de dar consentimiento a servicios educativos y vocacionales.*
- The power to consent to the employment of the child(ren)./*El poder de dar consentimiento al empleo de los menores.*
- The power to consent to the disclosure of confidential information, other than health information, about the child(ren)/*El poder de dar consentimiento a divulgar información confidencial de los menores, distinta a la información acerca de salud.*
- The power to provide for the care and custody of the child(ren)./*El poder de ocuparse de la atención y la custodia de los menores.*
- The power to consent to the child(ren) obtaining a motor vehicle operator's license./*El poder de dar consentimiento a que los menores obtengan una licencia para conducir vehículos motorizados.*
- The power to travel with the child(ren) outside the state of Wisconsin./*El poder de viajar con los menores fuera del estado de Wisconsin.*

The power to obtain substitute care, such as child care, for the child(ren)./El poder de obtener atención por sustitutos, como cuidado infantil, o guardería, para los menores.

Other specifically delegated powers or limits on delegated powers/Otros poderes o límites específicamente delegados de los poderes delegados

(Fill in the following space or attach a separate sheet describing any other specific powers that you wish to delegate or any limits that you wish to place on the powers you are delegating.)

(Escriba en el siguiente espacio o adjunte una hoja por separado donde describa el resto de los poderes específicos que desee delegar, o cualquier límite que desee establecer en los poderes que esté delegando.)

SEE ATTACHED PAGE(S)/VER LAS PÁGINAS ADJUNTAS

This delegation of parental powers does not deprive a custodial or noncustodial parent of any of his or her powers regarding the care and custody of the child, whether granted by court order or force of law.

Esta delegación de poderes parentales no priva a un padre o a una madre con custodia o sin custodia de ninguno de sus poderes con respecto a la atención y custodia de un menor, ya sea que los haya otorgado una orden de la corte o hayan sido establecidos por la ley.

THIS DOCUMENT MAY NOT BE USED TO DELEGATE THE POWER TO ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

ESTE DOCUMENTO NO PUEDE SER USADO PARA DELEGAR EL PODER DE LO SIGUIENTE:

- CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OR ADOPTION OF THE CHILD(REN)
CONSENTIMIENTO AL MATRIMONIO O ADOPCIÓN DE LOS MENORES,
- PERFORMANCE OR INDUCEMENT OF AN ABORTION ON OR FOR THE CHILD(REN)
LA REALIZACIÓN O LA INDUCCIÓN DE UN ABORTO EN LAS MENORES O PARA ELLAS,
- THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS TO THE CHILD(REN)
LA TERMINACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS DEL PADRE Y/O LA MADRE A LOS MENORES,
- THE ENLISTMENT OF THE CHILD(REN) IN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES, OR
EL RECLUTAMIENTO DE LOS MENORES EN LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, O

- TO PLACE THE CHILD(REN) IN A FOSTER HOME, GROUP HOME, OR INPATIENT TREATMENT FACILITY
LA COLOCACIÓN DE LOS MENORES EN UN HOGAR DE ACOGIDA, HOGAR GRUPAL, O INSTALACIONES DE TRATAMIENTO DE PACIENTES INTERNOS.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM OF THIS DELEGATION/ FECHA DE ENTRADA EN VIGOR Y TÉRMINOS DE ESTA DELEGACIÓN DE PATRIA POTESTAD (PODER)

This Power of Attorney takes effect on (day/month/year) _____

Este Poder Notarial entra en efecto el (día/mes/año) _____

and will remain in effect until (day/month/year) _____.

y permanecerá en efecto hasta el (día/mes/año) _____.

If no termination date is given or if the termination date given is more than one year after the effective date of this Power of Attorney, this Power of Attorney will remain in effect for a period of one year after the effective date, but not longer EXCEPT that such a delegation may remain in effect for longer than one year if the delegation is to a relative of the child or is approved by the court as provided in Wis. Stat. 48.979(1)(am).

Si no se ha establecido una fecha de terminación, o si la fecha de terminación establecida es más de un año después de la fecha de entrada en vigor de este Poder Notarial, este Poder Notarial permanecerá en efecto durante un periodo de un año después de la fecha de entrada en vigor, pero no más. Una excepción es que dicha delegación puede permanecer en vigor por más de un año si la delegación es a un pariente del niño o si es aprobada por el tribunal según lo dispuesto en Wis. Stat. 48.979(1)(am).

**REVOCACTION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY
REVOCACIÓN DEL PODER NOTARIAL**

This Power of Attorney may be revoked in writing at any time by a parent who has legal custody of the child(ren) and such a revocation invalidates the delegation of parental powers made by this Power of Attorney, except with respect to acts already taken in reliance on this Power of Attorney.

Este Poder Notarial puede ser revocado por escrito en cualquier momento por el custodio legal de los menores, y dicha revocación invalida la delegación de poderes notariales que otorga este Poder Notarial, excepto con respecto a acciones ya tomadas en lo que respecta a este Poder Notarial

**SIGNATURE(S) OF PARENT(S)
FIRMAS DEL PADRE Y/O MADRE**

MOTHER'S SIGNATURE DATE
FIRMA DE LA MADRE FECHA

FATHER'S SIGNATURE DATE
FIRMA DEL PADRE FECHA

MOTHER'S NAME PRINTED
NOMBRE DE LA MADRE (LETRA DE MOLDE)

FATHER'S NAME PRINTED
NOMBRE DEL PADRE (LETRA DE MOLDE)

MOTHER'S ADDRESS
DIRECCIÓN DE LA MADRE

FATHER'S ADDRESS
DIRECCIÓN DEL PADRE

MOTHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)
NÚMERO TELEFÓNICO DE LA MADRE

FATHER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)
NÚMERO TELEFÓNICO DEL PADRE

MOTHER'S EMAIL ADDRESS
EMAIL DE LA MADRE

FATHER'S EMAIL ADDRESS

**WITNESSING OF SIGNATURES (OPTIONAL)
FIRMAS DE TESTIGOS (OPCIONAL)**

State of/*Estado de* _____
County of/*Condado de* _____

This document was signed before me on (day/month/year) / *Este documento fue firmado ante mí el (día/mes/año)* _____
by (name(s) of parent(s))/
por (nombres del padre y/o de la madre) _____

Signature of notary public
Firma del notario público

My commission expires:
Mi comisión termina el: _____

STATEMENT OF AGENT/DECLARACIÓN DEL AGENTE

I, _____ (agent), understand that _____ (parent/s) have delegated to me the powers specified in this Power of Attorney regarding the care and custody of their child(ren):

[List names of child(ren) here]:

I further understand that this Power of Attorney may be revoked in writing at any time by a parent who has legal custody of the child(ren).

I hereby declare that I have read this Power of Attorney, understand the powers delegated to me by this Power of Attorney, am fit, willing, and able to undertake those powers, and accept those powers.

AGENT SIGNATURE

DATE

Yo, _____, (*nombre del agente*) entiendo que _____ (*nombres del padre y/o de la madre*) ha o han delegado a mí los poderes especificados en este Poder Notarial con respecto a la atención y la custodia de (*nombres de los menores*):

*ambién comprendo que este Poder Notarial puede ser revocado por escrito en cualquier momento por el padre o la madre que tenga custodia legal de (*nombres de los menores*).*

Por medio de la presente declaro que he leído este Poder Notarial, que comprendo los poderes delegados a mí por este Poder Notarial, que estoy dispuesto y que soy competente y capaz de hacerme cargo de dichos poderes y aceptarlos.

FIRMA DEL AGENTE

FECHA

APPENDIX/APÉNDICE

Here the parent(s) may indicate where they may be located during the term of the Power of Attorney if different from the address(es) set forth above.

Aquí el padre y/o la madre pueden indicar dónde pueden ser localizados durante el periodo del Poder Notarial, si se encuentran en un lugar distinto a las direcciones que se dieron arriba.

I can be located at:/*Se me puede localizar en:*
Address(es)/*Direccion(es)* _____
Telephone/*Teléfono* _____
E-mail address/*Email* _____

OR by contacting/*O bien, comunicándose con:*
Address(es)/*Direccion(es)* _____
Telephone/*Teléfono* _____
E-mail address/*Email* _____

OR I cannot be located/*O bien, no es posible localizarme*

Immigration Resources and Referrals

<p>Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinics www.marquettelegalclinic.org 730 W. Washington St. 414-288-6912 (information only)</p>	<p>Marquette Volunteer Legal Clinics offer brief legal advice and referral services on civil issues including, but not limited to, immigration and powers of attorney for finances, healthcare, and delegating parental powers. Services in both English and Spanish. Wednesdays from 5-7PM. Sign-in begins with a random draw for those present at 4PM and then proceeds in arrival order, as space allows.</p>
<p>Voces de la Frontera http://vdlf.org/ 733 W. Historic Mitchell St. Milwaukee, WI 523204 414-643-1620</p>	<p>Voces de la Frontera offers a free Saturday legal clinic to address immigration and workers' rights matters. The clinic is held from 9:00-11:00AM. Call the main number for more information or to attend. Services by appointment Monday through Friday, 9AM-5PM, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DACA Renewals ● Green Card Renewals ● Citizenship Applications ● Document Translation ● Work Permits (for CBPOne Parolees or Asylum Applicants only) ● Legal Consults ● Notarization <p>A series of Know Your Rights workshops will be offered – Information can be found on the website.</p>
<p>Catholic Charities Refugee and Immigration Services https://riscckmke.org/en/ 1233 South 45th Street 414-643-8570</p>	<p>Catholic Charities assists immigrants with their citizenship status and individuals who are trying to secure asylum or temporary protection in the U.S. It also assists immigrant victims of domestic violence and provides deportation defense. Catholic Charities provides group information sessions and legal services free of charge. Free, bilingual information can be found on their website and at https://m.youtube.com/@ccmkerefugeeandimmigration.</p>
<p>International Institute of Wisconsin http://www.iwisconsin.org/ 1110 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr., Ste. 420 414-225-6220</p>	<p>The International Institute provides services to immigrants in the U.S. on their path to permanent residency and citizenship. The Institute has a multi-lingual staff that assists individuals and families by providing a variety of low-cost legal immigration and citizenship services, such as adjustment of status for refugees and non-refugees, travel documents, petitions for family members and naturalization. For more information or to schedule an appointment, submit the online form at https://iwisconsin.org/contact/.</p>
<p><i>*Contact the consulate for the country to which you would be deported.</i> Mexican Consulate in Milwaukee 443 N Prospect Ave. 414-944-7586</p>	<p>The Mexican Consulate offers a variety of services to Mexican citizens. Visit their website for more information. https://consulmex.sre.gob.mx/milwaukee/</p>

Recursos de Inmigración y Referencias

<p>Clínicas Legales de Voluntarios de Marquette www.marquettelegalclinic.org 730 W. Washington 414-288-6912 (sóla información)</p>	<p>Asesoría legal breve y servicios de derivación en asuntos civiles, incluidos inmigración y poderes notariales para finanzas, atención médica y delegación de poderes parentales. Servicios en inglés y español. Los miércoles de 5 a 7PM. El registro comienza con un sorteo aleatorio para los presentes a las 4PM y luego continúa por orden de llegada, según la disponibilidad de espacio.</p>
<p>Voces de la Frontera http://vdlf.org/ 733 W. Historic Mitchell St. 414-643-1620</p>	<p>Voces de la Frontera ofrece una clínica legal gratuita los sábados para tratar temas de inmigración y derechos laborales. La clínica se lleva a cabo de 9:00 a 11:00AM. Llama al número principal para más información o para asistir. Los servicios con cita previa, de lunes a viernes de 9AM a 5PM, incluyen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Renovaciones de DACA ● Renovaciones de tarjeta verde ● Solicitudes de ciudadanía ● Traducción de documentos ● Permisos de trabajo (solo para beneficiarios de CBPOne Parolees o solicitantes de asilo) ● Consultas legales ● Notarización <p>Se ofrecerá una serie de talleres sobre Conozca sus Derechos. La información se puede encontrar en el sitio web.</p>
<p>Caridad Católica Servicios de Refugiados e Inmigración https://risccmke.org/en/ 1233 South 45th Street 414-643-8570</p>	<p>Caridades Católicas asiste a los inmigrantes con su estatus de ciudadanía y a las personas que están tratando de obtener asilo o protección temporal en los EE. UU. También ayuda a las víctimas inmigrantes de violencia doméstica y ofrece defensa contra la deportación. Caridades Católicas ofrece sesiones informativas grupales y servicios legales de forma gratuita. Se puede encontrar información gratuita y bilingüe en su sitio web y en https://m.youtube.com/@ccmkerefugeeandimmigration.</p>
<p>Instituto Internacional de Wisconsin http://www.iwisconsin.org/ 1110 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr., Ste. 420 414-225-6220</p>	<p>El Instituto Internacional provee servicios a inmigrantes en los Estados Unidos en su camino hacia la residencia permanente y la ciudadanía. El Instituto cuenta con personal multilingüe que ayuda a individuos y familias a proporcionar una variedad de servicios legales de inmigración y ciudadanía de bajo costo, como el ajuste del estatus de refugiados y no refugiados, documentos de viaje, peticiones de familiares y naturalización. Para más información o para agendar una cita, envía el formulario en línea en https://iwisconsin.org/contact/.</p>
<p><i>*Contacta con el consulado del país al que serías deportado.</i> El Consulado Mexicano en Milwaukee 443 N Prospect Ave., 414-944-7586</p>	<p>El Consulado Mexicano ofrece una variedad de servicios a los ciudadanos mexicanos. Visita su sitio web para más información. https://consulmex.sre.gob.mx/milwaukee/</p>



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

No matter your immigration status, you have rights, and it is essential that you know, defend, and use them to protect yourself in case of an encounter with ICE or the police.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR INQUIRIES,
CALL OUR MAIN OFFICE AT

414.643.1620

For emergencies, call our
BILINGUAL EMERGENCY HOTLINE

414.465.8078

Write down and **memorize** the phone number of an attorney or support organization.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!



DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR!

Stay calm. ICE does not have the right to enter your home, vehicle, or the private area of a workplace without a warrant signed by a judge. They must slide it under the door for you to review.



REMAIN SILENT

Do not answer questions about your immigration status or place of origin. Inform them that you have the right to remain silent until you can consult with your attorney. Pass them the red card under the door.



DO NOT RUN OR RESIST

If you are in a public space or your vehicle, stay still and avoid arguing. Running or resisting can escalate the situation and put you in greater danger.



DO NOT SIGN ANY DOCUMENT

Don't sign without consulting a lawyer first.



DO NOT LIE

ICE and the police may lie to obtain information, and the law allows them to do so. However, you must not lie or provide false information. Remain silent! Do not argue, insult, or physically resist. Do not claim to be a U.S. citizen if you are not. Falsely claiming citizenship can lead to severe legal consequences.



FILM AND TAKE PHOTOS

Document everything carefully. Record or take photos and detailed notes, including key information such as badge numbers, names or IDs of agents, the location, and the time of the encounter.

Do not share or publish content until the facts have been confirmed to avoid spreading alarm or misinformation.

CIVIL RIGHTS CARD TO GIVE TO POLICE OR ICE

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.