ACLU IMMIGRANTS IN WY

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

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To the community and my people,

You may already be feeling it. A hesitation before leaving the house, a worry that didn't used to be there. Maybe you've heard stories from neighbors or seen something yourself.

You are not imagining it. And you are not alone.

Local police in Wyoming and across the country have been given new authority to essentially act as immigration agents — asking about your immigration status during traffic stops, on the street, or anywhere in your community. As of July 2026 in Wyoming, eight counties have signed 287(g) agreements with ICE: Campbell, Carbon, Crook, Hot Springs, Laramie, Lincoln, Natrona, and Sweetwater. Four towns joined this year — Wheatland, Shoshoni, Pine Bluffs, and Moorcroft — along with the Wyoming Highway Patrol. The most aggressive form of this enforcement was phased out years ago because of widespread civil rights abuses. It is back now.

We know what this does to a community. It makes people afraid to go to work, take their children to school, see a doctor, or report a crime. That fear is not an accident; it is part of the strategy.

But you have rights. The Constitution protects everyone in this country, regardless of where you were born or your immigration status. You have the right to remain silent, to refuse a search, and to an attorney. You do not have to open your door without a signed judicial warrant.

That is why the ACLU of Wyoming created this packet, so you know your rights, how to protect yourself, and how to prepare your family. Knowledge is one of the most powerful tools you have.

Whatever happens, you do not need to face this alone.

In Solidarity,

Antonio Serrano
Advocacy Director, ACLU of Wyoming

Disclaimer: *The contents of this Know Your Rights packet provide general information about constitutional rights and* ***do not constitute legal advice****. Because every situation is unique, this information does not create an attorney-client relationship.* ***Please consult a qualified attorney regarding your individual legal circumstances.***

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ABOUT US

The ACLU of Wyoming is a non-partisan organization that works in communities, legislatures, and courts to preserve the rights and liberties enshrined by the Constitution of the United States of America.

WE DEFEND

Whether it's ending mass incarceration, protecting free speech, achieving full equality for the LGBTQ+ and Two Spirit community, securing the rights of immigrants, establishing new privacy protections for our digital age, or preserving the right to vote or the right to have an abortion, the ACLU takes up the toughest civil liberties cases and issues to defend all people from government abuse and overreach.

HOW WE WORK

IN THE COMMUNITY: Educating and engaging with the public is vital to the mission of the ACLU of Wyoming. By providing information to the public about our constitutional rights, individuals are better able to advocate for civil liberties independently.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Analyzing public policies, testifying on bills, and influencing policymakers are important techniques to prevent the government from infringing on people's rights. The ACLU of Wyoming is non-partisan and does not endorse political candidates, but we can support ballot initiatives that promote civil liberties.

IN THE COURTS: Helping people secure their rights through negotiation and lawsuits is one of the main tools available to help us protect individual rights. We take on individual and class action lawsuits that have the potential to change the law and broaden and strengthen civil liberties in Wyoming.

JOIN US

The ACLU is driven by members and a network of supporters established to bring together communities driven to defend civil liberties.

For more information, to become a member, make a donation, or get involved, visit aclu-wy.org

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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

INTERACTING WITH POLICE & ICE

Regardless of your immigration status, you have guaranteed rights under the Constitution. Know your rights as an immigrant if you are approached by law enforcement – including local and state police and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

This information is not intended as legal advice. Consult with an attorney if you have specific questions about your situation.

FEDERAL AND LOCAL POLICE ACTIVE IN WYOMING

Different kinds of law enforcement agency officers might question you or ask you to agree to an interview where they would ask questions about your background, immigration status, relatives, colleagues, and other topics.

Local: City police, county sheriffs, state patrol, Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), campus police

Federal: Federal Bureau of Investigations Agents (BIA), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Marshals Service

IF YOU'RE STOPPED ON THE STREET

Remember, you do not have to answer any questions.

- Say, **"I do not want to talk to you."** and calmly walk away.
- If you do not feel comfortable doing that, ask, **"Am I free to go?"** If the answer is yes, walk away calmly.
- Do not run from the officer.
- If the officer says you are not under arrest, but you are not free to go, then you are being detained.

Law enforcement officers may ask for your name and/or I.D. once you have been detained. You can be arrested in some states for refusing to provide your I.D, but not in Wyoming.

Being detained is not the same as being arrested, though an arrest could follow. In order to detain you in this way, the police must have a **reasonable suspicion** that you are engaging in criminal behavior.

Once detained, the police can pat down the outside of your clothing only if they have a reasonable suspicion that you are armed and dangerous.

- If they search any more than this, say clearly, **"I do not consent to a search."**
- If they keep searching anyway, do not physically resist them.

REMEMBER, YOU DO NOT NEED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS IF YOU ARE DETAINED OR ARRESTED.

QUESTIONS FROM LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

What can I do if local police officers want to question me and I'm undocumented?
You have the same right to be silent that U.S. citizens have.

- The general rule is that you do not have to answer any questions that a law enforcement officer asks you.

Do I have to answer questions about my status, where I was born, where I live, where I am from, or other questions by local police?
Local law enforcement should not and does not need to question you about your status.

You do not have to answer any of the above questions if you do not want to answer them.

- Please remember, do not falsely claim U.S. citizenship.
- Even if you have answered some questions, you can still decide you do not want to answer any more questions.

It is always a good idea to speak with a lawyer before you answer questions about your immigration status. Immigration law can be complicated, and you could have a problem without realizing it. A lawyer can help protect your rights, advise you, and help you avoid a problem.

QUESTIONS FROM FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Do I have to answer questions about my status, where I was born, where I live, where I am from, or other questions asked by immigration agents like border patrol or ICE?

Regardless of your immigration status, you retain the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with immigration agents or border patrol.

However, if you are not a U.S. citizen but have permission to be in the country and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you.

While you can still choose to remain silent or decline a request to produce your documents, people in this category should be aware that a failure to produce these documents upon request can constitute a crime.

If you don't have your documentation with you, tell the officer that you want to remain silent or that you want to consult a lawyer before answering any questions.

YOUR DOCUMENTS AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Do I have to show local police officers my immigration documents?
The law requires non-citizens who are 18 or older and who have been issued valid U.S. immigration documents to carry those documents with them at all times.

FAILURE TO COMPLY BY NOT CARRYING THESE DOCUMENTS CAN BE A MISDEMEANOR CRIME.
If you have your valid U.S. immigration documents and a police officer asks for them, you should show them if you have them with you.

Many local police forces do not have the authority to enforce the federal immigration laws which require you to carry these documents. However, some local law enforcement agencies have entered into arrangements with ICE that grant them more authority to enforce these laws.

Therefore, if you have your documents with you and a local police officer asks for them, it is advisable to comply.

It is illegal to show an officer fake immigration documents, provide false information, or to pretend that someone else's immigration documents are yours.

If you are undocumented and therefore do not have valid U.S. immigration documents, you can decide not to answer questions about your immigration status or whether you have documents.

If you falsely tell a police officer that you are a U.S. citizen, there is a very good chance you will be arrested.

It is possible that a law enforcement agency might hold you for ICE for up to 48 hours after you post bond, serve a sentence, or criminal charges are dropped. If, after 48 hours, ICE hasn't arrived to take you into custody, the law enforcement agency is required to let you go.

YOUR DOCUMENTS AND FEDERAL AGENTS

Do I have to show immigration agents like border patrol and ICE officers my immigration documents?
If you are undocumented and therefore do not have valid U.S. immigration documents, you can decide not to answer questions about your immigration status or whether you have documents.

The law requires non-citizens who are 18 or older and who have been issued valid U.S. immigration documents to carry those documents with them at all times.

- Failure to comply by not carrying these documents can be a misdemeanor crime.
- If you have your valid U.S. immigration documents and an immigration agent asks for them, you must show them if you have them with you.
- If you falsely tell an immigration officer that you are a U.S. citizen, there is a very good chance you will be arrested.

YOUR RIGHTS WHEN STOPPED IN YOUR CAR BY LOCAL POLICE

- Keep your hands where the police can see them.
- You must show your driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance if you are asked for these documents.
- Officers can ask you to step outside of the car and they may separate passengers and drivers from each other to question them and compare their answers.
- No one has to answer any questions.

The police cannot search your car unless;

- You give them your consent, which you do not have to give.
- They have "probable cause" to believe that criminal activity is likely taking place.
- You have been involved in a crime.
- You have evidence of a crime in your car.
- If you do not want your car searched, clearly state that you do not consent.

The officer cannot use your refusal to give consent as a basis for doing a search.

Compared to your home, authorities have more flexibility to search your vehicle without a warrant.

While they cannot search a vehicle that has been pulled over solely for a routine traffic stop, if before or during the stop they have probable cause to believe that evidence of a crime or other contraband is within a vehicle, they may search it for those items without a warrant.

YOUR RIGHTS WHEN STOPPED IN YOUR CAR BY IMMIGRATION AGENTS

ICE officials can only stop a vehicle if they have a "reasonable suspicion" that the vehicle contains undocumented immigrants or of certain other violations.

These suspicions must be based on specific, objective facts besides the occupants' physical appearance.

Once the vehicle is stopped, these officials can ask for your driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance. Additionally, they may briefly question the occupants about their immigration status if they have a reasonable suspicion that they are not legally admitted to the country.

But just as when stopped by local police, you retain the right to remain silent regardless of your immigration status. Therefore, you can choose to not answer any questions, including questions about your immigration status, where you were born, where you live, where you are from, or other similar questions.

You also retain the additional rights discussed earlier for when you are stopped in a car by police.
As with dealing with a police traffic stop, it is advisable to keep your hands where they can be seen and to refuse to consent to any searches of the vehicle.

YOUR RIGHTS WHEN LOCAL POLICE COME TO YOUR HOME

Can local police search my home whenever they want?
Only if they have a warrant signed by a judge or your consent.

If a warrant was issued by ICE but not by a court, you have the right to refuse to let the officer in your home.

In your absence, the police can search your home based on the consent of your roommate or a guest if the police reasonably believe that person has the authority to consent.

YOUR RIGHTS WHEN ICE COMES TO YOUR HOME

- DO NOT open the door. Try to remain calm and remember you have rights.
- If needed, ask for an interpreter.
- If they want to enter your home, they need a warrant signed by a judge. Additionally, as discussed above, the type of warrant they possess can impact the areas of the home they can search once inside.
- Ask them to show it to you through a window or slide it under the door.
- If it is not a warrant signed by a judge, DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR.
- If they do not have a warrant signed by a judge, you may refuse to let them in.
- If they force their way in, DO NOT RESIST.
- Tell everyone in the residence to remain silent.
- If you are detained, stay silent and do not sign anything until you speak with a lawyer.

REASONS FOR ICE TO CONTACT A BUSINESS

I-9 Audit Notice of Inspection

- Once your employer is notified of an audit, they have 3 business days to respond. (They can submit it early. It is recommended to not waive the right to 3 days).
- Your employer should contact a lawyer immediately. They have the right to speak with a lawyer before answering questions or signing ICE documents.
- Your employer should notify their employees and any unions of the audit.
- It is recommended that employers provide requested documents offsite, directly to immigration officials.
- An I-9 Audit does not necessarily require, or mean immigration officials will come to a business or workplace.
- 287(g) sheriffs do not have the legal authority to do an I-9 audit.

A workplace raid

- A raid is a term used to describe unannounced enforcement actions by immigration agents or police, often against a large number of people at one time.
- During a workplace raid, federal agents might enter your business to investigate violations of immigration law and might interrogate workers about their immigration status.
- Raids are often centered around trying to locate and detain a particular person or group of people, but while agents are there, they may try to question, detain, and even arrest other people.

Before a raid occurs

- Create a response plan that all employees are familiar with. Ensure all employees know their rights, and you practice your plan like a fire drill. The employer's plan can include the following, but this is not exhaustive:
  - Identify a designated person who will be the primary communicator with immigration agents to speak for the business.
  - This person, for example, requests to see the officers' badges and refuses entry to ICE agents unless presented with a valid judicial warrant.
  - This person also contacts the business owner and business' attorney in case of a raid.
- Designate private areas. Immigration officers are free to enter any public areas of a workplace but must have a judicial warrant or consent before entering private areas.
- Train all employees on the plan. All other employees should contact the designated person and NOT interact with ICE agents.
  - For example, non-designated employees can respond to ICE agents' requests or questions by either remaining silent or with a phrase such as "only the designated representative is authorized to speak with you," "you must speak with my employer or the authorized designated representative," "you are not allowed to enter this space," or "I can't give you permission to enter."

During a raid

- Only the designated person should speak with ICE. All others should remain silent or say only the prepared statement.
- The designated person should contact the business owner and business' attorney immediately.
- The designated person should not give consent to ICE agents to access private areas of the business.
- The designated person should ask for a warrant and determine if it is a judicial or administrative warrant.
- Even if a judicial warrant is provided, the designated person should review the warrant to make sure it is signed and accurate. For example, that it is dated correctly, lists the correct address, etc.
- If the judicial warrant is only for an arrest, not for a search, the person should step outside.
- Document interactions with the agents and the behavior of the agents as much as possible.
- Take videos and pictures of ICE agents' actions during the raid and encourage employees to do the same. But only if you and they are comfortable doing so.

YOUR RIGHTS RELATED TO WORKPLACE SEARCHES

Local law enforcement can only search your workplace if they have a warrant signed by a judge or the consent of the employer.

If your employer consents to a search of your office, law enforcement officers can search your workspace whether you consent or not.

However, your employer can only grant consent for officers to search areas that the employer owns, controls, or has the authority to access. For example, an employer may be able to consent to a search of common work areas, shared filing cabinets, or lockers. An employer generally cannot consent to the search of an employee's belongings, such as a backpack, purse, or other personal items, or areas reserved for an employee's exclusive use.

FILMING AND PHOTOGRAPHING LAW ENFORCEMENT

You have the right to photograph or videotape during ICE raids or activity.

When you are lawfully present in any public space, you have the right to photograph anything in plain view:

- Federal buildings
- The police
- Police vehicles

Keep in mind:

- On private property, the owner may set rules about photography or video.
- Be aware of who can be seen in the background of your photo or video

Police may not confiscate or demand to view your digital photographs or video without a warrant, nor may they not delete your photographs or video under any circumstances. The only exception to this rule is that police may be able to seize a camera if they believe it contains evidence of a crime.

However, even in this situation, the police would not be able to view the camera's content without a warrant from a judge.

If you are videotaping, be aware that there is an important legal distinction between a visual photographic record (fully protected) and the audio portion of a videotape, which some states have tried to regulate under state wiretapping laws.

Even though retaliation is a violation of your constitutional rights, we understand how terrifying and threatening it can be when law enforcement reacts aggressively to being filmed. Here's how to minimize your risk and protect your safety and the safety of those around you:

- Maintain your distance from law enforcement and federal agents and do not touch them.
- Avoid sudden movements and remain calm.
- Film openly and keep your hands visible.
- If you are in a car, don't have your phone in your hand while driving. As an alternative, you can use a hands-free dashcam or have a passenger record.
- Follow law enforcement instructions and never physically resist or obstruct agents.

Suggestions to protect your audio/visual content

In order to best protect any content you record, it is recommended that you record on your phone and upload the content to a secure cloud as soon as possible.

It is also advisable to ensure that your phone is locked when it is not in use and to turn off facial recognition and touch ID; instead, lock your phone with at least a 6-digit passcode.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

- If you are arrested, you do not have to answer any questions or volunteer any information.
- Ask for a lawyer right away.
- Repeat this request to every officer who tries to talk to or question you.
- You should always talk to a lawyer before you decide to answer any questions.
- DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING.

Remain silent until talking to a lawyer
Anything you say to a law enforcement officer can be used against you and others.

Keep in mind that lying to a government official is a crime but remaining silent until you consult with a lawyer is not.

Even if you have already answered some questions, you can refuse to answer other questions until you have a lawyer.

You have a right to a lawyer
You have the constitutional right to talk to a lawyer before answering questions, whether or not the police tell you about that right.

Once you say that you want to talk to a lawyer, officers should stop asking you questions.If they continue to ask questions, stay calm and remember, you have the right to remain silent.

If you do not have a lawyer, you may still tell the officer you want to speak to one before answering questions. If you do have a lawyer, keep their business card with you. Show it to the officer, and ask to call your lawyer.

Remember to get the name, agency, and telephone number of any law enforcement officer who stops or visits you, and give that information to your lawyer.

Undocumented immigrant's rights to a lawyer
The right to a lawyer applies to anyone in the country regardless of their citizenship status.

However, if you are taken into immigration or ICE custody, the government does not have to provide a lawyer for you. If you do not have a lawyer, ask for a list of free or low-cost legal services.

Family safety planning guide

Compiled by the ACLU of Wyoming
July 2026

ACLU Wyoming

As arrests of immigrants increase across the country, it is important that you and your family know your legal rights and have a safety plan in place in case of an emergency.

A Family Safety Plan is a collection of information and documents that can help a family in an emergency. This guide will help you create a Family Safety Plan in case you are arrested or deported by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Know Your Rights

Everyone in the United States, including ALL immigrants, have rights under the Constitution. Learn more here about your rights and how to use them, at www.aclu.org/know-your-rights/immigrants-rights.

Scan to access 'Know Your Rights' information

What to do if you are arrested by immigration officials

If you are arrested by immigration officials in Wyoming, you will probably be taken into federal custody and transferred to a detention facility.

You have the right to speak with an attorney, you have the right to remain silent, and you have the right to an interpreter. **If you are afraid to return to your home country, you <u>must</u> tell immigration officials. Do <u>not</u> sign anything you do not understand!**

It is very important that your family and friends have the information they need to assist you if you are detained by immigration officials. It is also necessary for you to memorize important phone numbers so you can quickly contact someone who can implement your Family Safety Plan.

What to include in your Family Safety Plan

Your Family Safety Plan should include what needs to happen if you or someone in your family is arrested by ICE. While it's a scary thought, it's important to think through all the logistical and safety issues that would arise if you were suddenly detained. Your plan should include:

- ☐ Who can pick up and care for the children?
- ☐ Who will take care of your pet?
- ☐ What medicine do you need access to?
- ☐ Who will inform your extended family or employer that you have been detained?
- ☐ Who will contact your lawyer or help you find one?
- ☐ Who can make sure your bills get paid?
- ☐ Who has a spare set of keys to move your car or enter your house to gather important documents?

TIP: Make sure your Family Safety Plan is stored in a safe place that is easy to find. Make multiple copies of your Family Safety Plan and share it with a trusted family member or friend, such as your emergency contact.

What to include in your Family Safety Plan

A Family Safety Plan should include basic information about you and your family members and include important documents, if you have them, including:

- ☐ Copies of driver's license/identification cards
- ☐ Copies of passports
- ☐ Copies of immigration documents (including A-Number, work permit, green card, visas, receipt notices for pending applications, etc.)
- ☐ Copies of social security card or ITIN number
- ☐ Marriage license
- ☐ Birth certificates
- ☐ Prescriptions, important medical records, vaccination records
- ☐ Important information about you (see Appendix A)
- ☐ Important information about your children (see Appendix B)
- ☐ Important information about someone for whom you are the primary caregiver (see Appendix C)
- ☐ Important information about your pets (Appendix D)
- ☐ Documents demonstrating your residence in the U.S. and the amount of time you have been physically present in the U.S.

Appendix A - Important Information about you

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Biographical Information	
Name	
A-Number (if applicable)	
Date of Birth/Age	
Pronouns	
Address	
Who has access to your house or where is a spare key located?	
Phone Number	
Email	
Country of citizenship	
Status in the United States	
Passport Number, Issuing Country, and Expiration Date	
Driver's License Number and State of Issuance	
Spouse/Partners Information (if applicable)	
Name	
A-Number (if applicable)	
Date of Birth/Age	
Pronouns	
Address	
Phone Number	
Relationship status	

How long have you been together?	
Email	
Country of citizenship	
Legal Status in the United States	
Passport Number, Issuing Country, and Expiration Date	
Children and Legal Dependents	
How many children (including legal dependents) do you have?	
Please fill out an Appendix B for each child or dependent.	
Information about your parents	
Mother/Father (1) Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
Mother/Father (2) Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
If you are the primary caretaker for your parents or other individuals, please indicate that here.	
Medical Information	
Medical Conditions	

Medications (dosages, frequency, etc.)	
Allergies	
If detained, what medicines or healthcare services do you need access to right away?	
Doctor's name, address, and phone number	
Health insurance information	
Dentist's name, address, and phone number	
Dental insurance information	
Employment Information	
Employer Name	
Position Title	
Supervisor's Name	
Supervisor's Contact Information	
If I am detained, I wish for information regarding my situation to be shared with my employer:	☐Yes or ☐ No
Vehicle Information	
Car Make/Model	
License Plate Number	
Car Insurance Company	
Insurance Policy Number	
Phone Number	
Location of spare key	

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Financial Information	
Bank	
Account Number	
Monthly bills (provide company, account number, and mode of payment for each bill)	
Attorney Information	
Attorney/Firm Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Do you have an existing client/attorney relationship?	□Yes or □No
Do you have a pending application? If so, provide the application type and receipt number.	
Are you currently in removal proceedings? If so, what is the date and time of your next hearing?	
Consulate Information	
Address	
Phone Number	
Emergency Contact (1) in U.S.	
Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
Relationship to you	

Emergency Contact (2) in U.S.	
Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
Relationship to you	
Emergency Contact in Country of Origin	
Name	
Address	
Phone Number (including country code)	
Email	
Relationship to you	
Other important information:	
If I am detained by ICE, I want my family to do the following:	

Appendix B - Important Information about my child(ren)

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Biographical Information	
Child's Name	
A Number (if applicable)	
Date of Birth/Age	
Place of birth	
Pronouns	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
Country of citizenship	
Legal status in the United States	
Passport Number, Issuing Country, and Expiration Date	
Information about other parent	
Other parent's full name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
Country of citizenship	
Legal status in the United States	

Appendix B - Important Information about my child(ren)

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Medical Information	
Medical Conditions	
Medications (dosages, frequency)	
Allergies	
Doctor's name, address and phone number	
Health insurance information	
Dentist's name, address and phone number	
Dental insurance information	
School Information	
School Name and Address	
School Phone Number	
Teacher's Name	
Classroom Number	
Afterschool program name	
Afterschool program contact person and/or phone number	
Other important information:	
Typical Schedule of My Child [Consider including mealtimes, any routine drop-off or pick-up times and locations, bedtime, etc.]	

Appendix C- Important information for someone for whom I am the primary caregiver

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Biographical Information	
Name	
A-Number (if applicable)	
Date of Birth/Age	
Place of birth	
Pronouns	
Relationship to you	
Address	
Phone Number	
Email	
Country of citizenship	
Legal status in the United States	
Passport Number, Issuing Country, and Expiration Date	
Medical Information	
Medical Conditions	
Medications (dosages, frequency)	
Allergies	
Doctor's name, address and phone number	
Health insurance information	
Dentist's name, address and phone number	
Dental insurance information	

Other important information:
Typical Schedule Of My Dependent [Consider including mealtimes, any routine drop-off or pick-up times and locations, bedtime, etc.]

Appendix D- Important information about my pet(s)

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Pet's Name	
Age	
Breed	
Appearance and markings	
Food and feeding schedule	
Vet's name, address, and phone number	
Health insurance information	
Medical conditions/medications	
Allergies	
Name and contact information of the person who I would like to care for my pet in my absence.	
Other important information:	

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS IN WYOMING

Please advise: This document introduces important information for students in Wyoming public schools. Please note that this isn't intended as strict legal advice, but a guide to knowing what rights you are afforded while attending public school and how you can exercise them. Email us at acluwy@aclu.org with any questions or call 307-637-4565 anytime.

Do I have the right to a K-12 education as an undocumented student?
YES. Every child who lives in Wyoming has the right to a free public education regardless of the child or their family's race, nationality, sex, religion, whether they speak English or not, and immigration status. Every child in Wyoming, including non-citizens and undocumented students, has a right to attend a public school in the district where their parent resides or a charter school.

You have the right to receive an education that is free from discrimination based on real or perceived immigration status.

You have the right to access free or reduced-price school meals, special education, and all school activities.

NOTE: Free and reduced-price meals have no effect on a "public charge" determination for immigration purposes.

Your parents have the right to receive information about evaluations, support services, and Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) in their native language.

You have the right to meaningfully participate in your education. This includes the right to access English language development classes.

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS ON SCHOOL CAMPUSES

Will the U.S. government conduct immigration enforcement actions on my school campus?
USUALLY NO. The United States government has a policy that generally prohibits immigration enforcement actions on or directed towards school campuses. The types of schools covered by this policy include primary, secondary, and post-secondary schools such as colleges and universities, as well as licensed daycare centers, pre-schools, school bus stops, and any school-related activity or event.

Right now, students and parents should not fear encountering immigration officials at any of these locations. But this could change in the future, so it is important to remain vigilant.

What do you mean by an "immigration enforcement action"?
Immigration enforcement actions are actions taken by U.S. Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers.
Examples of such actions include searches, interviews, surveillance for immigration purposes, and arrests.

SCHOOL REQUESTS FOR STUDENT DOCUMENTS

Can my school district ask about my citizenship or immigration status for proof that I live in the school district?
NO. School districts may NOT ask about a student's citizenship or immigration status as proof of a student's residency within a district. Schools may ask for phone bills, lease agreements, affidavits, or other documents to prove residency instead.

Do I have the right to withhold information on my citizenship or immigration status from my school districts?
YES. You have the right to withhold information on your citizenship or immigration status from your school. Your school MAY NOT stop you from enrolling if you do not provide that information.

Can my school district request my birth certificate as proof of my age?
YES, HOWEVER your school district may NOT stop you from enrolling in school because you lack a birth certificate or have a foreign place of birth.

Do I have the right to refuse to provide my social security number to my school district?
YES. Some school districts request a student's social security number during enrollment to use as a student identification number. If a school district requests a student's social security number, it must: Inform you and your parent that providing it is voluntary and that refusing to provide it will not bar you from enrolling in or attending school, and explain for what purpose the number will be used.

A school district MAY NOT prevent you from enrolling in or attending school if you choose not to provide your social security number.

Does my parent have the right to refuse to provide their social security number to my school?
YES. Your parent or guardian can refuse to provide their social security number if asked by a school. Your school cannot stop you from enrolling because your parent or guardian refuses to provide their social security number.

PRIVACY OF STUDENT RECORDS

Could immigration enforcement authorities get my student records from my school?
MAYBE. It may be possible for immigration enforcement authorities to access your student records, including identifying information such as your place of birth and immigration status if you have provided it to your school. However, it is not current policy or practice to do so. This could change in the future, so it is important to be careful about what information you share.

More details about the government's ability to obtain your student records are provided below.

Do I have the right to control who sees the student records held by my school?
GENERALLY, YES. However, there are exceptions. A law called the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (also known as "FERPA") requires that your school ask for your permission before it discloses information from your student records. But there are sometimes when your school can share your student records without your permission, as described more below.

Could my school give my personal information, including my immigration status, to the federal government without my permission?
YES. Although FERPA and state law protects the privacy of your student records generally, there are circumstances when your school must share such information without your permission to the federal government. For example, your school must share your records without your permission if a court issues a subpoena or court order.

What happens if a court issues a subpoena to my school for my student records?
Your school must comply with any order it receives from a judge to turn over student records. Therefore, it is important to be cautious about what information you share.

Can my school share my place of birth with immigration enforcement authorities without my permission?
YES. FERPA allows your school to share some of your student information, including your place of birth, email address, telephone number, and address, without your permission.
However, your school can refuse to share this information. You should ask your school district to promise not to share such information.

Can other federal agencies ask my school to turn over my student records without my permission?
IT DEPENDS. The United Sates Department of Justice and Department of Education could ask your school to share your student records without your permission, but they may NOT ask for just any reason. The records they request must relate to a program at your school.

If these agencies receive such information, there are rules that make it difficult for them to re-share the information with others, such as immigration enforcement authorities.

If the United States Department of Justice or Department of Education asks for my student records, is my school required to provide those records?
NO. Unless there is a court order to do so, your school has the right to refuse to provide such records, or parts of these records, to these federal agencies.

You should encourage your school to adopt a policy promising not to share any information on your undocumented status with federal agencies unless required to do so by a court order.

HIGHER EDUCATION

What rights do I have to higher education (community colleges, trade schools, colleges, or universities) as an undocumented student?
There is no federal or state law prohibiting undocumented students from accessing higher education in the United States.

Some individual schools, however, may have admissions policies that prohibit undocumented students from attending or treat undocumented students as foreign students, who must pay much higher tuition rates than in-state residents.

As an undocumented student am I eligible for federal financial aid to attend college?
NO. Unfortunately, as an undocumented student you cannot receive federal financial aid.

In Wyoming, undocumented students are also ineligible for Hathaway Scholarships. However, you may be eligible for other forms of aid such as state scholarships (outside of Wyoming), private scholarships, or university-specific programs.

If I am eligible for federal student aid but have an undocumented parent, can I complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)?
YES. The FAFSA form does not ask about your parents' immigration status directly, and having an undocumented parent does not disqualify you from receiving federal student aid. The FAFSA form does ask for your parents' social security numbers, however.

Undocumented parents should enter all 0's instead of a social security number, which will indicate that the parent is in the U.S. without authorization.

There could be some risk associated with revealing an undocumented parent on your FAFSA application, which is discussed below.

Keep in mind: Never enter an ITIN or false SSN on this or any other government applications. It's unlikely, but some students around the country have been denied financial aid because of their parents' immigration status. If that happens, you should reach out to the nearest ACLU office, because that could constitute discrimination.

Email us at acluwy@aclu.org anytime.

Many colleges and universities have resources available to help students who have undocumented parents. Contact your school's financial aid office and ask about options.

PRIVACY OF FEDERAL STUDENT AID RECORDS

In my application for federal student aid through FAFSA, I revealed that my parents are undocumented by filling in "0s" for their social security number as asked in the FAFSA form. Could immigration enforcement authorities access this information from my FAFSA records?
YES. There is some risk involved in submitting a FAFSA form that reveals an undocumented parent because the U.S. Department of Education can share FAFSA application information with law enforcement agencies. Immigration enforcement authorities have never requested student FAFSA information in the past, but that could change in the future.

The Department of Education says it does not investigate parents' immigration status or use information about parents' immigration status to make any decisions about a student's eligibility for financial aid. Their website says, "When the FAFSA form is processed, only the student's citizenship/eligible noncitizen eligibility is verified."

Each student should make the decision that is best for them in light of this risk and the important decision to attend college.

PREPARING FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF A PARENT'S ARREST OR REMOVAL

What should I do if my undocumented parent or guardian is detained by immigration enforcement authorities?
It is important to have a plan in place if your parent or guardian is detained by immigration enforcement authorities. We recommend that the "emergency contact" in your student file at school include information of a relative or friend who has legal status who can be available to care for you.
It may be a good idea for your parent(s) to fill out a Custodial Power of Attorney form. This document gives another person temporary power to make decisions for your children. You can get a copy of this form, and more details regarding it, by emailing acluwy@aclu.org.

What else can I do to make sure that I am safe if my parent or guardian is detained by immigration enforcement authorities?
Urge your school to adopt a policy that it will return any student to a family member or emergency contact listed in your student file, rather than to state protective services, if a parent or guardian is detained by immigration enforcement authorities.

Your school should only call state protective services as a last resort. Your school should never contact immigration enforcement authorities.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON DACA

On June 15, 2012, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced that it would not deport certain undocumented individuals who came to the United States as children. Under a directive from the DHS Secretary, these individuals may be granted a type of temporary permission to stay in the U.S. called "deferred action." The Obama administration called this program Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA. On September 5, 2017, DHS issued a memo reversing this policy. The reversal has since been challenged in court and the ultimate outcome is still uncertain. For more information about the current status of the DACA program visit: nilc.org/issues/daca/ Please keep in mind, new initial DACA applications are not currently being processed, but existing DACA holders are eligible to renew their DACA grants every two years.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Immigration Law Resource Center-Immigration Youth:
ilrc.org/immigrant-youth
ACLU National Know Your Rights: Immigrants' Rights:
aclu.org/know-your-rights

HOW TO FIND SOMEONE WHO HAS BEEN ARRESTED OR DETAINED

Do you believe your loved one might have been arrested or detained? Were they taken away by officials? If you are trying to locate them, here are some tips you can use when trying to find them.

Online Detainee Locator System
https://locator.ice.gov/odls/#/search

ICE Field Office Directory
https://www.ice.gov/contact/field-offices

What you will need
- The individual's A# (a unique nine-digit number assigned by the government to immigrants).
- The individual's country of birth -or- the person's biographical information.
- Full name
- Date of birth
- Country of origin

Online
- People in ICE custody should appear in the ICE locator eight hours after they enter detention. Remember to keep checking these websites regularly, since there may be a delay between the time your loved one is picked up and when their information is available online.
- It is common for the locator not to work due to patterns of systematic and intentional neglect.
- We recommend trying different spellings when using biographical information for your search.
- The system uses an exact name search.
- The locator doesn't read special characters such as accent marks like á is a, ñ is n, etc.
- When using biographical information, try different spellings. "José Luis Mora López" could be searched in different combinations:
- First: Jose Luis Last: Mora Ramirez
- First: Jose Luis Last: Mora-Ramirez
- First: Jose Last: Mora Ramírez or Mora-Ramirez
- First: Jose Last: Mora
- If you get a "zero record found" message when using the locater, it means the search was inconclusive.
- This does not mean the person is not in a detention center, but likely a result of a system error.
- If someone is being held in a local jail, you can find them using the Federal "Inmate Search."
- You can search by the name, age, and ethnicity or by number (the locator refers to the A# as INS number).

Over the phone
- You can find the phone number of your local ICE field office using the ICE Field Office Directory.
- Deportation Officers should have information on the whereabouts of people detained or recently transferred/released in the facilities they work in.
- Please note that deportation officers will request a familiar relationship and/or a waiver from the detained person before providing information.
- Reconnecting may happen faster if your loved one is able to request a familiar relationship and/or a waiver themselves.
- **KEEP IN MIND, if you contact ICE, they will have your information on file.**
- If possible, ask an attorney or advocate to do this on your behalf.

CONSULATE SUPPORT

If you need assistance with immigration matters, consulates may be able to provide guidance on visas, legal status, and local resources. The list below is the most requested, but you can find a full list using the QR code or visiting **Travel.State.Gov.**

- In the top right, search "**Foreign Embassies & Consulates**"
- Click the link that says **"Contact Info for Foreign Embassies & Consulates."**

Mexican Consulate in Salt Lake City
660 S. 200 E. Unit 300
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Phone: 801-521-8502
Jurisdiction: Sweetwater, Fremont, Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn, western counties.

Mexican Consulate in Denver
5350 Leetsdale Dr., Suite 100
Denver, CO 80246
Phone: 303-331-1110 - Emergency: 303-667-8657
Jurisdiction: Carbon, Natrona, Johnson, Sheridan, and eastern counties

Consulate General of Guatemala in Denver
1001 S. Monaco Parkway, Suite 101
Denver, CO 80224
Phone: 303-629-9212
Fax: 303-629-9210
consdenver@minex.gob.gt

Consulate General of Honduras in Aurora
14707 E. Second Ave.
Aurora, CO 80011
Phone: 470-751-9077
citaconsular.sreci.gob.hn

Consulate General of El Salvador in Aurora
1450 S Havana St., Suite 110
Aurora, CO 80012
Phone: 888-301-1130
consuladoaurora@rree.gob.sv

Embassy of Venezuela in Mexico City
Schiller No. 326, Chapultepec Morales, Polanco V Secc, Miguel Hidalgo
11560 Ciudad de México, CDMX, México
Phone: +52 555-203-4233

Consulate General of Columbia in San Francisco
456 Montgomery St., Suite 400
San Francisco, CA, 94104
Phone: 888-764-3326
Emergency phone: 415-770-8994

Philippine Consulate General in San Francisco
Francisco 447 Sutter St., 6th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108
Phone: 415-433-6666
Emergency phone: 415-269-2090

GET LEGAL HELP

Consulting a local or regional immigration attorney can help you navigate complex legal processes and ensure you understand your rights and options. See the list below for contact information. Please note that this is not an exhaustive list.

Immigration Attorney Referral List

Jackson, WY

Trefonas Law (private)
- 307-203-9019
- www.trefonaslaw.com

Immigrant Hope (nonprofit accredited reps)
- 208-709-0131
- https://www.immigranthopewyomingidaho.org/

Wyoming Immigrant Advocacy Project (nonprofit attorneys)
- 307-225-9404
- https://www.wyomingiap.org

Driggs/Coeur d'Alene, ID

Alycia T. Moss (private)
- 208-754-7411
- https://www.mossimmigrationlaw.com/

Boise, ID

The Alliance of Idaho (nonprofit attorneys)
- 208-913-0067
- https://www.allianceofidaho.org

Idaho Falls, ID

Kyle Hansen (private)
- 208-522-1212
- https://kghlegal.com/

Salt Lake City, UT

Immigrant Legal Services (nonprofit attorneys)
- 801-888-9816
- https://www.immigrantlegalservices.org/

Leonor Perretta (private)
- 801-263-1213
- https://www.perrettalaw.com/leonor-perretta

Christine Seminario (private)
- 801-531-2000 https://www.richardsbrandt.com/attorneys/christine-y-seminario/

Laramie, WY

Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (only for cases involving domestic violence or sexual assault) (nonprofit accredited reps)
- 307-755-5481
- https://www.wyomingdvsa.org/legal-program

Nimsy Garcia (Traveling Immigration Attorney) (private)
- 307-205-9044
- https://en.travelingimmigrationattorney.com/

Denver, CO

Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network (nonprofit attorneys)
- 303-736-6650
- https://www.rmian.org/

Palmer & Polaski (private)
- 303-736-6650
- https://www.palmerpolaski.com/

Meyer Law Office (private)
- 303-831-0817
- https://themeyerlawoffice.com/

Lichter Immigration (private)
- 303-554-8400
- https://www.lichterimmigration.com/

Joseph & Hall (private)
- 303-297-9171
- https://www.immigrationissues.com/

Kolko & Casey (private)
- 303-371-1822
- https://www.kolkocasey.com/

Paige Gardner (private)
- 720-722-3399
- https://www.facebook.com/gardnerimmigration/

A "private attorney" works in private practice, representing individual clients and typically charging hourly fees. In contrast, a "nonprofit attorney" provides legal services to nonprofit organizations, focusing on tax-exempt status, governance, and compliance, often charging lower or flat fees.

ICE CHECK-IN

If you were released from the custody of immigration officials and instructed to report to a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) office, you can schedule your check-in with ICE online. To schedule an appointment online you will need to know your subject ID number and your birth country. That information can be found on your I-385 form, which is the paper you received when ICE or CBP released you. Print, email, or text a copy of your appointment details so that you have a record of this information that is easy for you to access.

Important: If any of your documents are in a language other than English, ICE policy requires the agency to provide interpretation services at no cost to you. You do not need to bring your own interpreter, and ICE's own guidance discourages the use of family members or bystanders as translators. However, if you speak limited English, having a trusted bilingual friend or your attorney present can help you feel more confident about what is being communicated.

For more information, go to **https://www.ice.gov/check-in**, which contains a video with visual instructions to access the online scheduler.

HOW TO IDENTIFY A VALID JUDICIAL WARRANT

A search warrant is an order signed by a judge that authorizes the government to search for specific objects or materials at a definite location.

In order to get a warrant to search your home, the authorities must convince a judge that they have probable cause to believe that criminal activity or evidence of criminal activity can be found there.

Whether a judge will agree to issue a warrant and how long it takes the judge to do so depends heavily on the specific facts of each case.

Unless ICE has a judicial warrant, you have the right to refuse a search.

AO 93 (Rev. 11/13) Search and Seizure Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

_____ District of _____

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

) Case No.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

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

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property described above, and that such search will reveal *(identify the person or describe the property to be seized)*:

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before _____ *(not to exceed 14 days)*
❒ in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. ❒ at any time in the day or night because good cause has been established.

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

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to _____.
(United States Magistrate Judge)

❒ Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b), I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized *(check the appropriate box)*
❒ for ____ days *(not to exceed 30)* ❒ until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of _____.

Date and time issued: _____ _____
Judge's signature

City and state: _____ _____
Printed name and title

VALID

Will have name of a court: US District Court or North Dakota Circuit Court.

The warrant should describe the locations to be searched and if a person is being searched for.

Is signed by a Judge or a Magistrate Judge

NOT VALID

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

WARRANT OF REMOVAL/DEPORTATION

File No: _____

Date: _____

To any immigration officer of the United States Department of Homeland Security:

_____
(Full name of alien)

who entered the United States at _____ on _____
(Place of entry) (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 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:

I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security 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:

_____
(Signature of immigration officer)

_____
(Title of immigration officer)

_____
(Date and office location)

ICE Form I-205 (8/07) Page 1 of 2

SAMPLE

These are signs that this is an administrative warrant from ICE, which does **not** grant permission to do a search.

The warrant may look different, but words like "arrest" or "probable cause" still **do not** authorize a search or entry into a residence or private space without consent.

Administrative warrants are signed by someone usually called an officer or director, but **not by a judge.**

Even if law enforcement has a warrant signed by a court, check to see if it is a search warrant or an arrest warrant.

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.

ACLU Wyoming

If you have a search warrant signed by a judge for this address, or for a person at this address, please place the signed warrant under the door or hold it up to the window so it is clearly readable.

Si usted tiene una orden judicial para revisar este lugar o arrestar a una persona en este lugar por favor pásela por debajo de la puerta o muéstrenla a través de la ventana para que sea claramente legible.

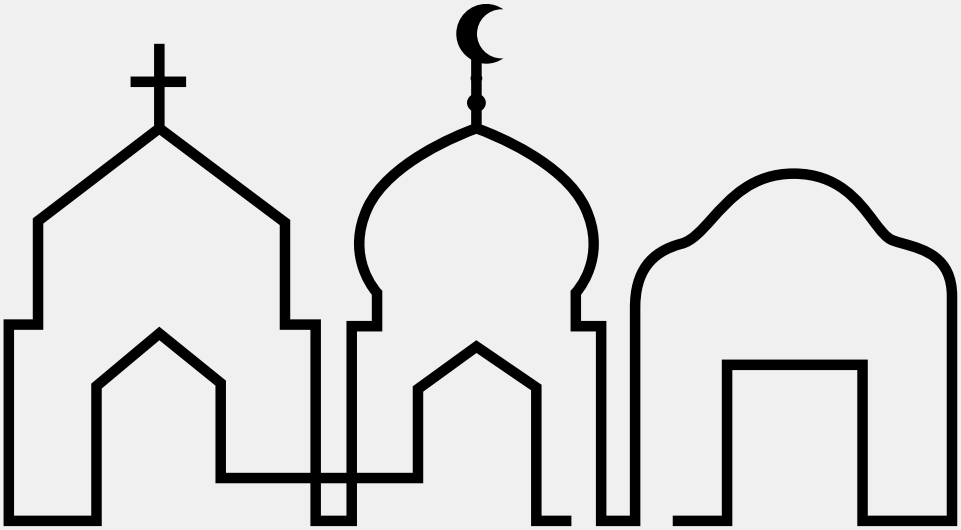
We won’t answer questions without an attorney present.

ACLU
Wyoming

WELCOME!
¡BIENVENIDO!

We appreciate service members and welcome all people to our sanctuary for worship.

Apreciamos a todos los miembros del servicio y damos la bienvenida a todas las personas en nuestro santuario para adorar.



PRIVATE PROPERTY NOTICE:

This is private property. Unauthorized entry, including by ICE or Homeland Security, without a judicial warrant, is not permitted.

Please speak with our minister or board of directors for any entry requests.