



HEALTHCARE ADVOCACY FOR UNDOCUMENTED INDIVIDUALS

A TOOLKIT FOR HOW HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS CAN IMPROVE ACCESS
AND QUALITY FOR (AND WITH) UNDOCUMENTED PATIENTS

PRESENTED BY:





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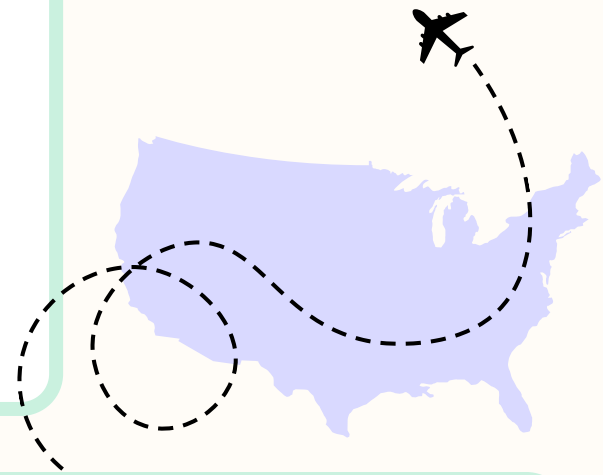
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Undocumented Immigrants in the United States

As of 2021, **10.5 million** individuals were categorized as *unauthorized* or *undocumented* immigrants, which can encompass a variety of situations.¹

Many of these immigrants are not entirely without documentation. They may have a **birth certificate** and **passport** from their home country, plus a **U.S. driver's license**, **Social Security card**, or **school ID**. What they lack is the fundamental right to be in the United States.²



Undocumented immigrants reside in our communities **without any of the benefits of legal immigration status** (ie. work authorization, social security, etc.)

- They are at constant risk of immigration officers who may interrogate, search, arrest, or detain them.
- Since 2010, approximately **300,000 to 400,000** undocumented immigrants have been deported from the United States at an annual rate.³

1. Passel JS, Krogstad JM. What we know about unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S. Pew Research Center. Published November 16, 2023. Accessed October 2023. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/11/16/what-we-know-about-unauthorized-immigrants-living-in-the-us/#:~:text=As%20of%202021%2C%20the%20nation>

2. Goodman JD. Long lines as undocumented immigrants in N.Y. rush to get licenses. New York Times. December 16, 2019. Accessed October 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/16/nyregion/drivers-license-immigrants-ny.html>

3. Warren R. After a decade of decline, the US undocumented population increased by 650,000 in 2022. J Migr Hum Secur. 2024;12(2):85-95.



Undocumented Immigrants in the United States

U.S. Government Agencies Involved in Immigration



U.S. Department
of State

The **U.S. Department of State** is primarily involved in visa issuance, immigration policy implementation, and migration issues.

- **Visa Issuance:** In addition to issuing visas to nonimmigrant and immigrant individuals, the State Department also administers the Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery Program, which provides a pathway to lawful permanent residency. The accompanying documentation is known as a “**green card.**”⁴



Department of
Homeland Security

The **Department of Homeland Security** functions to enforce U.S. immigration laws, secure borders, process immigration benefits, and ensure the integrity of the immigration system. **ICE, CBP,** and **USCIS** fall under its jurisdiction.⁵



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ICE is tasked with **locating, detaining, and deporting individuals** who violate immigration laws. Common offenses include those who overstay their visas or enter the country without legal approval.⁶



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CBP oversees individuals at **borders and ports of entry.** For their screening process, they monitor and record the entry and exit of foreign nationals.⁶



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS processes immigration benefits such as **visas, green cards, naturalization applications,** and **asylum requests.** Benefits are granted based on this agency’s evaluations and interviews.⁷

4. U.S. Department of State. Diversity Visa instructions. Travel.State.Gov. Accessed September 20, 2024. <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/immigrate/diversity-visa-program-entry/diversity-visa-instructions.html>

5. Office of Homeland Security Statistics. OHSS. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Accessed September 20, 2024. <https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/immigration-enforcement>

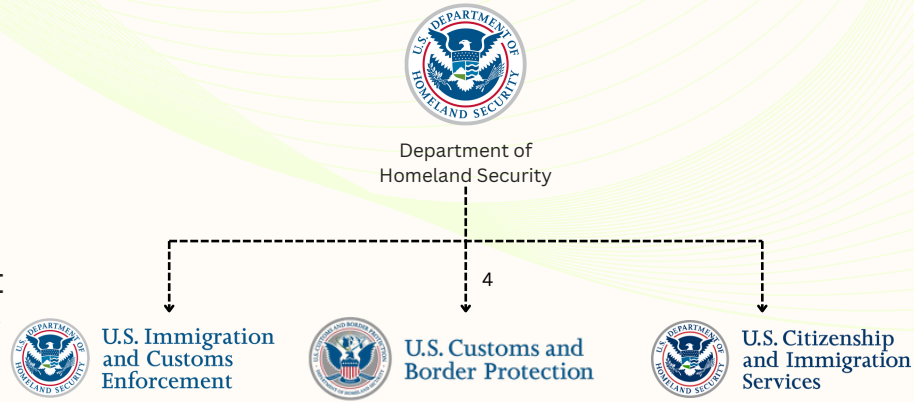
6. U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Border security and ports of entry overview. CBP.gov. Accessed September 20, 2024. <https://www.cbp.gov/border-security/ports-entry/overview>

7. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Expedite requests. USCIS.gov. Accessed September 20, 2024. <https://www.uscis.gov/forms/filing-guidance/expedite-requests>

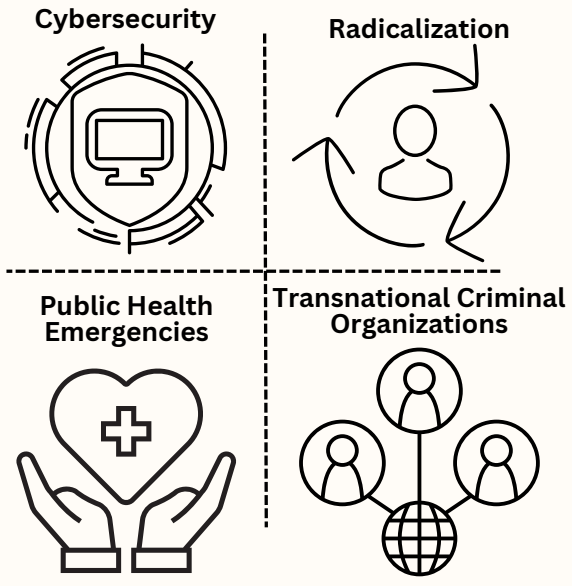
+ Undocumented Immigrants in the United States

Historical Context: Pre- and Post-9/11 Immigration Enforcement

- **“Homeland security”** was a phrase coined in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, leading to the creation of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.⁸
- Under the **Homeland Security Act of 2002**, counterterrorism efforts at border and transportation security became a national priority.⁸
 - **USCIS, CBP, and ICE** were all agencies formed under this restructuring.



Perceived Threats to U.S. National Security



- The link between immigration and national security is not new, but **9/11 served as a significant catalyst** that not only changed immigration processes in the U.S., but also increased the magnitude of criminalization.⁸
- The Migration Policy Institute has determined that the most pressing national security concerns today center on cybersecurity, radicalization of individuals, public health emergencies, and transnational criminal organizations.

8. Migration Policy Institute. Immigration and national security: the nexus and the post-9/11 years. MPI. Published 2014. Accessed October 2023. https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Immigration-NatlSecurity_Final.pdf



Undocumented Immigrants in the United States

Undocumented

There are many ways in which a person ends up with an undocumented status in this United States. Below are a few common examples.

Entered Without Inspection (EWI):

Individuals who entered the U.S. without approval from the federal government.

Visa Overstay:

Individuals who entered the U.S. with valid travel documents but overstayed the time they were authorized to be present.

Time Limited Parole:

Individuals who entered the U.S. with a limited time parole (not a visa) but overstayed the time they were authorized to be present.

Other Terms Include: without status, out of status, entered without papers
Dehumanizing Language: "illegals" and "aliens"⁹

Documented

The following examples are not inclusive of all forms of documentation that validates residency (temporary or otherwise) in the United States.

Valid Visa Holders: Individuals admitted to the U.S. for a limited amount of time after which they have to renew, apply for a new status, or leave.

Work Permit: Employment Authorization Document (EAD), which may indicate a pending application for asylum or ordered deportation.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS): Short term residency because granted because of conditions in their home countries (ie. conflict, disease).

Refugees and Asylees:

Individuals granted protection in the U.S. from persecution in their home country.

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA):

"Individuals who arrived as children. DACA prevents deportation and grants permission to work."¹⁰

Refugees: Those who apply for refugee status **outside** the U.S.

Asylees: Those who apply for refugee status **inside** the U.S.



9. Immigrant Defense Project. Immigration status guide for assigned counsel. IDP. Published April 3, 2019. Accessed June 21, 2024. <https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/IDP-Immigration-Status-101-April-3-2019.pdf>

10. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Consideration of deferred action for childhood arrivals (DACA). USCIS.gov. Accessed September 20, 2024. <https://www.uscis.gov/DACA>



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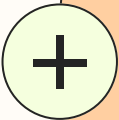
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA): "Individuals who arrived as children. DACA prevents deportation and grants permission to work."

Note: Whether or not someone is undocumented depends on **immigration laws, enforcement, and regulations** in place at any particular time. Oftentimes, someone's status changes over their time in the U.S.

There may be people experiencing **different statuses within a family unit** (*mixed-status household*), which highlights the potential fluidity of how even people with documentation are impacted by the undocumented status of those close to them.

9. Immigrant Defense Project. Immigration status guide for assigned counsel. IDP. Published April 3, 2019. Accessed June 21, 2024. <https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/IDP-Immigration-Status-101-April-3-2019.pdf>

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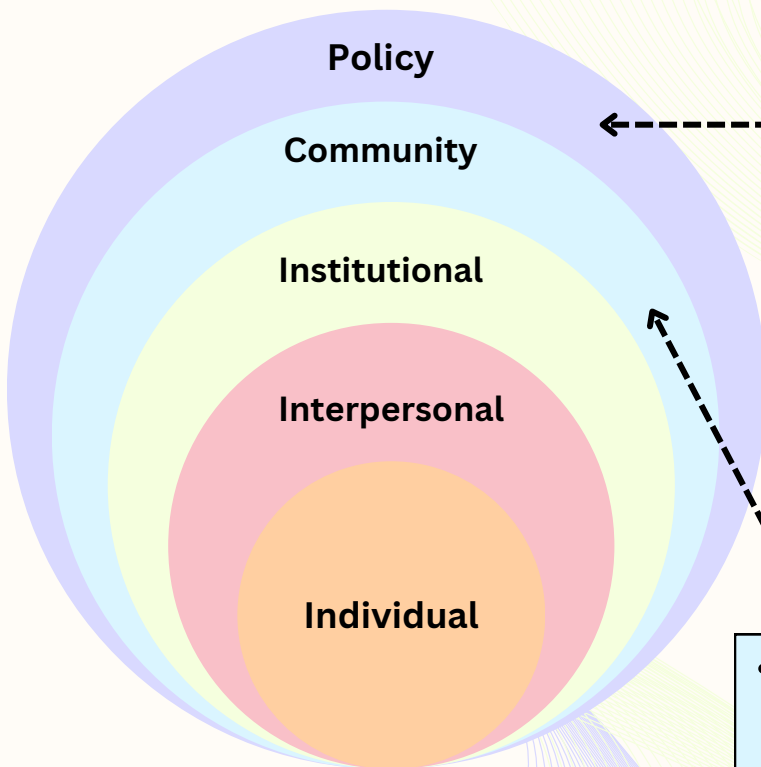


Lived Experiences by Undocumented People

Socio-Ecological Model (SEM):

recognizes that health is influenced by a complex interplay of various factors, ranging from individual characteristics to broader societal forces.¹¹

In the context of undocumented patients, a breakdown of every level may involve the following challenges and influences:



- National or local immigration policies might restrict access to public health services for undocumented immigrants, or create a climate of fear and uncertainty. Examples include:
 - **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996:** restricted access to public benefits, including healthcare, for undocumented immigrants¹²
 - **Affordable Care Act of 2010:** explicitly excluded undocumented immigrants from purchasing health insurance through the marketplace or receiving subsidies¹³
- Some regions may have “**sanctuary**” policies that protect undocumented immigrants from being reported to immigration authorities when accessing healthcare.

- In historically marginalized communities, there may be a **general distrust** of formal healthcare systems as a consequence of discrimination or poor treatment.
- The availability of healthcare facilities in the immigrant’s community might be limited, especially in **underserved** or **rural areas**.
- The presence of community health centers, mobile clinics, or local advocacy groups can make a significant difference in access to care.
- In some communities, there may be a **stigma** attached to seeking public health services, especially for undocumented immigrants, which could deter them from accessing care.

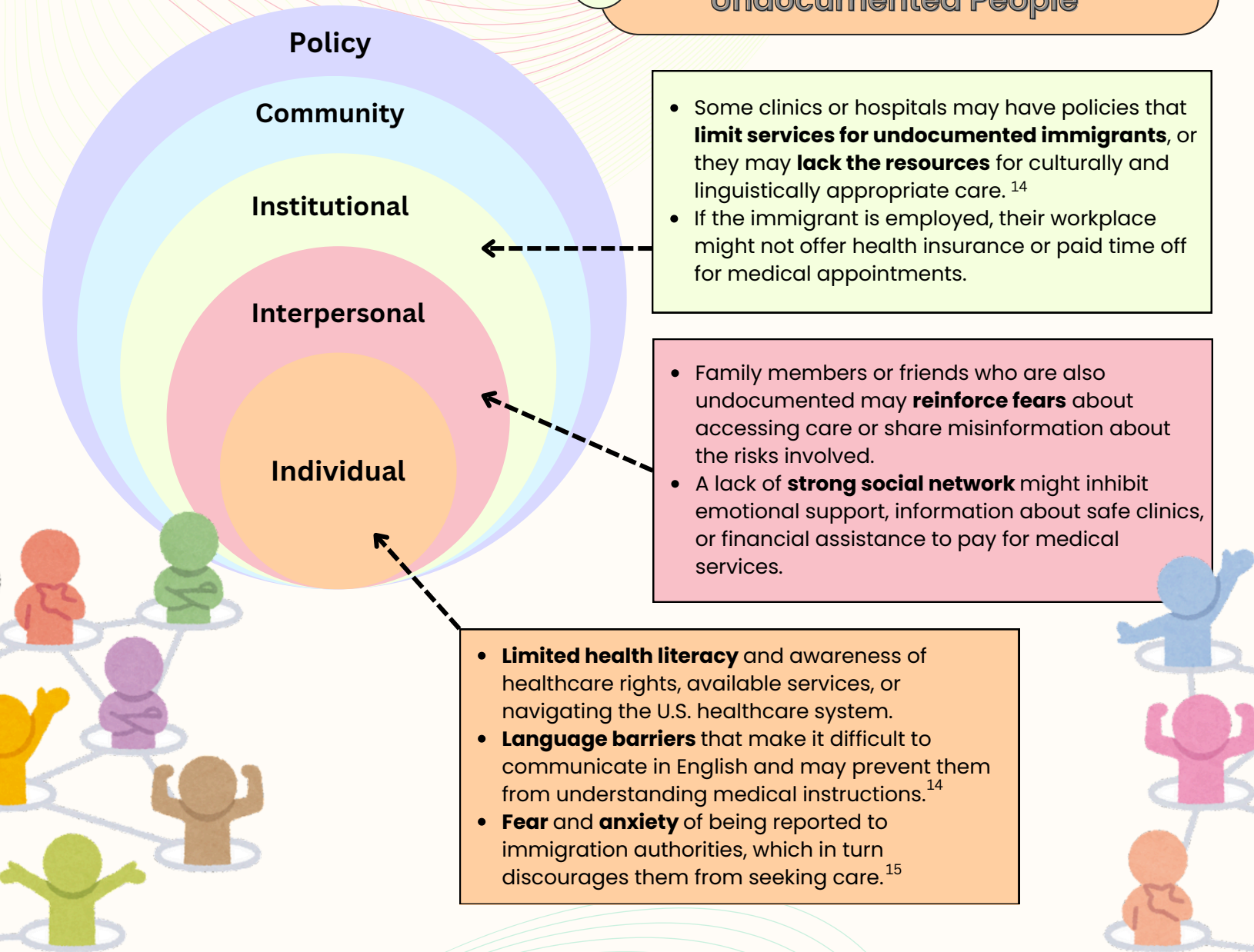


11. Krieger, Nancy. Harvard Public Health. New SDOH ideas from Nancy Krieger, social epidemiologist. Harvard Public Health. May 21, 2024. Accessed October 2023. <https://harvardpublichealth.org/policy-practice/new-sdoh-ideas-from-nancy-krieger-social-epidemiologist/>

12. Kaushal N, Kaestner R. Welfare reform and health insurance of immigrants. Health Serv Res. 2005 Jun;40(3):697-721. doi: 10.1111/j.1475-6773.2005.00381.x. PMID: 15960687; PMCID: PMC1361164.

13. The Affordable Care Act: Coverage implications and issues for immigrant families. ASPE. Accessed September 20, 2024. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/affordable-care-act-coverage-implications-issues-immigrant-families-0>.

Lived Experiences by Undocumented People

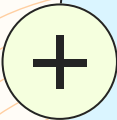


Example:

An undocumented immigrant might feel hesitant to visit a clinic due to a lack of English proficiency (**Individual Level**) and fear of deportation (**Interpersonal and Policy Levels**). Their family might discourage them, worried about drawing attention to their undocumented status (**Interpersonal Level**). They may live in a community with few healthcare resources (**Community Level**), and local clinics might not have policies to protect undocumented patients (**Institutional Level**). However, if they live in a "sanctuary city," they might access care more safely (**Policy Level**).

14. Arbona C, Olvera N, Rodríguez N, Hagan J, Linares A, Wiesner M. Acculturative Stress Among Documented and Undocumented Latino Immigrants in the United States. *Hisp J Behav Sci.* 2010 Aug;32(3):362-384. doi: 10.1177/0739986310373210. PMID: 25484488; PMCID: PMC4254683.

15. Garcini LM, Daly R, Chen N, Mehl J, Pham T, Phan T, Hansen B, Kothare A. Undocumented immigrants and mental health: A systematic review of recent methodology and findings in the United States. *J Migr Health.* 2021 Jun 23;4:100058. doi: 10.1016/j.jmh.2021.100058. PMID: 34405198; PMCID: PMC8352099.



Medical State of Undocumented Immigrants

Barriers to Healthcare Experienced by Undocumented Immigrants¹⁶

Category	Subcategory	Examples
Policy Arena	Law/insurance	Legal barriers including barred access to insurance by law
	Need for documentation to get services/unauthorized parents	Requirements that individuals show documentation to get health care services, often leading unauthorized parents to avoid care for authorized children
Health System	External resource constraints	Constraints beyond individual's ability to pay for services including work conflicts, lack of transportation, and limited health care capacity (such as lack of translation services, cultural competency, and funding cuts)
	Discrimination	Discrimination on the basis of documentation status resulting in stigma experienced by undocumented immigrants
	Bureaucracy	Complex paperwork or systems required to gain access to health care

+ **Medical State of Undocumented Immigrants**

Barriers to Healthcare Experienced by Undocumented Immigrants¹⁶

Category	Subcategory	Examples
Individual Level	Fear of deportation	Concerns about being reported to authorities if they utilized services or provided their documentation
	Communication ability	Not speaking or understanding the dominant language to communicate with health care providers. Also cultural challenges to understanding the nuances of another culture and expressing one's problems so that they are understood and not ignored
	Financial resources	Lack of personal financial resources to pay for services
	Shame/stigma	Not wanting to be a burden to society or experiencing shame when seeking services and concerns about being stigmatized when seeking services
	Knowledge of the health care system	Little knowledge about how the "system" works, what rights to health care exist, and how to navigate the health care system at all levels

16. Hacker K, Anies M, Folb BL, Zallman L. Barriers to health care for undocumented immigrants: a literature review. Risk Manag Healthc Policy. 2015 Oct 30;8:175-83. doi: 10.2147/RMHP.S70173. PMID: 26586971; PMCID: PMC4634824.

Medical State of Undocumented Immigrants

Many states in the U.S. have implemented programs to provide more comprehensive healthcare access to undocumented immigrants, particularly for **prenatal care, children, emergency services, and HIV care.**^{17,18}

Healthcare accessibility is often in flux depending on guidance from the presidential administration, below are select examples.

Coverage for Undocumented Immigrants

- Have **more limited access** to private, employee-sponsored coverage¹⁷
- Are **ineligible** to enroll in **Medicaid** or **CHIP**
- Are unable to purchase their own coverage through ACA Marketplaces.
- Through the **Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA)**, hospitals must provide emergency medical care to anyone, regardless of their immigration status or ability to pay.¹⁹

VS.

Coverage for Documented Immigrants

- Immigrants who are considered “lawfully present” must have a **qualified immigration status** (e.g. green card holders, amongst other statuses) to be eligible for Medicaid or CHIP after 5 years.¹⁷
- Immigrants under **TPS** are not eligible to enroll in either program regardless of how long they have been present in the U.S.
- **Children and pregnant individuals** can bypass the typical **5-year waiting period** through the Immigrant Children’s Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option.²⁰

Challenges for DACA Recipients

- DACA recipients may be eligible to enroll in private health insurance plans through the health insurance marketplaces created by the Affordable Care Act.²¹
- While recipients are not eligible for federally-funded Medicaid, they may be **eligible for state-funded Medicaid** or a similar program in some states like Oregon and California.²¹

17. Kaiser Family Foundation. Key facts on health coverage of immigrants. KFF. Accessed May 17, 2024. <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/fact-sheet/key-facts-on-health-coverage-of-immigrants/>

18. The Hastings Center. Undocumented immigrants in the United States: access to prenatal care. Hastings Cent Issue Brief. 2019. Accessed October 2023. <https://undocumented.thehastingscenter.org/issuebrief/undocumented-immigrants-in-the-united-states-access-to-prenatal-care/>

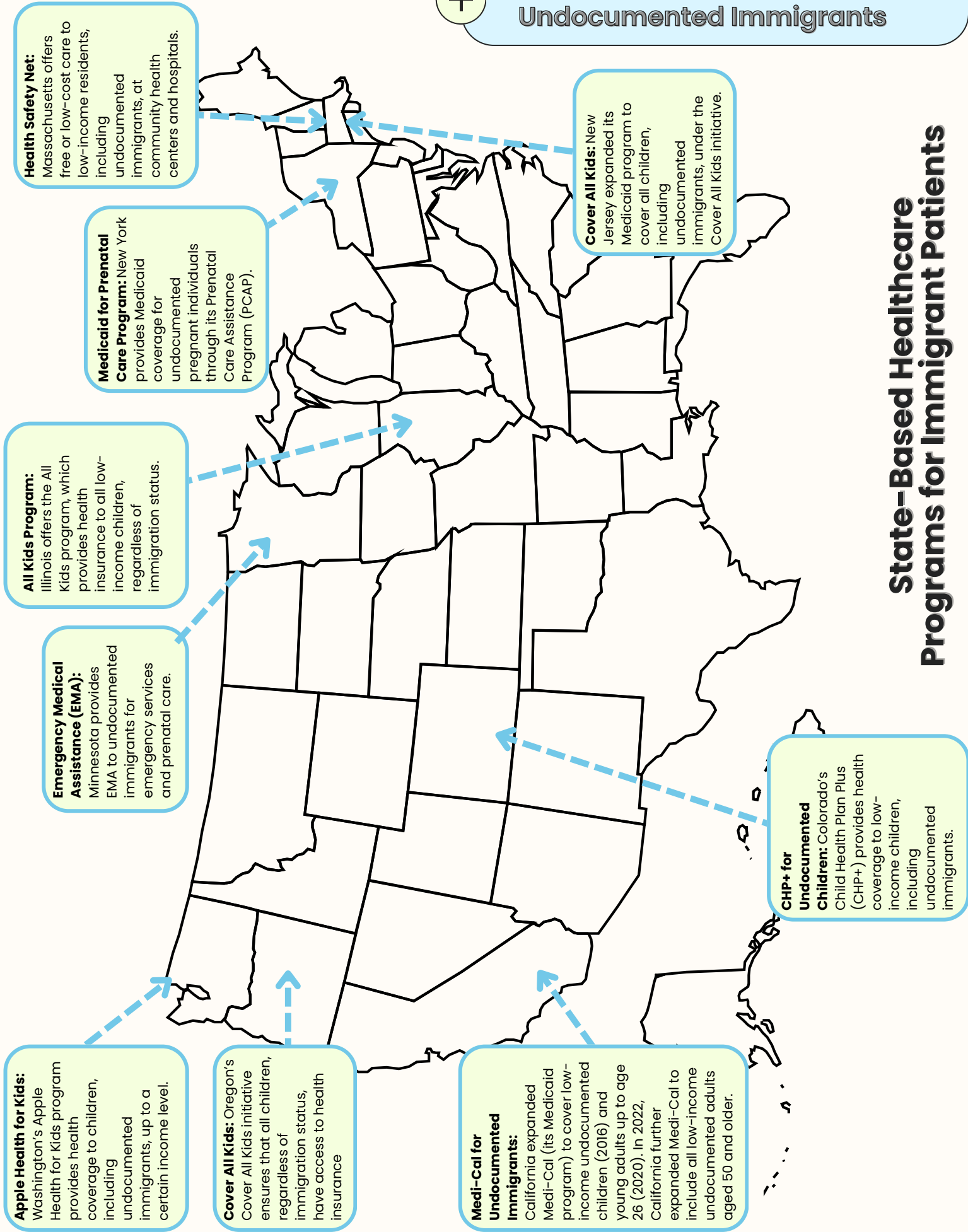
19. American Medical Association. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services: Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA). CMS.gov. Updated September 2023. Accessed October 2023.

20. Pillai A, Pillai D, Published SA. State Health Coverage for Immigrants and Implications for Health Coverage and Care. KFF. Published May 1, 2024. <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/state-health-coverage-for-immigrants-and-implications-for-health-coverage-and-care/#:~:text=Undocumented%20immigrants%20are%20ineligible%20to>

21. National Immigration Law Center. Frequently asked questions: Affordable Care Act eligibility for DACA recipients. NILC. Published 2021. Accessed October 2023. <https://www.nilc.org/resources/frequently-asked-questions-affordable-care-act-eligibility-for-daca-recipients/>

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Medical State of Undocumented Immigrants



Apple Health for Kids: Washington's Apple Health for Kids program provides health coverage to children, including undocumented immigrants, up to a certain income level.

Cover All Kids: Oregon's Cover All Kids initiative ensures that all children, regardless of immigration status, have access to health insurance.

Medi-Cal for Undocumented Immigrants: California expanded Medi-Cal (its Medicaid program) to cover low-income undocumented children (2016) and young adults up to age 26 (2020). In 2022, California further expanded Medi-Cal to include all low-income undocumented adults aged 50 and older.

Emergency Medical Assistance (EMA): Minnesota provides EMA to undocumented immigrants for emergency services and prenatal care.

All Kids Program: Illinois offers the All Kids program, which provides health insurance to all low-income children, regardless of immigration status.

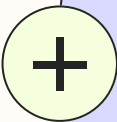
Medicaid for Prenatal Care Program: New York provides Medicaid coverage for undocumented pregnant individuals through its Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP).

Health Safety Net: Massachusetts offers free or low-cost care to low-income residents, including undocumented immigrants, at community health centers and hospitals.

Cover All Kids: New Jersey expanded its Medicaid program to cover all children, including undocumented immigrants, under the Cover All Kids initiative.

CHP+ for Undocumented Children: Colorado's Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) provides health coverage to low-income children, including undocumented immigrants.

State-Based Healthcare Programs for Immigrant Patients



Advocacy for Patients with Undocumented Status

Sanctuary Doctoring: The American Medical Association (AMA) Journal of Ethics has outlined specific parameters for approaching undocumented patients with emotional support and empowerment.²²

Healthcare providers are under **no legal obligation** to ask about, know, or provide a patient's immigration status. When possible, **avoid including immigration status** in patient's medical and billing records.

Establish Dialogue

Physicians need to utilize signage, buttons, pamphlets, and other written materials to offer a clear visual message to patients that they are **welcome to raise immigration related concerns**.

Provide Reassurance

Physicians should maintain absolute confidentiality and reassure the patient there would be **no documentation on a patient's immigration status** within their health record.

Provide Resources

Physicians should advocate for a **standardized referral process** within their medical facility that will direct patients to vetted organizations or resources. If possible, they should also encourage having **bilingual community health workers**.

Develop Emergency Plan

If asked, physicians should offer advice on **updating emergency contact information**, having phone numbers to local legal advocates, and preparing for ICE raids. For mixed-status families, this could prevent custody issues with child welfare agencies.



Advocacy for Patients with Undocumented Status

Safety-net settings: Refers to health care services and facilities that provide medical care to populations underserved by health systems, often regardless of their ability to pay. A majority of immigrants in the United States live in more metropolitan areas where they can find support within their community.²³

- **Examples:** public hospitals, outpatient clinics, nonprofit community health centers, private nonprofit hospitals (also known as *community* or *voluntary* hospitals), academic medical centers with emergency departments²³

Note: Based on presidential administrations, the classification of “sensitive locations” like healthcare sites, schools, places of worship, shelters, and relief centers can be revoked to allow ICE to enter and make arrests.

National Immigration Law Center (NILC)

- Serves as an educational resource on the public charge rule and the legal rights of immigrant patients.
- Their website offers offers guidance for health care professionals on discussing enrollment in public programs with immigrant families.
 - **Resource:** “Health Care Providers and Immigration Enforcement: Know Your Rights, Know Your Patients’ Rights”

Medical-Legal Partnerships

- MLP attorneys can advise undocumented patients on securing a change in a patient’s immigration status and assist with immigration filings that may provide access to public insurance
- **National Center for Medical-Legal Partnership** provides an interactive map of participating institutions nationwide that can be accessed by those interested in getting involved.

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

- They offer an Immigrant Health Toolkit with practical information and resources for pediatricians and other health care professionals
- Information on: medical screening and treatment recommendations for newly arrived immigrant children; access to health care and public benefits; mental, emotional, and behavioral care.



Advocacy for Patients with Undocumented Status

REMIND YOUR PATIENTS: YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.²⁴

Though ICE agents are not police officers, they may be armed and wear uniforms that say "Police" or "Federal Agent."

BEFORE AN IMMIGRATION RAID:

- Organize all important **personal documents** (e.g. passport, birth certificate, marriage certificate, divorce certificate, children's birth certificates). For those with **medical or mental health conditions**, keep relevant records at hand.²⁴
- Coordinate **emergency networks** with family or community members. Discuss plans of action in the event of detainment.
- For children, make sure their schools have a **list of trusted adults** who are allowed to pick them up as needed.
- Consult with immigration organizations or legal professionals who can advise on your situation.

IF ICE RAIDS THE HOME:

- Do not open the door without a **valid warrant signed by a judge**.²⁴
- Do not answer questions from an ICE officer if they try to talk.
- Do not sign anything without first speaking with a lawyer. **Assert your right to speak to a lawyer.**

IF ICE RAIDS THE WORKPLACE:

- **Do not challenge or interfere** with an ICE officer.²⁴
- Do not provide or carry **false documents**.
- Do not sign anything without first speaking with a lawyer. Assert your right to speak to a lawyer.
- In the event you are detained, inform ICE if you have **children at home or school** so arrangements can be made.



WHAT TO DO AS A HEALTH WORKER

ICE agents may enter hospitals without warning as part of an investigation into an employee or patient.

DISCLOSURE:

- Medical providers are not obligated to offer patient information to ICE unless there is a **court order or warrant** issued by a **judge or magistrate**.²⁵
- If an ICE agent requests information without a warrant, they must have an administrative request (e.g. summons) issued by a federal state agency like the Department of Homeland Security.
- In all other cases, giving out patient information of any degree would be considered a **HIPAA violation**.²⁵
- Keep any **charts, paperwork, and computer screens** out of view.

WARRANTS:

- If presented with a warrant, look for all four of the following:²⁵
 - **Recent date**
 - Signature of **judge or magistrate** (**not** ICE, CBP, or DHS officials)
 - **Full name** and identifying information for the patient
 - Specific reason that law enforcement is seeking information
- Without all **four** of these points, you are not required to provide any information to law enforcement.

REFUSAL

- Even with documentation, healthcare workers can refuse to share any patient information.
- Say: **"I am asserting my right to remain silent." Proceed to stay silent because anything said afterward will be used against either you or the people your care.**"²⁵



Advocacy for Patients with Undocumented Status

DENY

- Keep any charts, paperwork, and computer screens out of view.
- Deny entry to patient rooms, examination areas, testing areas, or private areas
 - The scope of a warrant is often constrained to a specified location.
- If law enforcement violates this boundary, loudly and clearly state: **“I do not consent to the search.”**²⁵

DOCUMENT

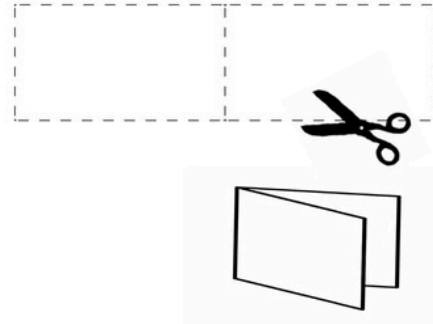
- Document the presence and interactions of immigration law enforcement in writing, photograph, and video.
- Get names, agencies, badge numbers, and any other identifying information of officers present.
- Find out where they are taking anyone they detain.

Be proactive. Develop a plan with fellow staffers to determine what policies are already in place at your healthcare facility. The following are measures that will be important in the event of an ICE raid:

- Establishing a relationship with an **immigration attorney**
- Appointing specific staff as those **authorized to consent to entry**
- Integrating educational posters and **“Know Your Rights”** cards for interactions with law enforcement and immigration (a copy is provided in next page).
 - The Immigration Legal Resource Center’s Red Cards help people assert their rights and defend themselves in many situations, such as when ICE agents go to a home.

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

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



You have constitutional rights:

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

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

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

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

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

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- GIVE THIS CARD TO THE AGENT. If you are inside of your home, show the card through the window or slide it under the door.

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

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

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

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

You have constitutional rights:

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

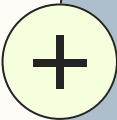
I do not wish to speak with you, answer your questions, or sign or hand you any documents based on my 5th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution.

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

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

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.



Related Work by Doctors For America

DOCTORS FOR AMERICA CONDEMNS THE SEPARATION OF IMMIGRANT FAMILIES AND DEMANDS THE RELEASE OF THOSE IN ICE DETENTION

4 years ago

 DOCTORS FOR AMERICA

May 27, 2020 at 12:30pm

“Doctors for America (DFA), an organization that works with doctors, doctors in-training, and health advocates in all 50 states to **put patients over politics and to improve health across the country**, demands the release of families together, upon release of children by order of Judge Dolly Gee.”


“These facilities have a terrible record of denying medical care to children, a problem compounded in the post-COVID era by the unnecessary confinement of immigrant families to congregant care settings. But releasing the children is not enough. It is within ICE’s purview to release parents WITH their children. To do anything less would be grossly inhumane,” said **Dona Kim Murphey, MD PhD**, a board member for Doctors for America and Director of Medical Initiatives for Project Lifeline, engaged in medicolegal advocacy for migrant children.



“As an organization representing thousands of physicians dedicated to ensuring the wellbeing of others, DFA strongly **supports the notion that our society does its best when it reaches out to serve others less fortunate, including immigrants and refugees**. DFA believes strongly in health justice for all communities and advocates for the fair and humane treatment of immigrants.”

STATEMENT RELEASE: DOCTORS FOR AMERICA SUPPORTS EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL- INCLUDING IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

3 months ago

 KYLE SHIELDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

If you are interested in joining these initiatives with Doctors for America, please visit: <https://doctorsforamerica.org/>





Related Work By
Doctors For America

Template Letter for Physicians Advocating for Undocumented Patients

Your Name, MD/DO]
[Your Title/Position]
[Your Institution/Organization]
[Your Address]
[City, State, ZIP Code]
[Email Address]
[Phone Number]
[Date]

[Recipient's Name]
[Recipient's Title/Position]
[Organization/Office Address]
[City, State, ZIP Code]

Subject: Advocacy for Equitable Healthcare Access for Undocumented Patients

Dear [Recipient's Name or "Honorable [Title]"],

TO BE FILLED BASED ON DFA FEEDBACK

Sincerely,
[Your Full Name, MD/DO]
[Your Title/Position]
[Your Institution/Organization]

Make your voice heard! The [ACLU Action Center](#) has pre-filled message that you can edit and send to your senators.

- ["STOP THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION: NO MASS DEPORTATIONS"](#)
- ["PROTECT BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP"](#)

Resources for Healthcare Providers

American College of Physicians

The American College of Physicians has put together a toolkit to help healthcare providers understand healthcare coverage options and health considerations for their patients.

- [ACP Toolkit: Healthcare Resources for Refugees, Asylees, and Non-Detained Asylum Seekers Living in the US](#)

National Immigration Law Center

The National Immigration Law Center has put together information for healthcare providers on how to prepare for and respond to immigration and law enforcement officials.

- [Health Care Providers and Immigration Enforcement: Know Your Rights, Know Your Patients' Rights](#)
- [Factsheet: Trump's Rescission of Protected Areas Policies Undermines Safety for All](#)

American Civil Liberties Union

The ACLU works to protect Americans' constitutional rights and freedoms as set forth in the U.S. Constitution and its amendments. In 2020, they compiled a guide for healthcare providers.

- [Health Care Providers: A Guide to Best Practices for Protecting Your Rights and Your Patient's Rights](#)

UCLA National Clinician Scholars Program

In 2018, Dr. Altaf Saadi, a fellow at the UCLA National Clinician Scholars Program, developed 13 policies and actions that can be taken at the level of healthcare institutions, providers, and patients to promote access to care in response to anti-immigration policies.

- [Doctors for Immigrants "Welcoming and Protecting Immigrants in Healthcare Settings: A Toolkit Developed from a Multi-State Study"](#)



Make a Plan

Several groups have put together resources on how to make a plan to prepare oneself and loved ones, as well as what to do if confronted by ICE or detained.

- The Immigrant Defense Project: [Emergency Preparedness Plan](#)
- National Immigration Justice Center: [5 Things You Can Do Now To Protect Yourself And Your Loved Ones](#)
- The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights has created [resources](#) on what to do if ICE tries to enter your home or car, including a “Know your rights” card in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)
- National Immigration Law Center: [“Know Your Rights: What to Do if You Are Arrested or Detained by Immigration”](#)
- The Immigrant Defense Project has compiled a [resource](#) to assist people in supporting their loved ones who have been detained and are facing a bond hearing
- Catholic Legal Immigration Network: [Rapid Response Toolkit](#) - a plan of action for communities to support and guide people during and after an ICE raid
- [HOTLINES: The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights \(NNIRR\)](#)
- NNIRR has compiled national, state and local Immigration Hotlines where you can report raids, seek help if being detained, and/or report missing migrants.



Resources for Healthcare Workers

Multilingual Resources

- Immigrant Defense Project: "[Know your rights with ICE](#)" - infographics and flyers in multiple languages
- ACLU: "[KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: Immigrants' Rights](#)" - multilingual on immigrant rights, organized by scenario
- United We Dream: [Know your rights](#) - guides in English and Spanish.

Legal Resources

- [Immigration Defense Project](#): nonprofit that provides legal advice and training around immigration law, with a wealth of multilingual community resources
- Immigrant Defense Project offers a free legal [helpline](#) at 212-725-6422. They also provide help at info@immdefense.org
- [National Immigrant Justice Center](#) is a 501c3 that offers consultations and legal representation for low-income immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers
- [National Immigration Legal Services Directory \(by state\)](#) is a joint collaboration by the Immigration Advocates Network & Pro Bono Net that allows you to search for immigration legal services providers by state, county, or detention facility.
- [The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights](#) has created a Immigrant Assistance Line to help with immigration related questions, as well as legal service lines.
- [The Immigrant Assistance Line](#) is toll free, Monday-Friday from 9 a.m.-5 p.m: 1-888-6CHIRLA.



Resources for Healthcare Workers

Additional Resources

- Just Futures Law has created Digital Security Resources to raise awareness about how artificial intelligence (AI) has been aiding in widespread surveillance, particularly targeting undocumented people.
- The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) works specifically with Muslim immigrants and have helpful resources, such as this article: Your Rights with Law Enforcement
- The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) has many resources for refugees and asylum seekers.
- The Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc includes a network of over 400 Catholic and community-based immigration law providers across 49 states and has a library of resources online.
- The Mexican Consulate has created a 24-hour phone line to help Mexican nationals locate their families and obtain legal advice if they are deported.

Organizations Serving Undocumented Immigrants

The UndocuHealth Initiative

Description: This initiative provides mental health support and resources to undocumented individuals. They focus on the intersection of mental health and immigration status, offering a range of services to undocumented immigrants.

Website: unitedwedream.org

Puentes de Salud

Description: Based in Philadelphia, Puentes de Salud offers healthcare services, education, and community building for the Latinx immigrant community, including undocumented immigrants

Website: puentesdesalud.org

Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)

Description: PHR is a nonprofit organization that mobilizes health professionals to advance human rights and social justice through research, advocacy, and education

Website: phr.org

Migrant Clinicians Network (MCN)

Description: MCN is dedicated to providing healthcare and support to migrants and refugees, including undocumented immigrants. They offer resources, training, and advocacy to ensure that this population receives quality healthcare.

Website: migrantclinician.org

Doctors for Camp Closure (D4CC)

Description: D4CC is a group of physicians advocating for the closure of detention camps and improved healthcare for detainees and undocumented immigrants. They provide direct medical care, advocacy, and support to undocumented immigrants.

Website: doctorsforcampclosure.org

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