

Know Your Rights: When You Talk to ICE



Everyone in the United States has rights.

This is true no matter what your immigration status is.

One important right is the right to stay silent.

It can feel scary if police or immigration officers stop you.

Try to stay calm and remember your rights.

There are three kinds of rules:

- Rules when you are in a public place
- Rules when you are driving
- Rules when you are in your home

If You Are Stopped in a Public Place (Street, Work, Etc)

Don'ts:

- Don't run
- Don't fight
- Don't argue
- Do not lie. Do not give fake documents.

Do's:

- Stay where you are
- Stay calm when an officer approaches or talks with you
- Do exactly what the officer tells you to do
- Keep your hands where an officer can see them. Tell the officer if you need to reach for your wallet or papers.
- Record what's happening on your phone if you can.



Your Rights if You Are Stopped for Questioning

You have the right to stay silent. You do not have to answer questions.

You can say, **“I want to remain silent.”**

If you do not have legal immigration status, **do not answer questions or talk.**

If an officer gives you a **ticket**, give your **name and birth date** and **sign the ticket.**

If you refuse, you could be arrested.

You can ask, **“Am I free to go?”**

- If they say **yes**, leave calmly.
- If they say **no**, ask **“Why are you stopping me?”**

If an officer wants to search you, say **“I do not consent to a search.”**

They may still search you, but it is important to say you do not agree.

Your Rights if You Are Stopped for Questioning

Things Not to Do

- **Do not disrespect the officer.** It can make the situation worse.
- **Do not run away or fight a search.** Say, *“I do not consent to a search.”*
- **Do not lie.** If you do not want to talk, say, *“I want to remain silent.”*
- **Remember:** Officers may try to scare or trick you. They also lie to people.
- **Do not talk about your immigration status** with anyone except your lawyer.

If You Are Stopped While Driving

- Safely pull over to the right
- Turn off the engine
- Turn on interior lights at night
- Place hands on the steering wheel
- Do NOT get out of the car
- Follow officer instructions
- Show your license, registration, & insurance card
- You have the right to remain silent and refuse consent to a vehicle search.



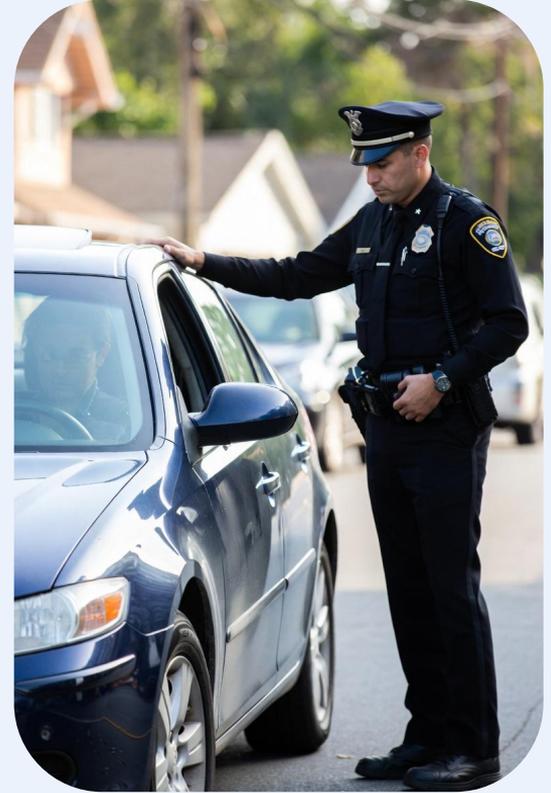
If You Are Stopped While Driving

Ask the officer:

“Are you police or immigration?”

Some immigration officers say they are “police,” but they may be from:

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (**ICE**)
- Customs and Border Protection (**CBP**)



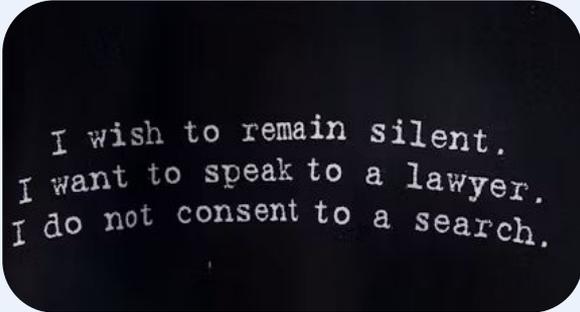
If You Are Stopped While Driving

If they are immigration officers:

- If you are a **U.S. citizen or have legal status**, show your papers
- This could be a **passport, green card, work permit, or other ID**
- People **18 or older should carry these papers** with them

If you are undocumented:

- You have the **right to remain silent**.
- You do not have to answer questions about your immigration status.
- What you say can be used later in immigration court.



I wish to remain silent.
I want to speak to a lawyer.
I do not consent to a search.

If an Officer Knocks on Your Door

Your Rights:

- You do **NOT** have to open the door.
- Teach your children **not to open the door** for officers.
- Officers must have a **warrant signed by a judge** to enter your home.
- **Keep the door shut when you talk to them.**
- Ask to see their ID through a window or peephole.
- Ask to see the warrant. Tell them to slide it under the door.



If an Officer Knocks on Your Door

ICE sometimes uses its own forms called warrants.

Check the warrant. Is it signed by a real judge?

Does it have your name and address?

If it says "DHS" or has form numbers I-200 or I-205, it is **NOT** a warrant signed by a judge.

Do **NOT** let them in.

If they push their way in, do not fight. Say clearly:

"I do not agree to you entering my home. I am using my right to remain silent. I want a lawyer."



If You See Immigration Officers Nearby



- Move to a **safe indoor place** if you can.
- If you are a U.S. citizen and feel safe, you can **record or write down what you see**.
Be careful. Do not get in the way.

Do **NOT**:

- Do not share information online unless you know it is true
- Do not get in the way of officers
- Do not do anything that could put you in danger

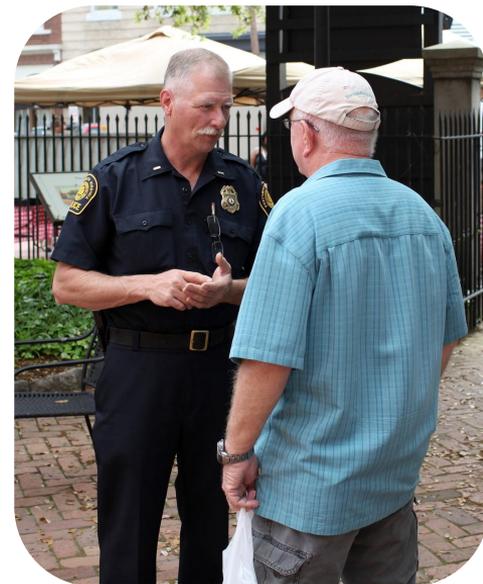
People with disabilities have ADA rights when talking to the police to make sure things are fair and easy to understand.

Remember follow directions. No hands in pockets.

Say, **"I have a disability"** or **"I'm disabled"** or **"I'm autistic"**

Ask for an accommodation, such as:

- Could you please talk slowly?
- Could you give me one instruction at a time?
- Could you write things down?
- Can I call my emergency contact?
- Can my support person help me answer questions?





Developmental Disabilities Identification Card

I HAVE A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

I may have difficulty understanding and following your directions, or may become unable to respond. I may become physically agitated if you prompt me verbally, touch me, or move too close to me. I am not intentionally refusing to cooperate.

I may need your assistance.

Please see the back of this card.

Fold Here

HOLDER
INFO

First and Last Name

123 Main Street, Anytown, VA 12345

DOB: MM / DD / YYYY

Emergency Contact: Contact Name

Phone: (xxx) yyy-zzzz

Additional Information:

Provide any information that a first responder may need when interacting with you or your loved one with a disability.

This card is to be used solely to assist the holder in interactions with law enforcement or emergency services personnel. It confers no rights to, nor establishes any eligibility for developmental disability services.

Some people
with disabilities
carry a card like
this. It explains
your disability.

People with disabilities have ADA rights when talking to the police to make sure things are fair and easy to understand.

1. Right to an interpreter

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you can have a sign language interpreter when the police ask you questions.

2. Right to accessible documents

If you have trouble seeing or are blind, you have the right to get papers in a way you can read them, like in Braille or large print.



People with disabilities have ADA rights when talking to the police to make sure things are fair and easy to understand.

3. Right to get help to communicate

You can use support people or phones or tablets when talking to the police.



4. Right to get help when dealing with police

The law says police must give people with disabilities the help they need when dealing with police. This means you can get extra time or written notes, during interviews or questioning.

<https://innocenceproject.org/know-your-rights-disability-police-interrogation/>

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PROJECT**

Know Your Rights with Police

5. Right to remain silent

You have the right to stay quiet. You do not have to answer questions.

Sometimes answering questions could get you in trouble. To use this right, you must clearly tell the officer, **“I want to stay silent.”**

6. Right to a lawyer for free

You have the right to have a lawyer with you when police ask you questions.

A lawyer helps keep your rights safe. They make sure things are done the right way.

If you ask for a lawyer, the police must stop asking you questions until the lawyer is there. You can say, **“I want to talk to a lawyer.”**

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Know Your Rights with Police

Police may not always remind you of your rights (called “Miranda rights”)

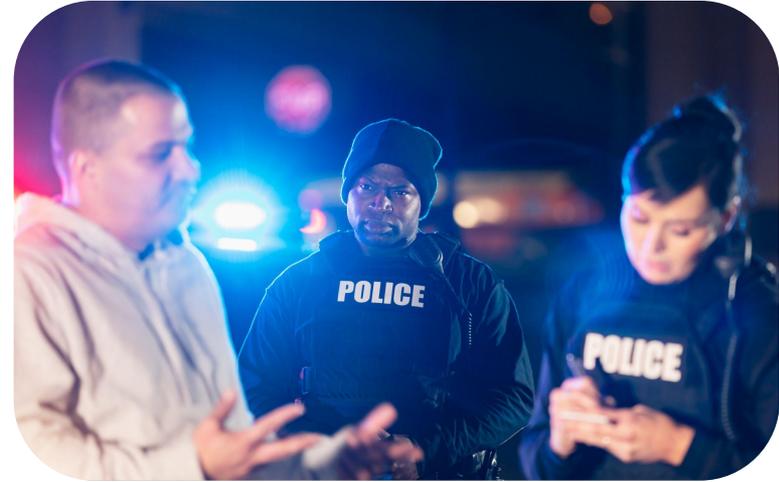
These rights include:

- **The right to stay silent**
- **The right to have a lawyer**

If you start talking, you can still change your mind

You can say:

- **“I want to stay silent”**
- **“I want a lawyer”**



TALKING WITH POLICE

How people with disabilities
can stay safe and get the
accommodations they need


Presented by *The Arc*
Northern Virginia

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TEtyMy8Qk8Q>