



Understand Your Rights: If ICE Stops You at Home, Work, or in Public

All people in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain rights. It's important you understand your rights if immigration (ICE) officers stop you on the street, at your place of employment, or knock on your door.

You have a right to remain silent.

- You may ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says no, you may exercise your right to remain silent.
- You do not have to answer questions regarding your birthplace or how you entered the United States.
- If you choose to remain silent, make sure to proclaim it out loud.
- You may show a know-your-rights-card to the officer that explains that you will remain silent and wish to speak to an attorney.
- You may refuse to show identity documents that state which country you are from.
- Do not show any false documents and do not lie.
- If asked to stand in a group according to immigration status, you don't have to move, or you can move to an area that is not designated for a particular group.

You do not have to open your door or allow officers to enter your home.

- An ICE deportation warrant is not the same as a search warrant. If this is the only document an officer possesses, they cannot legally come inside without your verbal consent.
- If officers say they have a search warrant signed

by a judge, kindly ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a visible window.

- If the warrant does not have your correct name and address on it and is not signed by a judge, you do not have to open the door or let them inside
- If you decide to speak with the officers, you may do so through the door. You may also step outside and close the door.

You may refuse search.

- If you are stopped for questioning but are not arrested, you do not have to consent to a search. The officer can and may "pat down" your clothes if he or she suspects you have a weapon.

You have the right to speak to an attorney.

- If you are detained or taken into custody, you may tell the immigration officers that you want to speak to an attorney.
- If you have an attorney, you have the right to speak to them. If you have signed a Form G-28, which shows you have an attorney, give it to an officer.
- If you do not have an attorney, ask an officer for a list of pro bono attorneys.
- You also have the right to contact your consulate, who may be able to assist you in locating an attorney.
- You can refuse to sign any and all paperwork until you've had an opportunity to speak to an attorney.