



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

How to Prepare for an Immigration Raid or Encounter with Immigration Agents and Police in New Jersey

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and Police in New Jersey*

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The Center for Social Justice

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833 McCarter Highway
Newark, New Jersey 07102

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The information in this guide is provided for informational and educational purposes only, and nothing in this guide is to be considered legal advice for specific cases. This guide was developed for use by individuals who might be subject to an immigration raid in New Jersey, as it focuses upon the law applicable in New Jersey. You should consult an immigration lawyer for legal advice based on your individual situation.

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If you are interested in receiving a community training on immigrants' rights in an encounter with Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents, please contact Anjana Malhotra, Practitioner-in-Residence, in the Center for Social Justice at (973) 642-8700 or by email at anjana.malhotra@shu.edu. For additional copies or questions about reproduction of this guide, please contact Seton Hall University School of Law, Center for Social Justice, 833 McCarter Highway, Newark, NJ 07102, (973) 642-8700.

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Introduction

This guide is designed to help you learn about your rights so you can decide how to prepare yourself and your family for an encounter with government agents from the Federal Office of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (also known as “ICE” agents) or local police officers who question you about your immigration status. You may encounter an ICE agent or police officer at home, at work, in your car or on the street. When multiple ICE agents conduct a planned operation at a home or worksite, this is often referred to as a “raid.”

Learning about your rights and preparing for an encounter with ICE in advance will enable you to make the best decisions and arrangements for you and your family if you find yourself under the stressful conditions of a raid. You should discuss these issues in advance with your family, friends, co-workers, employers, union representatives, neighbors, and community organizations to enable those around you to know and decide how to protect their rights, and assist you in protecting yours.

There are two primary ways that you can prepare for a raid. First, you can make arrangements in advance for you, your family, and your property and business in the event that you are detained or deported. Second, you can know your rights and options during a raid.

This guide is for any person who could be targeted by ICE or local law enforcement agents in a home raid, workplace raid, or in a public place, and the family members, friends, and roommates of such individuals. Historically, ICE has wrongly arrested U.S. citizens and immigrants with or without documentation in raids, so all people may become the target of a home raid. Knowing your rights in the event of an immigration encounter is especially important for the following groups of people:

- ❖ Immigrants who are undocumented, including undocumented immigrants who overstayed a valid visa, who have children or a spouse that are U.S. citizens, or who are waiting for a determination for an asylum application, marriage visa or other form of immigration application for relief to be decided by ICE.
- ❖ All immigrants who have an old or current order of deportation or who have a record of entering the country without inspection.
- ❖ All immigrants who have an arrest record or criminal conviction for any criminal offense, no matter how minor the offense.
- ❖ Workers who are working without documentation or have a false social security number, even if their employer brought them to the United States or gave them the social security number.
- ❖ Family members, friends, co-workers, or roommates of all of the people listed above.

Persons apprehended in ICE enforcement activities may actually have a meritorious claim of relief, such as asylum, T-and-U visa or cancellation of removal. Because whether you are eligible for relief from deportation requires an individualized determination, so you should consult an attorney regarding your eligibility for a claim of relief, or use the following resources if you cannot afford an attorney:

- ❖ Immigration Detention and Removal: A Guide for Detainees and their Families, Immigration Unit of the New York Aid Legal Aid Society, available at: www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/docs/06_ImmigrationDetentionRemovalGuideDetaineesFamilies.pdf
- ❖ Deportation 101: Detention, Deportation, and the Criminal Justice System, Immigrant Defense Project, available at: www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/docs/Deportation101-Curriculum.pdf
- ❖ *Pro Se* Materials, The Florence Immigrant & Refugee Rights Project, available at: www.firrp.org/publications.html#prose
- ❖ Detainee Resources, The National Immigrant Justice Center, available at: www.immigrantjustice.org/resourcesimmigrants/detaineeresources
- ❖ Self Help Manual for People Detained by the Immigration Service, The Political Asylum/Immigration Representation Project, available at: www.pairproject.org/resources/Detainee%20Self-Help%20Manual.pdf

How to Use This Guide

This guide is divided into two main sections: First, ***Arrangements that You Can Make Before a Raid Occurs***, which describes steps you can take prior to a raid, and second, ***Know Your Rights and Options During a Raid***, which explains your rights. Below is a brief description of each section, followed by some information to help you get the best use out of this guide. It is recommended that you read this guide in full. At the end, you will find an appendix with sample documents and useful charts. There are also “Know Your Rights” cards at the end of the appendix that you can pull out and keep with you and give to your family members, friends and co-workers. Please remember that this guide informs you of your rights and options under the law, and only you can decide how to respond to an encounter with ICE. Suggestions contained in this guide do not constitute legal advice and you should consult a lawyer immediately for formal advice if you are arrested.

Section 1 – Summary

Arrangements You Can Make Before a Raid Occurs

Step 1: Make an Emergency Safety Plan. It is important to develop an emergency plan with your family, friends and possibly co-workers that covers the immediate, short-term actions to be taken if you or someone you know is arrested. While reading this section, it is recommended that you consider what arrangements would need to be made if you were pulled out of your daily routine for at least one day. After formulating a plan, it is important to share this plan with those around you who can help you carry it out, and to tell those who depend on you about the arrangements you have made for them.

Step 2: Preparing Your Legal File. This section focuses on gathering documents you may need for a bond hearing if you are arrested. It is important to have in advance all information and documents that you could give to your immigration attorney so that he/she can adequately represent you at your immigration proceedings. Use this section to make a file of legal materials that can be easily transferred to your attorney if you are arrested.

Step 3: Making Your Family Care Plan. It is important that you have a “family care plan” to ensure that your family, business, and property will be cared for if you are detained or deported. While reading this section, consider how you would want your affairs to be managed, maintained, or concluded if you were arrested and subjected to prolonged detention or subsequently deported. This section provides recommendations about ways to ensure your wishes are carried out in your absence.

Step 4: Financial Preparations. In this section are some of the reasons why it is important to save funds in the event you are detained. It is recommended that you calculate your family’s living expenses for one month and put at least this amount aside in case you are detained or deported.

Step 5: Retain an Immigration Attorney. This section discusses the reasons why you may want to consider retaining an attorney before you are arrested. It also recommends some things to consider when you are choosing an attorney. You should use this information to help you find an attorney who you feel comfortable working with regarding all immigration issues.

Section 2 – Summary

Know Your Rights and Options During a Raid

Know What Happens During a Raid: Familiarize yourself with how ICE agents conduct home and worksite raids and share this information with your family, your neighbors and your co-workers. This will help you make decisions about how to respond to ICE agents, so that you are able to protect your rights and the rights of your family. This section does not constitute legal advice, so it is important that if you are arrested you contact your attorney for advice on the best way to proceed in your individual case.

Know What Happens During the First 48 Hours of an ICE Raid: Familiarize yourself with the arrest and detention process. This section includes information about what typically happens to a detainee during the first 48 hours after ICE makes an arrest. This will help you to protect your rights while under the stressful conditions of detention, and to make decisions about bond and other immigration issues affecting you.

Know Your Rights: Being approached by an ICE agent or police officer can be an intimidating and frightening experience. It is important that you know and understand your rights, and spend time thinking about how you would exercise them in different situations. In order to learn what rights you have, familiarize yourself with the “Know Your Rights” section at pages 24-37 of this guide. Share this information with your family members, neighbors and co-workers. (You can also find a helpful video created by the Coalition for Human Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles at www.youtube.com/watch?v=5_Z_Z5tSsUs).

Section 1

Arrangements You Can Make Before A Raid Occurs

Step 1: Make an Emergency Safety Plan

Your emergency safety plan should include a short-term child care plan, information needed in an emergency, and a list of immediate actions that should be taken by friends, co-workers and family if you are detained. Think through what will happen if you are suddenly removed from your daily routine and make arrangements for your family, accordingly. To help you make an emergency safety plan, you might consider doing the following:

- ❖ **Emergency Contact List:** Create a list of emergency contacts and make sure this list is readily available in an emergency. You should keep this list in a safe place at your home (perhaps posted by the phone), and make sure that all of your family members know where it is. You could also give an emergency contact to a friend and/or co-worker in case you are arrested at work or on the street. This list could include names and contact information for:

- **Your Spouse/Partner**
- **Family Members**
- **Raid/Emergency Hotlines**
- **Your Immigration Attorney**
- **Priest or Community Resources**
- **Reliable Friends**
- **ICE Field Office in Your Area**
- **Your Consulate**

Why Memorize an Emergency Contact?

You are allowed to make a phone call if you are detained by immigration. It is important to know the number of an emergency contact (spouse, lawyer, consulate, or friend) who can help you.

FORM 1 on page 64 of this guide is a sample emergency contact list. It is recommended that your contacts are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents for their safety.

- ❖ **Short-Term Child Care Plan:** If appropriate, explain to your children what they should do if you are arrested. This might include giving your child a card to carry with the number of someone who they can call in an emergency (this could be a relative, neighbor, or family friend you trust). Also, you may want to contact your child's school and find out how you can authorize a relative or friend to pick your child up after school if you are unavailable.

Make arrangements so that your child is immediately cared for if you are detained and make sure that he/she knows who to go to for help.

- ❖ **Leave A Copy of Your House Keys and Car Keys with a Friend, Family Member or Neighbor:** Leaving a copy of your house keys with a friend, family member or neighbor will ensure that your children and other family members have access to your home if you are detained. This is also important if you have pets that need to be cared for in your home. Make a copy of your car keys also, so that someone can move your car for you if you are detained at work or on the street.
- ❖ **Worksite Safety Plan:** You should consider discussing the possibility of a worksite raid with your co-workers, employers, and union representatives. You may want to develop a safety plan at work. If everyone at the worksite knows their rights, such as the right to remain silent, they can protect their rights and help protect the rights of those around them. You may also want to give the contact information of your spouse or a family member to a co-worker you trust, so that they can contact your family if you are detained while at work.

Routine Precautions You Can Take

It is also important to carry certain documents and personal effects with you at all times as a routine precaution if you think you might be detained by ICE. This includes carrying:

- ❖ **A “Know Your Rights” Card.** If an ICE agent or police officer questions you, you may choose to present your “Know Your Rights” card and exercise your right to remain silent. Samples of this card are provided on page 72 at the end of this guide. Make sure you understand what is written on the card and when to present it. The card is meant to inform the officer that you are exercising your right to remain silent and that you will not answer any questions without your attorney present. You can remove the card from this guide and keep it with you at all times, and there are extra copies for you to give to your family members, friends, or co-workers to keep with them.
 - “Know your Rights” cards can also be found at this website:
http://www.nilc.org/ce/nilc/rightscard_2007-03-15.pdf
- ❖ **The Name and Contact Information of Your Immigration Attorney.** You may choose to memorize this information or you could write it on the back of your “Know Your Rights” card. If an ICE agent questions you, you can choose to remain silent and ask to speak with your attorney. You will need his/her contact information on hand.
- ❖ **Any Medication You Are Currently Taking.** You might also choose to carry the contact information for your pharmacy and prescribing doctor. If you are arrested, you may not

be able to get in touch with someone who can get your medication to you for some time. It may be helpful to fill out **Form 3, Emergency Medical Information**, on page 68, with your own medical information as well as those of close family members. You should give this form to someone that you trust so if you are arrested, they have information about any medical conditions you or your family members may have or medications that you or your family members may be taking. If you are arrested and have a medical condition, tell your deportation officer about your condition right away.

- ❖ **A Word on Identification: You should avoid carrying foreign identification.** If you do not have any U.S.-issued identification, you should try to obtain local identification such as a library card, or identification issued by a church or community center. The consequences of identifying yourself to an ICE agent are discussed in greater detail in the “Know Your Rights” section of this guide (see pages 24-37). It is important to know that if you identify yourself to an ICE agent, they can run your name through a federal database to find out if you have an outstanding deportation order or criminal conviction. If you do, they can arrest you. ***You should never carry false identification or documents.***

Step 2: Preparing Your Legal File

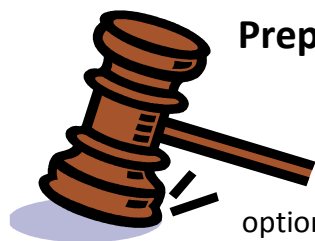
If you think you may be subject to an ICE raid, it is important to gather documents and information in advance that will help your attorney provide effective legal counsel to you. ***Remember that once you are detained it will be harder to gather these documents and contact those who can help you get this information in order.*** Make sure a reliable friend or family member has copies of these documents and access to the original documents so that if you are detained they can provide this information to your attorney.

How Can I Find Out If I Have An Outstanding Deportation Order?

You may be targeted by ICE agents and detained if you have an outstanding Order of Deportation or Order of Removal. Because people change addresses, they are not always aware that a deportation order has been issued against them.

To check if you have a deportation order, call 1-800-898-7180. You will need your alien registration number (“A number”).

You can check your immigration status online at egov.uscis.gov/cris/jsps/index.jsp



Preparing For a Bond Hearing

Typically if you are detained, you will have the option of having a “bond hearing” before a judge in immigration court. You will be given an option to check off a box on your “Notice to Appear” to request a bond hearing.

Some people will be subject to mandatory detention based on their immigration status or involvement in certain types of criminal activities. ***It is recommend that you always ask for a bond hearing, even if you think you do not qualify for one.***

You should consult with an attorney about how to best prepare your case for a bond hearing. The attorney will advise you as to what material you should present at the hearing. If you are unrepresented at the hearing, you may want to consider giving the judge any documents that demonstrate that you are a reliable and responsible person who will return to court if released on bond and if possible consult the resources on pages 8-9 to help you. This may help convince the judge that you should be released until your case is determined and that you may be eligible for some kind of relief from deportation. ***You should never possess, or present, any documents with false identification information.***

I Have Family Relying On Me. Can I Get Out Of Detention On A Bond to Take Care Of Them?

You should consult your attorney if you have children or elderly relatives that you need to care for, and you may want to consider telling your deportation officer and the immigration judge that you need to be released on bond to provide this care.

You should consider telling your deportation officer about these issues right away. This might help you avoid a transfer to a detention center further away from your home.

Key Documents to Retain in Your Legal File:

The following are key documents you might consider compiling into a legal file for safe keeping at home. These should only be presented to immigration upon consultation with your attorney.

- ❖ **Letters of support** from relatives, neighbors, friends, co-workers, or clergy which state that you are a good and reliable person with strong family and community ties, and will attend your hearing.
- ❖ **Family Photographs** which show that you currently have a good relationship with your family. These photographs can support your argument that you need to be released to care for them.
- ❖ **Apartment Leasing or Mortgage Papers** which show that you have somewhere to live if you are released, and that you have bills to pay so you need to be able to work.
- ❖ **Letters from Employers or Pay Stubs** which demonstrate that you have steady, successful employment and that you are responsible. **Do not present any documents with false**

information, such as an incorrect name or incorrect social security number, as it may hurt your chances of being released.

- ❖ **Marriage Certificate** showing that you have a spouse who will suffer hardship if you are not able to support him/her.
- ❖ **Children’s Birth Certificates** as additional support for your argument that your family will suffer hardship if you are not able to work to support them or provide child care.
- ❖ **Medical Records** demonstrating that you have a need for ongoing medical care or treatment that cannot be provided to you while in the detention center.
- ❖ **School Records** demonstrating that you have completed or are pursuing academic degrees, including a GED.
- ❖ **Tax Records** which demonstrate that you have paid taxes. As with all documents be sure that any tax records you present do not include any false information.
- ❖ **Eligibility for Relief.** If you think you may be eligible for relief from deportation, you may want to present evidence of this to the judge. It is recommended that you consult with an attorney about your eligibility for relief.

You may want to consider keeping the following documents in a separate file for safekeeping and for your records. **Consult with an attorney before showing these documents to anyone.**

- ❖ **Records of Attendance in Rehabilitation Programs** or letters of support from an AA sponsor or therapist/social worker to demonstrate that you are dealing actively with any problems such as drug use or anger management.
- ❖ **Warrant History** records to demonstrate that you were in court if you were required to be in the past.
- ❖ **Criminal History Records.** If you have ever been arrested, keep a record of all convictions. However, do not present these to the judge unless advised to do so by your attorney.

More Information about the immigration hearing process is provided in the “48 Hours After Arrest” section of this guide, at page 18. It is recommended that you retain an immigration attorney in advance who can answer your questions about the process and advise you about what kinds of documents to compile and present for your specific case. If you are unable to retain an attorney you will find the guides at the following websites may assist you:

- ❖ Immigration Detention and Removal: A Guide for Detainees and their Families, Immigration Unit of the New York Aid Legal Aid Society, available at: www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/docs/06_ImmigrationDetentionRemovalGuideDetaineesFamilies.pdf

- ❖ Deportation 101: Detention, Deportation, and the Criminal Justice System, Immigrant Defense Project, available at: www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/docs/Deportation101-Curriculum.pdf
- ❖ *Pro Se* Materials, The Florence Immigrant & Refugee Rights Project, available at: www.firrp.org/publications.html#prose
- ❖ Detainee Resources, The National Immigrant Justice Center, available at: www.immigrantjustice.org/resourcesimmigrants/detaineeresources
- ❖ Self Help Manual for People Detained by the Immigration Service, The Political Asylum/Immigration Representation Project, available at: www.pairproject.org/resources/Detainee%20Self-Help%20Manual.pdf



Step 3: Making Your Family Care Plan

A family care plan is meant to create a long-term plan as opposed to the short-term emergency safety plan, in the event that you cannot be released on bond or are subsequently deported. You may want to consider how you want your family, property, and business to be cared for in your absence and make arrangements in advance to help guarantee that your affairs will be managed in the way you wish them to be.

Below are explanations of two major arrangements you may want to make to ensure that your family and business affairs are managed in the way that you would like. If you decide to draft a power of attorney agreement, consult a qualified attorney to make sure it addresses your particular circumstances.

Power of Attorney Agreement

By signing a power of attorney agreement, you grant to someone you trust the power to act on your behalf if you are detained. You should discuss with that person how you would like your affairs to be handled if you are detained. A sample power of attorney agreement is provided in the appendix to this guide on page 44. Power of Attorney agreements are very useful but can have complex implications. ***Consult a qualified attorney in order to draft this agreement to make sure that it takes your particular circumstances into account.***

The powers listed below are some but not all of the powers that you can grant through a power of attorney agreement. You can choose to set a time limit to any power you grant to someone else. You can give the person you choose the power to:

- ❖ **Collect Debts, Including Wages:** collect debts owed to you, including wages or payments for overtime that your employer owes you.
- ❖ **Manage Real Property** (such as a house or apartment that you own or lease): receive, sell, purchase, lease, mortgage, surrender, repair, pay taxes upon, or insure a property.
- ❖ **Manage Tangible Personal Property** (such as a car that you own or lease): receive, sell, purchase, store, repair, insure, or pay taxes upon property.
- ❖ **Manage Banking and Financial Transactions:** continue, modify, or terminate accounts with banks and also withdraw, manage, borrow or transfer money you have in bank accounts.
- ❖ **Operate Your Business:** sell, enlarge, reduce, or terminate a business interest. You should be sure to discuss the specifics of this with an attorney.
- ❖ **Manage Insurance and Annuities:** make payments on, modify, terminate, or make claims under insurance and annuities contracts.
- ❖ **Manage Claims and Litigation:** assert, prosecute, defend, and/or pay damages in connection with any litigation. This may include litigation for damages arising out of an immigration raid.
- ❖ **Collect Benefits from Government Programs:** collect and/or manage Medicare, Medicaid, or Social Security benefits to which you may be entitled.
- ❖ **Manage Retirement Plans:** select payment options, make contributions, exercise investment powers, borrow from, or exercise any actions authorized by your retirement plan.
- ❖ **Pay Taxes:** prepare, sign, file, amend, pay, collect refunds, or receive confidential information from the IRS.
- ❖ **Grant Power of Attorney:** authorize the person to grant their power to some other person.

You can grant all or some of these powers through a power of attorney agreement. You can grant the person the authority to act in any lawful manner in which you could act if you were out of detention. An example of a standard power of attorney form is on page 44. ***However, if you decide to draft a power of attorney form, it is important that you consult an attorney.***

Arrangements For Your Children

If you think you could be subject to an ICE raid and possibly detained, you should ask a dependable person that you trust, preferably a U.S. citizen or lawful resident, to provide care for your children. Making specific arrangements about how you want your child to be cared for

will help that person to provide effective care for your child and to carry out your wishes for your child in your absence.

Some of the arrangements you can ask a friend or family to manage include:

- ❖ **Residence** : You may want to decide where and with whom your child will reside.
- ❖ **Travel**: You can arrange for your child’s caretaker to make necessary travel arrangements for you to be united with your child out of the country if you are deported.
- ❖ **Education, Religious, and Recreational Activities**: You may want to decide that someone can make decisions related to your child’s educational, religious, and recreational activities.
- ❖ **Physical and Mental Healthcare**: You may also want to choose someone to summon emergency personnel to attend, transport, and treat any emergency medical situation your child may have or consent to any medical treatment prescribed to your child.

You should give your chosen contact person all relevant information about your child’s health and school needs. **Form 2** on page 66 provides a space to record your child care information for your chosen contact person. It may

be helpful to tell your contact person the location of your child’s documents, including their passport, immunization records, birth certificate, and medical/school records, in case of emergency.

Why Is It So Important To Get A U.S. Passport If You Are Eligible?

If you or your children are eligible for a U.S. passport, it is important that you obtain one as soon as possible! This is important for adults because if you are detained it is more difficult to obtain a U.S. passport which could be submitted to the court as evidence of your citizenship. Also, it is very important for your children to have passports so that they may travel out of the country if you are deported.

This section only applies if you or your children are eligible for U.S. passports. Getting a non-U.S. passport could hurt your case!



Step 4: Financial Preparations

If you or a family member is detained or deported, you may need to support your family or business without them, or they without you. ***Consult an attorney immediately if you or a family member is detained.*** You may also need to pay for bond and/or legal fees. Putting funds aside in advance is important because there may be

limited time to gather these funds if you or a family member is detained. You may wish to put money aside for:

❖ **Posting Bond.** If you are detained by ICE you have the right to request a bond hearing. If you are eligible and bond is set, you can pay the amount set by the judge and then you will be released on the condition that you will attend all hearings and obey the judge’s final order. You might also consider contacting the national bond fund. The person who actually enters the ICE office to pay the bond should be a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident for their safety. Your bond money will be returned to you when your case has been determined on the condition that you comply with the judge’s final order.

❖ **Retaining Legal Representation.** You should retain a lawyer immediately if you or a family member is detained. Your

attorney may require that you pay them a “retainer”, which is a fee that is paid when you hire an attorney guaranteeing that they will represent you. Before paying any money to an attorney, you should get a written agreement from the lawyer which states that they will represent you through to the end of your immigration proceedings. A list of low-cost or free immigration attorneys in N.J. are located at page 57 of the appendix.

❖ **Paying Legal Fees.** You have the right to a lawyer, and you may choose to hire legal representation at your own expense. Unlike in a criminal case, a lawyer will not be provided to you for free at an immigration hearing. You may also try contacting legal aid or community organizations that provide free or low cost legal services. More information and resources on legal representation can be found in the appendix of this guide on page 57.

I Cannot Afford The Bond Amount That Was Set. Is There Anything I Can Do?

If you are unable to pay your bond you can contact the **National Immigrant Bond Fund (NIFB)**, an organization dedicated to helping immigrants post bond and remain in their communities with their families while they are in deportation proceedings.

More information about the NIFB can be found at www.immigrantbondfund.org

You may also want to ask the judge for a **bond re-determination hearing**. You can write to the judge to make this request.

Be wary of bail-bondsmen, as they can be unreliable and pose risks for you and your family. It is best to save money in advance or contact the NIFB.

- ❖ **Sustaining a Business.** You may want to put some money aside in case family members need to hire additional help or services to sustain a business. If you regularly receive wages from an employer, you may want to consult your attorney or employer about authorizing a family member to receive and obtain those wages for you in case you are detained, or use a Power of Attorney form for that purpose.
- ❖ **Maintaining Standard of Living.** You may want to put at least one month's rent and living expenses aside so your family will have funds for food and other immediate expenses if you are detained. This amount should include sufficient money for food, rent, and other monthly bills and expenses.

How Can My Family Get Access to Bank Accounts to Pay Bills While I Am in Detention?

Make sure your loved ones can access funds in case you are detained. You may want to include the power to access your bank accounts in your Power of Attorney agreement so that family members can use these funds in the event of your prolonged detention. (See page 10 for details on Power of Attorney Agreements). **Form 4** on page 70 provides space for information about where money is held and how to access bank accounts. This information should be kept in a safe place and a family member should know where to find it in case of emergency. ***The information on this form should only be given to someone you trust, because in the wrong hands, the information could be used for identity theft.***



Step 5: Retain an Immigration Attorney

It is important that you retain legal counsel to advise you in all aspects of the immigration

process and if you are detained in an

ICE raid. When an ICE or police officer questions you, you have the right to contact your attorney before answering any questions or signing any papers. It will be difficult for you to try to find an attorney under these circumstances, so it is recommended that you have an agreement with an attorney (and have, if possible, his/her contact information) in advance. If you cannot afford an attorney, memorize the number of a free or low-cost legal organization that provides legal service.

Why Should I Memorize My Attorney's Contact Information?

If you are questioned or arrested by ICE or the police, you have the right to remain silent and to contact your attorney before answering any questions. You will need your attorney contact information on hand to call your attorney from the detention center. You should memorize the information or keep it in your wallet or pocket at all times so it is easy to find.

Note that there have been high levels of fraud among people who act as immigration attorneys, so it is recommended that you refer to pages 57-60 in the appendix and the list below to retain an attorney.

In immigration court, unlike in a criminal case, ***an attorney will NOT be provided to you for free*** if you cannot afford one. You may, however, hire an attorney at your own expense. Provided in the appendix to this guide at page 57, are the names and contact information of immigration attorneys in the tri-state area who may be willing to provide free or low-cost representation to individuals arrested in raids, as well as information about some legal aid organizations that provide free and low-fee counsel in limited circumstances.

When you are looking to retain an immigration attorney, here are some things that are recommended for you to consider:

- ❖ Find an attorney who ***specializes in deportation*** and make sure that if you are detained your attorney reviews your “Notice To Appear” before making any promises to you.
- ❖ If you have any past criminal charges or convictions, find a lawyer who ***specializes in criminal immigration cases***.
- ❖ Obtain a ***written services contract*** before making any payments detailing what services the lawyer has promised to provide to you. Keep a copy of this contract for your records.
- ❖ ***Keep copies of all documents*** submitted by your attorney on your behalf.
- ❖ Remember that an attorney is providing you with a service and you can interview several attorneys until you ***find an attorney you are comfortable with***.
- ❖ Ask your lawyer to provide you with ***a representation agreement, G-28***, a copy of which will be left with the

How Can I Get A Document Notarized?

Remember that In New Jersey, legal documents must be notarized and witnessed by a licensed notary public for the state.

Be aware that notaries who work outside the scope of their office can cause great harm to you.

These notaries, also known as “notarios,” may be fraudulent and unlicensed. Be aware that a notary public may not provide legal advice or legal services unless he/she is also a licensed attorney.

In New Jersey, notaries are only permitted to charge \$2.50 for administering an oath or affirmation. Also, most banks have notaries available to help their customers. If you have a bank account, ask your local branch office if they have a notary to help you.

To find a certified notary, visit www.unitednotaries.org or www.asnnotary.org.

lawyer in case you are detained. If your case goes to immigration court, the G-28 will provide notice to the court that you are being represented by an attorney or legal aid organization.

- ❖ You may want to discuss issues other than the deportation process with your attorney. This might include possibly applying for a visa, extending a visa, changing your status, obtaining citizenship, and other aspects of the immigration process.

Section 2

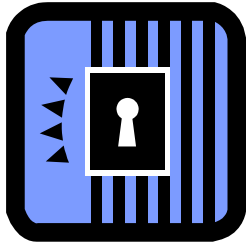
Know Your Rights and Options During a Raid



Know What Happens During the First 48 Hours of an ICE Raid

It is easier to exercise your rights during a raid if you familiarize yourself with how raids are typically carried out. Discussing what happens during a raid with family, friends, and co-workers will help them prepare to protect their rights in stressful situations. For example, in the past, immigrants have reported that ICE agents and local law enforcement officers have sometimes claimed to be looking for a particular person that they do not know. In order to help you prepare yourself, the “Know Your Rights” section of this guide contains a number of sample scenarios which demonstrate typical ICE practices during home and worksite raids (see pages 24-37).

- ❖ **Identify ICE agents.** Immigrants have reported that ICE agents have called themselves “police” when knocking on doors to immigrants’ homes. In order to help you identify ICE agents and distinguish them from police officers, this guide includes photographs of ICE uniforms in the appendix (see page 46). ***You may have different options when dealing with ICE versus police officers and knowing who you are dealing with will help you exercise your rights appropriately.***
- ❖ **Identify documents that ICE agents may show you.** In order to enter your home, ICE agents must have a *valid search warrant signed by a judge*. ***An immigration arrest warrant does not give them the right to enter your home.*** It is very important that you know what a valid judicial warrant looks like (and be able to identify commonly used documents that are NOT a judicial warrant). Included in the appendix are photographs of a search warrant signed by a judge and an immigration arrest warrant (see page 47-49).



The First 48 Hours After an ICE Raid

What You Should Know If You Are Detained By ICE

If you are arrested by ICE, you will be placed in a holding cell or temporary processing station where you will be fingerprinted and interviewed. Always ask for a bond hearing. After processing, you will be moved to an immigration detention center, local jail, or military base depending on your location. ***Transfers: Beware! People arrested by ICE will first be processed in an ICE Detention and Removal Office for up to 72 hours. Then, they may be transferred to another place for a longer-term stay, often out of state.*** Transfers usually occur without notice and people can be transferred to detention centers as far away as Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, or Florida.

After you are arrested, you may be asked questions by an officer or even visited by a federal immigration agent in detention. Agents may ask you questions in order to determine whether you may be deportable. These questions may include your name, country of birth, citizenship, immigration status, age, and prior convictions. ***This information may be used to help the Department of Homeland Security deport you!*** During processing, transfer and detention, remember:

- ❖ **You have the right to remain silent and not answer any questions or volunteer any information.** Anything you say can be used against you. Even though ICE agents should not do this, immigrants have reported that in the past ICE agents have intimidated, threatened, or misled them in order to obtain information. No matter what the agent says, you have the right to remain silent. You can exercise this right by telling immigration agents or the police that you want to speak to a lawyer before answering any of their questions. You may exercise your right to remain silent even if you have already spoken with immigration agents or police, or if you are in jail. If you have questions about something an officer has said to you, speak with your attorney about that as well.

- ❖ **Do not sign anything without speaking with your attorney.** Immigrants have reported that immigration agents have tried to convince them to sign documents that are against their interests. If you don't know what a document is, do not sign it until you have consulted with an attorney or read the document fully and understand what the document is. You may be presented with a document entitled "Voluntary Departure" or you may be asked to sign a "Stipulated Order of Removal." ***Signing these documents means that you agree to leave the United States without a deportation hearing, and can have long-term effects on your ability to return to the United States and eligibility for relief from deportation.*** Unless you wish to leave the United States and do not plan to return, ***you should not sign any document without speaking to an attorney first.*** No matter how a document is presented to you, ask for a copy of the document, but do not sign it.
- ❖ **Do not lie.** It is recommended instead that you say nothing, or that you say "I need to speak to a lawyer first." You can be criminally prosecuted for lying to any government agent.
- ❖ **Ask to speak with your lawyer.** You have the right to speak with an attorney before answering any questions or signing any documents. Do not be intimidated by threats of any kind. You can just say "I need to speak with my lawyer." If you do not have the contact details for a lawyer, your deportation officer should provide you with a list of legal service contacts upon request. Consult with your attorney as soon as possible. It is recommended that you ask your attorney for a letter stating that she/he does not permit immigration agents to interview you. Give a copy of this letter to immigration agents. If you do not have an attorney, it is recommended that you tell the agents you want one first before saying anything and consult the low-cost or free immigration attorneys listed on page 57.
- ❖ **Find out who has arrested you.** Write down the officers' names and their agencies. Try to get the

Why Shouldn't I Sign Any Papers Without My Lawyer Present?

You may be presented with documents while in detention and ***it is highly recommended that you consult an attorney before signing*** them so that you fully understand the consequences of signing.

One document that you may encounter is called a **Stipulated Order of Removal**. By choosing to sign this form, you are waiving your right to a hearing before an immigration judge and agreeing to leave the United States. This document also hurts your chances of returning to the U.S. An example of this document is provided in the appendix at page 40.

You may also be presented with a **Voluntary Deportation Order**. By signing this agreement you are agreeing to leave the United States and you are agreeing to pay for your own transportation to your country of origin.

badge or identification numbers and car license plates if possible.

- ❖ **Find out the name and contact information of your deportation officer.** Having this information will make it easier for you, your family, and your attorney to contact the person managing your case. If you have any concerns about detention center conditions or your immigration proceedings, it is important to know who is managing your case and how to reach them.
- ❖ **Do not let your legal documents be registered as personal property.** It is recommended that you keep your legal documents with you at all times. When you go through “processing,” you will be fingerprinted and photographed. Your personal belongings will be registered and stored. Make sure you get a receipt for your personal property but keep your legal documents from being registered so you can keep them with you at all times.
- ❖ **You have the right to contact your consulate.** Your consulate may be able to help you to protect your rights, find a lawyer, contact your family or arrange travel documents for you. But contacting your consulate also demonstrates to ICE that you are a foreign national. It is recommended that you consult with an attorney before asking to contact your consulate, especially if you have not yet told ICE anything about your nationality or immigration status. Your deportation officer should provide you with a list of consulates and contact information upon request or they may be posted in the detention facility.
- ❖ **Make sure you receive your “Notice to Appear.”** This is a document (also known as an “NTA”) that outlines the charges against you and should be given to you within 72 hours of your arrest. You have the right to know the charges against you. Give a copy of the notice to your attorney.
- ❖ **Request a bond hearing.** Most detainees are eligible for a bond hearing, but you must request one. On your NTA, there is a box you can check

How Do I Make A Complaint About Detention Center Conditions?

You can try to resolve any problems you have by speaking with a staff member at the detention center. If this does not resolve the issue, the Officer in Charge (OIC) must let you file a formal complaint within five days of the incident.

If you have a complaint about abuse (i.e. a violation of your civil rights), detention center conditions (i.e. rodents, unsanitary conditions), or medical/mental health concerns, document these issues in detail. Include the date and place of the incident, officers and other persons involved, and your concerns.

File the complaint with the jail and send copies to the local ICE office. You can also send copies to human rights and immigrant rights organizations, and share the information with your attorney.

A list of local immigrant rights organizations is provided in the appendix of this guide on page 52.

to request a bond hearing. You have a right to contact an attorney before the bond hearing. If you have children you need to care for, a medical condition or any other pressing issue, you may want to tell your deportation officer as soon as possible. This may help you to get released on bond. Remember, do not lie, as making a false statement can be a criminal offense.

- ❖ **Make a phone call.** You should be provided reasonable opportunities to use the telephone to contact family members and your attorney. You have the right to make a phone call when you are arrested, so that is why it is so important to memorize the contact information of someone who can help you. Note that some detention centers may not allow collect calls to be made to cell phones, so it is preferable to have the contact information to reach someone at a land-line phone (a home or office telephone), and not at a cell phone number.

If you are detained on immigration charges, you have the right to request your release on bond in most cases. ***You should request bond immediately and contact your lawyer to represent you.*** If you have requested bond and are eligible, you will have a bond hearing to determine whether you must remain in detention until your hearing, or may be released on bond. You may not be eligible for release on bond if you have committed certain criminal convictions or if you are stopped upon entering the U.S. Even if you think you may not be eligible, you should check the option for a bond hearing. If you are eligible for bond, the judge will set an amount for bond and if that amount is paid, you will be released on the condition that you will return for your hearing. It is important to try to put some money aside or consider how your family might raise money for this purpose. If your family pays the bond directly, the money paid will only be returned to your family when your court case is completed and you have complied with the court's final order. For a list of documents that you may want to consider gathering for a bond hearing, see page 8.

The next step, whether you are held in detention or released on bond, will be your hearing before an immigration judge. ***Consult with your attorney about this appearance.*** Hopefully, by this point you will have found an immigration attorney who specializes in deportation proceedings. Your attorney should explain this process to you and help you determine the best course of action for you to follow under the circumstances. If you fear that you will be persecuted or tortured in your home country, you should let your attorney know, as you may have a basis for stopping your removal.

Contacting Someone in Detention: What You Should Know If a Family Member Is Detained

If a family member is detained you can call the ICE Field Office near you to locate them. ***Have the detainee's full name, immigration number (Alien #), Date of Birth, and country of origin on hand when you call.*** Without this information the ICE field officer you speak with may be unable to help you. Space for this information is provided on **Form 1** on page 64.

If the ICE field officer will not provide the information, ask for a specific reason for their refusal and ask to speak to a supervising deportation officer or the ICE field officer director. It may also be helpful to contact local detention centers directly. For the contact information of New Jersey Detention facilities, see page 61.

How Can I Locate A Family Member Who Has Been Detained?

Contact your local ICE office. A nationwide list of ICE field offices can be found at: www.ice.gov/about/dro/contact.htm. Also, the Detention Watch Network website, www.detentionwatchnetwork.org, contains a map of detention centers, ICE offices, and local service providers.

If all else fails, try calling local jails or prisons.

ICE Field Office for New Jersey:

Scott Weber, Field Office Director
Peter W. Rodino Jr. Federal Building
970 Broad Street, Room 904
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-645-3666

Getting Help for Someone in Detention

After you locate your loved one, you may want to contact:

- ❖ **An immigration attorney.** Remember to find an attorney who specializes in deportation proceedings and make sure the attorney you choose sees the “Notice to Appear” before making any promises about how he/she can help you.
- ❖ **Your consulate.** A list of consulates can be found at page 62 or www.embassy.org/embassies. Again, if you are detained, you may want to consult with your attorney before you call your consulate depending on your specific circumstances.
- ❖ **Local human rights/immigrant rights organizations.** A list of local organizations is provided in the appendix of this guide at page 52. These organizations may provide free legal services or may be able to help you find free legal representation. They may also be able to provide counseling or other charitable services to help you and your family cope

with these unfortunate circumstances. Bear in mind that these organizations only take a limited number of cases.

- ❖ **Visiting someone in detention.** Only U.S. Citizens or legal permanent residents should visit the detention center. Family members without legal status risk being questioned about their immigration status.
- ❖ **Do not volunteer information** about your family members to ICE agents at the detention center (or any other time). Do not try to “explain” your or a detained family member’s situation to any officers or agents. Anything you say to the agents can be used against you or your loved ones later in court. If you have concerns about this, speak to your attorney.

Know Your Rights



In Your Home

This section addresses your rights when an ICE officer or police officer comes to your home. Because ICE agents may come to your house unexpectedly, it is important that you know your rights in advance, and think about how you will respond. Home raids are typically carried out in the early morning hours before people in the home have left for work or school, so it is recommended that you share this guide with family and other members of your household so that everyone knows their rights and decides how to best protect those rights. If you believe you are the victim of an illegal raid, be watchful of the events around you during the raid and take notes soon after, so the information will be fresh in your mind. Note information such as what the officers were wearing, what they said, and what papers they had with them.

The most common questions that people ask about their rights when confronted with ICE in various situations are answered in the next few sections.

❖ **If ICE or police are knocking on the door to your home, do you have to let them in?**

No. You do not have to open your door unless they have a valid search warrant signed by a judge. An immigration arrest warrant does NOT give an agent the right to enter your home.

Although the situation may be frightening and intimidating, you cannot be punished for refusing to open the door to your home. It is against the law for the officer to enter your home without your permission unless the officer has a special warrant signed by a judge (discussed in more detail below).

You have the right to ask the agent to slip the warrant under the door for your review. ***It is important that you carefully review the warrant because immigration agents rarely have a search warrant signed by a judge, so they rely on the permission of people in the home to come inside.*** You have a right to refuse anyone entry into your

What Is An Immigration Arrest Warrant?

An immigration arrest warrant, known as a “Warrant of Removal/Deportation,” allows an officer to arrest and detain a person for an immigration violation, but only if he has reason to believe the person is not a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident. An immigration arrest warrant is signed by an ICE officer, not by a judge and does not give agents the right to enter your home. For an example of an immigration arrest warrant, see page 47.

home even if they have an immigration arrest warrant. You are free to walk away from the door and to remain in your house.

❖ **Why can't an ICE officer enter your home?**

An officer needs either *your permission* or a *search warrant* from a judge in order to enter and search your home. ICE can issue *immigration arrest warrants*, but not search warrants. An immigration arrest warrant **does not** give ICE agents permission to enter a home. Therefore, an ICE officer with an immigration arrest warrant cannot enter your home unless you give him/her permission to come inside. If the officer wants to arrest you, they must wait until you are outside of your home.

❖ **Why is it risky to let the officer enter your home?**

Once you allow an officer to enter your home without an arrest warrant, officers may learn information about you that they wouldn't otherwise be allowed to use, such as information that confirms your identity and your country of origin. The officers might question anybody who lives with you about his/her identity and immigration status. ***As a practical matter, it is difficult for you to control or limit what the officers do once they are inside your home. If you do not have lawful immigration status, the officers may detain or arrest you.***

❖ **What if you want to know why the officer is at the door?**

If an officer is banging on your door, you may understandably want to know what he/ she wants. But this doesn't mean the officer needs to come inside, or that you need to open the door. ***It is best to ask the officers what they want without opening the door.*** If you decide to open the door, you should state clearly that the officer may not come inside. You need to set the limits, or you risk waiving your rights, and the rights of other immigrants in your residence in immigration proceedings.

- **Scenario 1:** Officers come to your door. They knock hard and call out “**Police! Open Up!**” You look out the window and identify the officers as ICE agents based on the jackets they are wearing that read “ICE Police”. (You can see pictures of ICE uniforms at page 46.) What can you do?

Without opening the door, you can ask the officers what they want. The officers might tell you that they need to come in because they are searching for someone, or because they need to ask you some questions. (They might say that they are looking for a particular person who you do not know, and want to ask you some questions, or they may say that they are looking for someone in your family.)

Regardless of what the officers say, you can always ask: "Do you have a search warrant?"

If the officers say that they have a warrant, you can ask to see the warrant without opening the door by saying to the officers **"Please slip the warrant under the door."**

If the officers slip the warrant under the door, you should look at the warrant to see if it is an *immigration arrest warrant*, or a *search warrant* signed by a judge. Bear in mind that ICE agents very rarely have a warrant signed by a judge.

You do not have to open the door if the officers cannot present a search warrant signed by a judge. The best thing to do is to stay inside your house. You have the right to remain silent or you can tell the officers politely that you will not open the door because they do not have a search warrant.

❖ **Will the officer go away?**

If the officers realize that you are not going to let them inside, they will most likely leave. However, it is possible that the officers will stay outside and wait for people to come outside. Even if you eventually decide to go outside, this extra time may be very important for you to make preparations such as finding a lawyer if you don't already have one and making an emergency safety plan for your family. **You may also want to call the Emergency Raid Hotline at 1-800-308-0878.** This hotline is operated by the New Jersey May 1 Coalition and the New Jersey Civil Rights Defense Committee.

❖ **What happens if you open the door?**

It is always safer for you to keep the door closed. In the past, officers have entered immigrants' houses as soon as immigrants have opened the door. **But if you decide to open the door, you can make it clear to the officers that you do not consent to the officers coming inside or searching your home.** Remember that it is important to set limits so the officers do not perceive you as giving them permission to enter and search your home.

- **Scenario 2:** Officers knock on your door and you look out the window to identify them as ICE agents. You choose to open the door to find out what the officers want. Before you open the door you can say to the

Who Can I Call For Help During A Raid?

If you come in contact with ICE agents, you can contact the **Rapid Response Network Hotline** for immediate assistance, 24 hours a day/7days a week, **Toll FREE 1-800-308-0878.**

officers through the door, ***"I will open the door to talk to you, but I do not consent to you coming inside my home."***

After you open the door, you can find out what the officer wants without offering any information about yourself. You can say, ***"How can I help you?"***

The officer then tries to walk into your home when you open the door. You can say politely but firmly ***"Please stay outside. I do not consent to you coming inside."*** If the officer ignores you and proceeds to enter or search the home you can say again politely, but firmly ***"I do not consent to you entering my home and I have not consented to your searching my home."*** Be prepared for the possibility that the officers may force their way inside the house once the door is opened. You should also ask officers for their names and badge numbers and keep a record of these. If the officers have forced entry into your home without your consent or a valid warrant, it is wise to verbally acknowledge to those around you that your rights have been abused. Once the officers leave, someone should immediately write down everything that happened while it is still fresh in your mind. You may be able to use this to help you in immigration proceedings.

❖ **What if someone else let the officers into the building/house and they want to come into your apartment/room?**

As with the front door to a house, you can tell the officers that they do not have permission to come into your room/apartment, and you can ask them to leave. You can also slip your "Know Your Rights" card under the door if necessary.

❖ **What if the officers ask for your name or identification?**

During an encounter with ICE or the police, you have the right to remain silent and ask for an attorney. **By law, you are allowed to refuse to:**

- **Give your name.** In New Jersey, you are not required by law to give your name or any other information about yourself, even

What Does It Mean That I Have The Right To Remain Silent?

Even though you may not be a U.S. citizen, you have certain rights under the Constitution. The right to remain silent means that you will not be punished if you do not answer a government officer's questions. In some states, you have to tell a police officer your name, but not in New Jersey. In New Jersey you do not have to identify yourself or give *any* information to a law enforcement officer. You have a right, under the Constitution, to remain completely silent, even if the officer tells you otherwise.

if a law enforcement officer demands it. You can either simply remain silent, or you can say, calmly ***“I do not wish to answer any questions and I am exercising my right to remain silent. I wish to speak to an attorney.”***

- **Sign any papers.** Signing papers without a lawyer is extremely risky -- you may be permanently giving away your rights, such as the right to a hearing in front of a judge. You can say to the officer, ***“I will not sign any papers until I have spoken to an attorney.”***
- **Show the officer identification documents that say what country you are from** (like a driver's license or birth certificate from another country). ***Never present false documents, documents that belong to someone else, or lie about your identity or anything else.*** Silence is protected by the law, but lying to a government officer is a criminal offense. If you have permanent resident status you are required to offer proof of your status at this time.
- **Scenario 3:** Officers knock on your door and you choose to open the door. After you open the door, the officers remain outside. One of the officers says to you, ***“I need to see some ID.”*** You can refuse to present the ID and say, ***“I do not wish to answer any questions and I am exercising my right to remain silent.”*** You can also simply remain silent and present your “Know Your Rights” card at this time (see page 72). This will inform the officers that you are exercising your right to remain silent and that you will not answer their questions without an attorney present.

You may feel the officers are becoming angry that you will not comply with their demands. Even though this may be frightening, you can repeat that you are exercising your right to remain silent or say, ***“I would like to speak with my attorney.”*** Tell the officers you are going to shut the door and go make the call.

❖ **Why is it so important to keep personal information to yourself?**

The U.S. government cannot deport you unless it proves who you are and that you are not a U.S. citizen. ***If you tell an officer your name or which country you are originally from (or if the officer sees your driver's license or birth certificate), this might make it easier for the government to make its case against you.***

❖ **But what if you want to explain your story?**

This is not the time to explain your story. Even if the officer is kind and appears sympathetic to your situation, he/she can use the information you offer against you in legal proceedings. Later, you can tell your story to an immigration attorney, who will help explain it in a way that best protects you. If you are a U.S. citizen you can inform the

agents, but never lie and claim that you are a citizen if you aren't as this could hurt your case.

❖ **What if the officer has a search warrant signed by a judge?**

Most likely, the officer will have a warrant signed by an ICE agent, not by a judge. But in the unlikely situation that the warrant was issued by a *judge*, you must let the officer inside your home. The warrant should specify which parts of your house the officer is allowed to search. You do not need to allow the officer into any part of your home that is not listed on the warrant. An example of a warrant signed by a judge can be found on page 49.

If You Can't Remember Everything That's Been Outlined in This Guide, Remember These Important Points:

1. You always have the right to remain silent.
2. Do not offer information (such as your country of origin) or sign anything without speaking to a lawyer first.
3. You always have the right to refuse to open the door to your home or let anyone in, except in the very rare case that ICE has a search warrant signed by a judge, not an immigration arrest warrant.
4. Call an attorney and/or the N.J. hotline at 1-800-308-0878 if you feel you may be arrested.



In Public

❖ **What happens if an ICE or police officer asks you a question on the street?**

If an officer walks up to you and asks you a question, it does not necessarily mean that you are in trouble. As always, ***you have the right to remain silent*** and in New Jersey you do not have to give your name or answer any other questions. You should be calm and courteous, and you may exercise the right to tell the officer that you do not want to speak to him/her.

You can always ask the officer whether you are free to leave, even if you suspect you are not free to go. If the officer says you are free to leave, you can calmly walk away. **You should not run away**, because this may give the officer a reason to suspect you have committed a criminal offense, and if the officer catches you, you can be arrested and detained. If the officer says no, do not go. You can exercise your right to remain silent and ask to speak to a lawyer.

The officer is not allowed to ask you to stay unless he or she has reason to suspect that you are involved in criminal activity, or, in the case of an ICE officer, that you are a non-citizen unlawfully present in the United States.

The officer is not allowed to stop you based only upon the way you are dressed, the way you talk or the color of your skin. This would be a violation of your rights. But if the officer tells you that you are not free to leave (even if you believe the officer is not allowed to do so) you should always follow the officer's command and stay where you are. Though you may not be free to go, you *always* have the right to remain silent and can refuse to answer the officer's questions or hand over your "Know Your Rights" card. **Remember: never carry false documents and never lie. You always have the right to remain silent.**

- **Scenario 4:** An officer walks up to you in a public place and says, **"May I speak with you for a moment?"** (The officer might also say "Do you need help?" or "How long have you been here?")

You may simply say **"No thank you"** and walk away. (Or, you can also ask "Am I free to go?")

If you ask the officer **"Am I free to go?"** and the officer says you are not free to go, you can politely ask the officer why you are being stopped. Simply ask **"Will you please tell me why you are stopping me?"**

Why Are My Rights in Public Places Different From My Rights at Home?

U.S. law places great importance on the rights of people to live peacefully in their homes regardless of their immigration status. This is why an ICE officer cannot enter a home to arrest someone without a judge-issued warrant.

As part of their public safety role, police officers can question people in public, but they cannot stop the person from walking away unless they have reason to suspect the person is involved in criminal activity.

❖ **What if you have already started speaking to the officer?**

Even if you have already begun speaking with an officer, you can exercise your right to remain silent *at any time*. You can say, “From now on I am exercising my right to remain silent and will not answer any more questions.” It’s never too late to ask whether you are free to leave, even if you have already started speaking to the officer. If the officer says you are not free to leave, you should not try to run away.

❖ **What if the officer says he is investigating you regarding criminal activity?**

If the officer tells you he is investigating you, or that you are under arrest, you are not free to leave. But you have many other important rights.

- **Scenario 5:** The officer has stopped you on the street. You identify the officer as an ICE agent based on the vest he is wearing that says “ICE” on the front. The officer says he is investigating you in connection with some criminal activity and needs to ask you some questions. You can say to the officer, ***“I am exercising my right to remain silent and will not answer any of your questions without my attorney present.”*** (You can also choose to present your “Know Your Rights” card at this time and simply remain silent.) The officer must give you an opportunity to contact your attorney.

The officer asks for your name and address. In New Jersey, you do not have to identify yourself to the officer. (You will have to identify yourself in other states that have “Stop and Identify” laws.) You can say, ***“I am exercising my right to remain silent until I speak to my attorney.”***

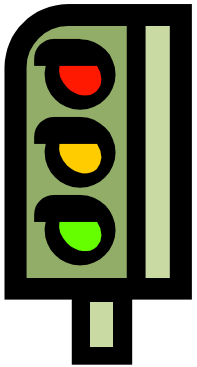
The officer may seem angry and he may keep asking you questions. An officer might even threaten to “throw you in jail” if you are not responding to questions. You may feel very scared when the officer is talking to you, and feel like it would be easier to answer his questions. However, you can be polite and respectful to the officer without answering. You should simply say ***“I’m sorry, but I will not answer any questions before talking to my attorney.”***

Important Note: Stop and Identify Laws

In **New Jersey** you never have to provide your name to a police officer or an immigration officer unless police stop you in your car and ask to see your driver’s license (see below). You cannot be arrested or get in any other trouble for simply refusing to provide your name. But you may be arrested for “obstructing” the police if you use threats or force against the officer.

❖ **What if I didn't do anything wrong but the officer acts like I did something wrong? Can't I explain that I didn't do it?**

It is frustrating and scary to be accused of something when you know you did nothing wrong. But in a U.S. legal proceeding, any statements you make can be used against you. You will be able to tell your side of the story, but you should wait until you're with your attorney because you may give up important rights that you will not be able to get back later. The attorney will be able to help you tell your story in a way that will benefit you the most.



In Your Car

❖ **When can an officer stop you in your car?**

An officer can stop a person who disobeys traffic laws. He/she can also stop a vehicle when he/she has reason to suspect that a person in the vehicle is engaged in criminal activity. An officer may not stop a car merely based on the racial appearance of the driver. It is important to note that traffic laws are different than the laws that apply when you are in your home.

❖ **How will you know why you were stopped?**

- **Scenario 6:** You are pulled over by an officer. You can ask the officer, "***Could you please tell me why you stopped me?***"

If the officer does not say that you disobeyed a traffic law or that he thinks you were involved in a crime, you have the right to ask "***Am I free to go?***" BUT remember once you have been stopped, you are not allowed to drive away until the officer gives you permission. You should remain calm and polite.

How Can I Avoid Being Stopped In My Car? Obey Traffic Rules!

To avoid being pulled over by police:

- Pay any parking fines or other traffic fines on time (your license plate may be entered in a police database if you don't).
- Don't speed.
- Always come to a full stop at a stop sign or red light.
- Make sure your headlights and tail lights are working.
- Drive in a car with updated registration stickers and license plates.
- Don't drive a car with illegal fixtures. Do not drive after you have consumed alcohol.
- Avoid cutting other drivers off.
- Be careful not to shine your high beams on approaching cars.

❖ **If the officer asks to see your license and you don't have one, what will happen?**

You are required to have a driver's license in order to drive a vehicle, and you are required to present a valid license if you are stopped in your car by police. Ordinarily, a person driving without a license in New Jersey will be fined at least \$200 and will not be allowed to get a valid license for up to 180 days. You may be required to provide your personal information to the officer so this fine can be processed.

❖ **Can the police ask about your immigration status when they stop you in your car and report you to ICE?**

In New Jersey, if a police officer arrests someone for drunk-driving or a *serious* crime, the officer is required to call ICE if they believe the person is undocumented. Otherwise, police officers are not supposed to ask about your immigration status in any other circumstance, including minor traffic offenses (such as speeding). But many officers do ask. ***You never have to answer an officer's question about your immigration status - as always, you can assert your right to remain silent.***

Note that when you give your name when stopped for a valid reason, the officer will most likely enter it into a computer database in their police car. If you have an old deportation order, a criminal conviction, or false records on file, your name may come up in the database and the officer will most likely detain you and report you to ICE. In other cases, your name should not come up in the database search, and the officer should not have any basis to suspect that you are unlawfully present in the U.S., and should have no basis for detaining you. This is why it is very important that if asked about your immigration status you assert your right to remain silent and do not answer any questions about your immigration status.

❖ **What if you are a passenger in an accident, or somebody hit your car – can the police question you about your immigration status?**

The New Jersey Attorney General has expressly prohibited police from asking victims and witnesses about their immigration status. But police do not always comply with the Attorney General's directive. As always, you have the right to remain silent and should not volunteer your name or immigration status without speaking to an attorney first.



At Your Workplace

❖ What types of workplaces do ICE officers enter?

ICE officers might enter any workplace, whether it's a restaurant, store, construction site, office or factory. ICE agents and police are free to enter any public areas of your workplace such as reception areas. But ICE officers need a valid warrant or the consent of your employer to enter into private areas in the workplace. As stated in the previous section, you might consider discussing the possibility of a raid with co-workers, employers, and union representatives in advance and develop an Emergency Safety Plan of action. This will help you and your co-workers protect your rights if a raid occurs. The most important thing for you to do is to keep calm.

❖ If ICE officers enter your workplace, what should you do?

If your workplace is raided, you may keep working quietly, unless you're told to do something. If you try to run away, you may seem suspicious and give the officer reason to detain you. As always you have the right to remain completely silent, and should not volunteer any information about your country of origin or immigration status.

- **Scenario 7:** ICE agents enter the reception area of your workplace and your employer gives consent to the agents to enter your work area. ***You can simply keep working quietly. You should avoid running away.***

The officers ask you and your co-workers to form separate groups according to your immigration status. For example, they may tell U.S. citizens to form one group, documented employees to form another group, and undocumented employees to stand in another group. ***You do not have to volunteer your immigration status by moving to a particular area.*** You can move to the middle of the room or an area that was not designated to a particular group. If the officer questions you about your immigration status at that point you can say politely, ***"I am exercising my right to remain silent and will not answer any questions without my attorney present."*** The officer must give you reasonable time to contact your attorney.

❖ **What if the officers seem to be angry with you because you are not complying with their orders?**

Although you may feel frightened in this situation and that it might seem easier to comply with the officers' demands, you should keep in mind that there are several important ways that you can protect your rights in this situation:

- **You can exercise your right to remain silent.** When an officer speaks with you, you don't have to answer any questions, or give your name. You can say to the officer ***"I do not want to answer any questions until I speak to an attorney."*** Remember that you will get an opportunity to tell your story. If you wait until you speak with an attorney, the attorney will be able to help you tell your story in a way that will benefit you the most.
- **Do not sign any papers without speaking to an attorney first.** Regardless of what the agents may tell you, *you do not have to sign anything.* In fact, you may give up important rights which you cannot get back later, such as your right to have your case heard by a judge. You may also permanently jeopardize your ability to return to the United States after you are removed.
- **Never show a fake ID or false documents:** You cannot be punished for refusing to present identification or answer the officer's questions. But remember that it is a crime to use a fake document, and you could be subject to serious punishment for doing so.
- **Exercise an emergency safety plan.** Discuss the possibility of a raid with your co-workers and consider how you can exercise your rights individually or as a group to best protect yourselves in advance. Then if a raid occurs you know your options and are prepared to exercise your rights.
- **After a raid, create a list of who is missing and where they are being held.** This will be helpful to family members who need to locate loved ones. Put this list in a centralized location where people know where to find it.

❖ **What if you are frightened and you want to leave the worksite but officers are blocking the exits?**

Remember that you should not run away. You can calmly walk to the exit and if the officers stop you, you can ask if you are free to leave. ***If the officers say you are not free to leave, you should not try to exit.*** Stay calm. If the officers continue to question you, you can inform them you are exercising your right to remain silent.

❖ **What if you are a documented immigrant or a U.S. citizen?**

You may wish to answer the officer's questions, so long as you have valid documents. The officer will probably ask to see your immigration documents. Under the law, it is a misdemeanor not to carry your appropriate immigration documents, and you may be

arrested if you do not have them. If you do not have your documents that day, you should ask to call a friend or family member who can bring them to you as soon as possible.



In the Airport

❖ Under what circumstances can you be questioned at the airport?

Immigration officers are more likely to question airport employees in order to verify identities, immigration status, and eligibility for lawful employment. However, even if you are visiting the airport to pick up a friend, immigration officers might stop and question you if they suspect that you may be undocumented. Officers have been known to question people waiting in their cars to pick someone up at the airport.

❖ What should you do if you are questioned while picking someone up at the airport?

- **If you are documented:** Remember to carry your immigration papers with you, even if you are just driving near the airport. You may be arrested if you are unable to produce your immigration papers.
- **If you are not documented:** Remember, never carry fake immigration papers with you. If you are questioned by an officer in New Jersey:
 - You have the right to remain silent and do not have to answer the officer's questions unless your attorney is with you. You can insist that you do not want to speak to the officer without an attorney present or you can show the officer your "Know Your Rights" card.
 - You do not have to sign any papers.
 - You do not have to state your name, your immigration status, your country of origin or provide any other information.

What is Special About an Airport?

Airports, as ports of entry, are considered sensitive areas. In some circumstances immigration officers may have more far-reaching powers in and around a port of entry than in other areas. There is also generally a higher concentration of officers with immigration enforcement powers in and around airports.



Public Transportation: Amtrak and Greyhound

❖ How will you know if officers will be on the train?

Officers have boarded trains and buses without prior warning to passengers. Greyhound and Amtrak are not required by law to inform passengers that they may be questioned, although Amtrak sometimes posts notices in stations in upstate New York.

❖ What should you do if you are questioned?

If you are riding a bus or train and are approached by an officer, your rights are the same as if you are stopped on the street. Remember:

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to answer the officer's questions.
- You do not have to sign papers.
- You do not have to state your name in New Jersey, however you may have to if you are in other states.

Why Can ICE Officers Conduct Interviews on Amtrak and Greyhound?

Greyhound and Amtrak have given consent. They have decided to allow ICE officers to board their trains and buses in order to question people.

CONCLUSION

Unfortunately, there have been numerous reports of ICE agents disregarding ICE official policy and violating people's rights regardless of their immigration status. According to a report released by Cardozo Law School in July 2009, there have been documented reports of ICE officers entering homes on immigration warrants without consent, using physical force to enter homes, and arresting all people in a residence, even if they are not the target of an arrest warrant. If you are subject to a raid and you feel that your rights have been violated, you can report the incident to the police, speak with your attorney about the incident, or contact local community organizations to discuss the incident. You should also document what happened during the raid, when and where it occurred, who was present, the names and badge numbers of the officers who were present, the license plate numbers of any official vehicles that were used and how you feel your rights were violated. After a raid you may feel afraid to come forward and tell your story. But you can work with a local organization to bring attention to your case. Telling your story may help stop these ICE officers from continuing to violate people's rights and may help prevent others from having the same experience that you had. You may also be able to find some relief from deportation if your rights have been violated so it is important that you record as much information as you can remember immediately after a raid has occurred, and speak with your attorney about the incident.

APPENDIX

Example of a Stipulated Order of Removal

You should never sign this form without speaking to an attorney first. By signing it, you permanently give up your right to a hearing before an immigration judge and agree to leave the United States. By signing this form you admit the charges against you, and may be prohibited from returning to the United States for a number of years. See page19.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
OFFICE OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]
Respondent

IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS

[REDACTED]

STIPULATED REQUEST FOR ORDER OF REMOVAL
AND
WAIVER OF HEARING

I, [REDACTED] ("Respondent"), voluntarily and knowingly make the following requests, statements, admissions and stipulations. I understand that by signing this document, I am requesting a prompt order of removal from the United States.

1. I have received a copy of the Notice to Appear ("NTA") dated July 27, 2006, and my full, true and correct name is as indicated therein. See attached NTA.
2. I have been advised of my right to be represented by a lawyer or other qualified person to represent aliens in immigration proceedings at no expense to the government of the United States. I have also been provided a copy of the legal aid list.
3. I am at least 18 years of age.
4. I hereby voluntarily concede and acknowledge that I am not a citizen of the United States. I further voluntarily concede and acknowledge that my parents are not citizens of the United States and, therefore, I do not derive any citizenship benefits from my parents.
5. I understand that I have the right to a hearing before an Immigration Judge in which hearing I have the right to be represented, the opportunity to examine and object to the evidence presented against me, to present witnesses on my own behalf, to cross-examine witnesses presented by the government, to present my own evidence and that the government may be required to prove that I am removable from the United States. Knowing the above, I hereby waive those rights and request my removal proceedings be conducted solely by way of written record without a hearing.
6. I request that my removal from the United States be based solely on this stipulated request. By signing this document, I understand that I am giving up the right to appear before an Immigration Judge and that I will be removed from the United States without a hearing.

7. I admit that all of the factual allegations contained in the NTA are true and correct as written, and I concede that I should be removed from the United States based on the charges contained therein.

8. I voluntarily and knowingly agree, stipulate and represent that I am not applying for any form of relief from removal, including but not limited to: voluntary departure, asylum, withholding of removal, protection under the Convention Against Torture, adjustment of status, registry, de novo review of a denial or revocation of temporary protected status, cancellation of removal under section 240(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("Act"), or any other possible relief under the Act.

9. I consent to the introduction of this document as an exhibit to the record of proceedings.

10. I request that an order be issued for my removal to [REDACTED]

11. I accept a written order for my removal to the above county as a final disposition of these removal proceedings.

12. I waive my right to appeal the written decision for my removal from the United States.

13. I understand that based on the removal charge(s), 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) & 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), I will be barred for a (10) year period from returning to the United States.

14. I or my Attorney, have read (or I have had read to me in a language I understand) this entire document. I fully understand its consequences. I can unequivocally state that I have submitted this document voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently.

I certify that all of the information I have given in this document is true and correct.

[REDACTED]
Date

X [REDACTED]
Signature of Respondent

[REDACTED]
Printed Name of Respondent

I certify with my signature that I have filed a notice of appearance as alien representative in accordance with 8 C.F.R. § 1003.17(a).

Date

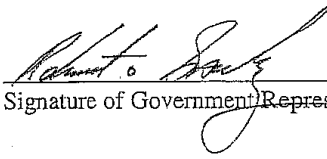
Signature of Attorney

Printed Name of Attorney

I certify that as the government representative, the content of this document was explained to the Respondent in a language he or she understands, or to the Respondent's representative.



Date


Signature of Government Representative

Roberto Sanchez, Deportation Officer
Printed Name of Government Representative

Example of a Notice of Appearance

A Notice of Appearance authorizes your attorney to represent you and makes it easier for the attorney to visit you if you are detained.

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|---------|------------|
| <p>Appearances - An appearance shall be filed on this form by the attorney or representative appearing in each case. Thereafter, substitution may be permitted upon the written withdrawal of the attorney or representative of record or upon notification of the new attorney or representative. When an appearance is made by a person acting in a representative capacity, his personal appearance or signature shall constitute a representation that under the provisions of this chapter he is authorized and qualified to represent. Further proof of authority to act in a representative capacity may be required. Availability of Records - During the time a case is pending, and except as otherwise provided in § CFR 103.2(b), a party to a proceeding or his attorney or representative shall be permitted to examine the record of proceeding in a Service office. He may, in conformity with § CFR 103.10, obtain copies of Service records or information therefrom and copies of documents or transcripts of evidence furnished by him. Upon request, he/she may, in addition, be loaned a copy of the testimony and exhibits contained in the record of proceeding upon giving his/her receipt for such copies and pledging that it will be surrendered upon final disposition of the case or upon demand. If extra copies of exhibits do not exist, they shall not be furnished free on loan; however, they shall be made available for copying or purchase of copies as provided in § CFR 103.10.</p> | | | | |
| In re: | | Date: | | |
| | | File No. | | |
| I hereby enter my appearance as attorney for (or representative of), and at the request of the following named person(s): | | | | |
| Name: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary | | |
| Address: (Apt. No.) | (Number & Street) | (City) | (State) | (Zip Code) |
| Name: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary | | |
| Address: (Apt. No.) | (Number & Street) | (City) | (State) | (Zip Code) |
| Check Applicable Item(s) below: | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. I am an attorney and a member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States or of the highest court of the following State, territory, insular possession, or District of Columbia _____ and am not under a court or administrative agency order suspending, enjoining, restraining, disbaring, or otherwise restricting me in practicing law. Name of Court | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. I am an accredited representative of the following named religious, charitable, social service, or similar organization established in the United States and which is so recognized by the Board: _____ | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. I am associated with _____ the attorney of record previously filed a notice of appearance in this case and my appearance is at his request. (If you check this item, also check item 1 or 2 whichever is appropriate.) | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Others (Explain Fully): _____ | | | | |
| SIGNATURE | | COMPLETE ADDRESS | | |
| NAME (Type or Print) | | TELEPHONE NUMBER | | |
| <p>PURSUANT TO THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, I HEREBY CONSENT TO THE DISCLOSURE TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY RECORD PERTAINING TO ME WHICH APPEARS IN ANY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE SYSTEM OF RECORDS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">(Name of Attorney or Representative)</p> <p>THE ABOVE CONSENT TO DISCLOSURE IS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING MATTER:</p> | | | | |
| Name of Person Consenting | | Signature of Person Consenting | | Date |
| <p>(NOTE: Execution of this box is required under the Privacy Act of 1974 where the person being represented is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.)</p> | | | | |

This form may not be used to request records under the Freedom of Information Act or the Privacy Act. The manner of requesting such records is contained in 8CFR 103.10 and 103.20 Et. SEQ.

Form G-28 (09/26/00)Y

EXAMPLE OF A GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM

A Power of Attorney Form grants someone you trust the power to act on your behalf if you are detained. Make sure you consult with an attorney when executing a Power of Attorney to ensure your particular circumstances are taken into account. See page 10.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

COUNTY OF _____

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF N.J.S.A. 46:2B-8

I, _____, residing at _____ appoint _____, to be my attorney-in-fact, to act in my name in any lawful way for which I could act for myself with respect to the following initialed subjects:

- (1) _____ Real Property Transactions;
- (2) _____ Tangible Personal Property Transactions
- (3) _____ Stock and Bond Transactions
- (4) _____ Commodity and Option Transactions
- (5) _____ Banking and other Financial Institution Transactions as set forth in P.L. 1991, c.95 (C.46:2B-8)
- (6) _____ Business Operating Transactions
- (7) _____ Estates, Trust, And Other Beneficiary Transactions
- (8) _____ Claims and Litigation
- (9) _____ Personal and Family Maintenance
- (10) _____ Benefits from Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid or Other Governmental Programs or Military Service
- (11) _____ Retirement Plan Transactions
- (12) _____ Tax Matters
- (13) _____ ALL OF THE POWERS LISTED ABOVE.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

SUBSTITUTE AGENT:

If my attorney-in-fact for any reason is unable to act in a lawful way for my benefit, I appoint _____ to serve as my agent with the powers I have granted above.

DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY:

_____ It is my intention that this power of attorney shall not be affected by my subsequent disability or incapacity as authorized under N.J.S.A 46:2B-8.

_____ Signature _____ Date

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NOTARY PUBLIC

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____

This document was acknowledged before me on _____ [date] by
_____ [name of principal].

[Notary Seal, if any]:

(Signature of Notarial Officer)

Notary Public for the State of _____
My commission expires: _____

EXAMPLE ICE UNIFORMS

These are examples of the types of uniforms that ICE agents may wear. Although the uniforms have the word “Police” written on them, ICE agents are *not* police – they may only enforce immigration laws and do not have the powers of police officers. See pages 24-37.



Example of an Immigration Arrest Warrant ("Warrant of Removal/Deportation")

If ICE agents have a warrant at all, it is generally a Warrant of Removal/Deportation that looks like the one on the following pages. *It does not give immigration agents authority to enter your home.* If immigration agents only present this form, you have the legal right to refuse to open your door or to tell the agents they may not come in. You can recognize this form by the words "Warrant of Removal/Deportation" on the top, and by the picture and fingerprint on the second page; a proper search warrant does not contain a picture or fingerprint. See pages 24-29.



Immigration and Customs
Enforcement

50/15.5

Warrant of Removal/Deportation Pursuant to Section 217

File No. _____

To any Officer or Employee of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement:

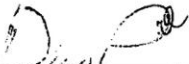
Pursuant to Section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, an authorized officer of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement has ordered that

(Full Name of Alien)

who entered the United States at or near _____ on or about _____ 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 District Director or a District Director's designated Official
- the Board of Immigration Appeals
- a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge

be deported from the United States of America. I, the undersigned Officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Attorney General under the laws of the United States and by his or direction, command you to take into custody and remove from the United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of appropriation "Salaries and Expense, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 2007", including the expenses of an attendant, if necessary.



(Signature of INS Official)

Field Office Director/Dallas, TX
(Title of Authorized Official)

(Date)

Form I-205 (Rev 4-1-97)

To be completed by Service Officer executing the warrant:

Name of alien being removed: _____

Port, date, and manner of removal: _____



Photograph of alien removed



Right index fingerprint of alien removed

(Signature of alien being removed)
RAA, *Deportation Officer*

(Signature and title of INS official taking print)

Departure witnessed by: _____
(Signature and title of INS official)

If actual departure is not witnessed, fully identify source or means of verification of departure:

If self-removal (self deportation), pursuant to 8 CFR 241.7, check here:

Departure Verified by: _____
(Signature and title of INS official)

Return executed warrant to: DHS/ICE, Attn./D&R, 8101 N. Stemmons Frwy., Dallas, TX 75247

Example of a Search Warrant Signed by a Judge

If ICE agents present this kind document to you, then it means they have a right to search your home. However you do not have to allow them into any area which is not mentioned in the warrant. It is *extremely unlikely* that ICE agents will ever have this kind of document. See pages 24-29.

United States District Court
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

In the Matter of the Search of _____
SEARCH WARRANT
CASE NUMBER: _____

TO: _____ and any Authorized Officer of the United States

Affidavit(s) having been made before me by _____ who has reason to believe that on the person of or on the premises known as (name, description and/or location) _____
THE RESIDENCE OF I _____ MIAMI, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

in the _____ SOUTHERN District of _____ FLORIDA there is now concealed a certain person or property, namely (describe the person or property) _____

I am satisfied that the affidavit(s) and any record testimony establish probable cause to believe that the person or property so described is now concealed on the person or premises above-described and establish grounds for the issuance of this warrant.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to search on or before _____ Date
(not to exceed 10 days) the person or place named _____ for the person or property specified, serving this warrant and making the search (in the daytime ~~9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.~~) (at any time in the day or night as I find reasonable cause has been established) and if the person or property be found there to seize same, leaving a copy of this warrant and receipt for the person or property taken, and prepare a written inventory of the person or property seized and promptly return this warrant to U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE HUBE as required by law
U.S. Judge or Magistrate Judge

21 APR 2007 2:20 P.M.
Date and Time Issued

U.S. Magistrate Judge
Name and Title of Judicial Officer

Miami, Florida
City and State

[Signature]
Signature of Judicial Officer

GENERAL RESOURCES

The following services are available to everyone regardless of immigrant status, including undocumented immigrants:

Rapid Response Network Hotline

What they do: Help when you are confronted with a raid

CALL: 1-800-308-0878

24 hours a day/7days a week, FREE

General Assistance:

First Call for Help

What they do: Will help you find services and can link you with an interpreter

CALL: 211

Literacy Hotline:

Literary Assistance Center

What they do: Refer you to literacy programs in your area

CALL: 212-803-3300

WEBSITE: lacnyc.org

Mental Health Care:

Mental Health Association in New Jersey

What they do: Emergency referrals, recovery resources, advocacy, etc.

WEBSITE: www.mhanj.com

Resettlement:

International Rescue Committee

What they do: Housing, job placement and employment skills, clothing, medical attention, education

(A free, one-stop center for refugees' needs during their first months in the U.S.)

ADDRESS: 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10168-1289

CALL: (212) 551-3000

WEBSITE: www.theirc.org

Housing

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

What they do: Offers information regarding shelters and emergency housing in New Jersey counties

CALL: (202) 708-1112

WEBSITE: www.hud.gov/local/nj/homeless/shelters.cfm

Food:

New Jersey Anti-Hunger Coalition (formerly Statewide Emergency Food and Anti Hunger Network)

What they do: Find food pantries near you

CALL: 201-569-1084

WEBSITE: www.cfanj.org

Medical Care:

Federally Qualified Health Centers

What they do: Provide charity care or emergency care

For locations: www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/cphc/documents/locations.pdf

Department of Health and Senior services, Family services (WIC agencies)

What they do: Provide supplemental nutritious foods to pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to the age of five.

CALL: (866) 446-5942

WEBSITE: www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/wic/localagencies.shtml

Center for Immigrant Health

What they do: Facilitate the delivery of linguistically, culturally, and epidemiologically sensitive healthcare services to newcomer populations. The Center strives for the elimination of ethnic and racial disparities in healthcare.

CALL: 212-263-8783

WEBSITE: www.med.nyu.edu/cih/index.html

E-Mail: cihinfo@med.nyu.edu

Guide for Immigrants:

WEBSITE: www.iinj.org/publications/publications_guides.html

Pet Care:

New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association

What they do: Connect you to information regarding pet care including finding a veterinarian

CALL: 908-281-0918

WEBSITE: www.njvma.org/home/default.asp

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN-ARAB ANTI DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

Description: ADC's Department of Legal Services offers counseling in cases of discrimination and defamation as well as selected impact litigation in the areas of immigration, discrimination and civil rights.

ADDRESS: 246 Clifton Avenue, Clifton N.J. 07011

CALL: 973-230-7709

WEBSITE: www.adc.org

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROGRAM

Description: Representation for all types of immigration cases including asylum. Provides information and legal services to immigrants and helps raise public awareness about immigration laws and their impact on immigrant communities (may charge a nominal fee).

ADDRESS: Immigrants Rights Program, 89 Market Street, 6th Fl., Newark, N.J. 07102

CALL: 973-643-1924

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

Description: Immigration services provided by lawyers and accredited representatives, pro bono legal services and educational programs available.

ADDRESS: Suite 300, 1331 G Street, Washington, D.C. 20005-3142

CALL: 202-507-7600

WEBSITE: www.aila.org

BOAT PEOPLE SOS

Description: Offers legal assistance for Vietnamese refugees and immigrants in the U.S.

ADDRESS: 5043 Westfield Ave, Suite A, Pennsauken, NJ 08110

CALL: 856-486-7770

WEBSITE: www.bpsos.org

BOAZ COMMUNITY CORPORATION

Description: Education and counseling on immigration matters for immigrants in the Central New Jersey area. Free legal clinics on family based petitions, citizenship, adjustment of status, etc. [Free Clinic Services every Tuesday and Saturday, Tues (1-7pm) English, Sat (10-3 pm) Spanish and English.]

ADDRESS: Christ Church - 1st floor, 5 Paterson Street, New Brunswick, N.J. 08901

CALL: 732- 220-1535

WEBSITE: www.boazcommunitycorp.org/services.html

CAMDEN CENTER FOR LAW & SOCIAL JUSTICE

Description: Low- cost immigration services for those unable to afford a private attorney. (Consultation fee: \$30).

ADDRESS: 509 State Street, Camden, N.J. 08102

CALL: 856-342-4160

WEBSITE: www.cclsj.org

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE NEWARK ARCHDIOCESE

Description: Low cost legal assistance with all phases of immigration process including naturalization proceedings and deportation proceedings. No one is refused service because of an inability to pay.

ADDRESS: Bishop Francis Center for Immigration Services, 976 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07102

CALL: 973-733-3516

WEBSITE: www.ccannj.org

CATHOLIC FAMILY & COMMUNITY SERVICES

Description: All cases including asylum.

ADDRESS: 24 DeGrasse Street, Paterson, N.J. 07505

CALL: 973-279-7100 Ext. 12

WEBSITE: www.catholiccharities.org Link CFC S under Out Agencies

CATHOLIC LEGAL IMMIGRATION NETWORK, INC.

Description: Legal and non-legal support to indigent immigrant families, detained immigrants, and non-detained immigrants who fear deportation.

ADDRESS: 415 Michigan Ave, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20017

CALL: 202-635-2556

WEBSITE: www.cliniclegal.org

EIRENE IMMIGRATION CENTER

Description: Offers legal counseling, education and guidance regarding immigration issues in the United States including training, advocacy, pastor support/counseling, and community networking.

ADDRESS: 2926 Westfield Avenue, Camden, N.J. 08105

CALL: 856-541-0400

WEBSITE: <http://www.eireneusa.org/english/index.htm>

E-MAIL: info@eireneusa.org

EL CENTRO HISPANOAMERICANO

Description: All cases including asylum, may charge a nominal fee.

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 989, 525 East Front Street, Plainfield, N.J. 07060

CALL: 908-753-8730

WEBSITE: www.elcentronj.org

E-MAIL: info@elcentronj.org

HISPANIC DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY

Description: Resources for immigrants, including information about obtaining legal services.

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 25, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903-0025

CALL: 732-828-7606

WEBSITE: www.hdanj.org

HUMAN RIGHTS FIRST

Description: Asylum Legal Representation Program provides information and legal services to asylum seekers in INS detention, and helps coordinate their legal representation.

ADDRESS: 333 7th Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10001

CALL: 212-845-5200 or 212-629-6170

WEBSITE: www.humanrightsfirst.org

IMMIGRANT DEFENSE PROJECT

Description: Provides advice (not representation for effect of crimes on deportation.)

ADDRESS: 3 West 29th Street, Suite 803, New York, N.Y. 10001

CALL: 212-725-6422

WEBSITE: www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/index.htm

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW JERSEY

Description: All cases including asylum, may charge a nominal fee.
ADDRESS: 1 Journal Square, 4th Fl., Jersey City, N.J. 07306
CALL: 201-653-3888 Ext. 20
WEBSITE: www.iinj.org

LA CASA DE DON PEDRO

Description: Will represent aliens in asylum proceedings, may charge a nominal fee.
ADDRESS: 39 Broadway, Newark, N.J. 07104
Contact: Sodette Plunkett
CALL: 973- 481-4713
WEBSITE: www.lacasanwk.org

LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

Description: Assistance with naturalization and status adjustment for new and established immigrants. Helping immigrants get due process, advocating and mediating with landlords and employers, translation services, and referrals.
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 80, Princeton, N.J. 08542-0080
CALL: 1-877-452-5333
WEBSITE: www.laldef.org

LEGAL SERVICES OF NEW JERSEY

Description: Legal Services of New Jersey provides information and referrals to low-income residents of New Jersey with civil legal problems.
ADDRESS: 100 Metroplex Drive, suite 402, P.O. Box 1357, Edison, N.J. 08818
CALL: Hotline: 1-888-576-5529 (8:00 am-5:30 pm Monday through Friday)
WEBSITE: www.lsnj.org/directory.htm

LUTHERAN SOCIAL MINISTRIES OF NEW JERSEY

Description: All cases including asylum, may charge a nominal fee.
ADDRESS: Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Program, 189 South Broad Street, Trenton, N.J. 08608
CALL: 609-393-4900
WEBSITE: www.lsmnj.org/42.0.html

MIGRATION & REFUGEE SERVICES

Description: Offers legal counseling in immigration matters and assistance with applications for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

ADDRESS: Diocese of Trenton, 149 North Warren Street, Trenton, N.J. 08608

CALL: 609-394-8299

WEBSITE: www.dioceseoftrenton.org

Pro Bono/Low Fee Legal Services

NJ/NY Attorney Contact List

If you are looking for an attorney, here is a list of possible lawyers who may be willing to help for little or no cost.

| | |
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| <p>New Jersey: Rodney J. Alberto, Esq. The Alberto Brothers Law Firm 949 Lacey Road - Lower Level Forked River, N.J. 08731 732-200-0779 rodney@albertobrothers.com</p> <p>Joy Anderson, Esq. Law Office of Joy Anderson, LLC Eatontown Executive Center One Main Street, Suite 202 Eatontown, N.J. 07724 732- 935-0666 JoyAndersonEsq@aol.com</p> <p>Melinda M. Basaran, Esq. Basaran Law Office 1061-1063 Main Street Paterson, N.J. 07503 973-345-8088 melinda@basaranlaw.com</p> <p>Lloyd E. Bennett, Esq. Law Offices of Lloyd E. Bennett, Esq., P.C. 4713 Bergenline Avenue Union City, N.J. 07087 201-330-8883 lbennett@lebpc.com</p> <p>Ian Bratlie, Esq. Law Office of Ian Bratlie 206 West State Street, 4th Floor Trenton, N.J. 08608 609-656-2800 ibratlie@comcast.net</p> | <p>Asma Warsi Chaudry, Esq. The Boaz Community Corporation, Inc. 5 Paterson Street New Brunswick, N.J. 08901 732-220-1535</p> <p>Rex Chen, Esq. Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Newark 976 Broad Street Newark, N.J. 07102 973-733-3516 RChen@ccannj.org</p> <p>Michael Eatroff, Esq. Law Office of Adrienne D. Edward, P.C. 549 Summit Avenue Jersey City, N.J. 07306 201-420-8850 mjtroff@gmail.com Esquire7586@aol.com</p> <p>Judith E. Goldenberg, Esq. 3708 Bergenline Avenue, 2nd floor Union City, N.J. 07087 201-601-9111 judy_lawyer@hotmail.com</p> <p>Nachman & Associates, P.C. Visaserve Plaza 487 Goffle Road Ridgewood, N.J. 07450 201-345-3049 or 1-866-599-3625 david_nachman@visaserve.com</p> |
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| <p>Valentine Brown, Esq. Valentine Brown, LLC 3 South Broad Street, Suite 3-A Woodbury, N.J. 08096 856-384-9902 vabrown@valentinebrown.com</p> <p>William J. Quirk, Esq. Meehan & Quirk, LLC 354 State Street, Suite 5 Hackensack, N.J. 07601 201-968-0800 billquirk@hotmail.com</p> <p>Patricia Rondon, Esq. The Chugh Firm, APC 70 Wood Avenue South, 1st Floor Iselin, N.J. 08830 732-205-8600 patricia.rondon@chugh.com</p> <p>Elissa Steglich, Esq. (New Jersey cases only) Immigrant Rights Program American Friends Service Committee 89 Market Street, 6th floor Newark, NJ 07102 973-643-1924 esteglich@afsc.org</p> <p>Stephen Traylor, Esq. Traylor & Traylor P.C. 20 Nassau Street, Suite 204 Princeton, N.J. 08542 609-924-8338 traylorpc@aol.com</p> <p>Alan J. Pollack, Esq. 972 Broad Street, Suite 602 Newark, N.J. 07102 973-297-1919 APollack@workvisa.net</p> | <p>Chioma Ekpecham-Nelson, Esq. Law Offices of Chioma Nelson, P.C. Harborside Financial Center, 2500 Plaza 5 Jersey City, N.J. 07311 201-963-8257 cdenlaw@yahoo.com</p> <p>Trevor S. Jadoo, Esq. Jadoo & Zalenski, LLC 82 Grand Ave. Englewood, N.J. 07631 201-568-5510 trevor.jadoo@jzlawfirm.com</p> <p>Masiel Valentin, Esq. Valentin Masiel Law Office 663 Mount Prospect Avenue, 1st floor Newark, N.J. 07104 973-497-1123</p> <p>New York: Ana Maria Bazan, Esq. (Low fee, no pro bono) Ana Maria Bazan Law Firm, P.C. 3706 82nd Street, 3rd Floor Jackson Heights, N.Y. 11372 718-478-8583 anambazan@yahoo.com</p> <p>Alison Berry, Esq. Law Offices of Alison Berry, Esq. 300 Hamilton Avenue, Suite 410 White Plains, N.Y. 10601 914-948-8511 aberryesq@verizon.net</p> <p>Howard R. Brill, Esq. The Law Offices of Howard R. Brill, P.C. 250 Fulton Avenue, Suite 200 Hempstead, N.Y. 11550 516-489-8786 or 1-800-331-6478 hrbrillesq@aol.com</p> |
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| <p>Jose M. Grajales, Esq. Law Office of Jose M. Grajales 4421 5th Avenue Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220 718-435-7260 grajalesjm@yahoo.com</p> <p>Peter Quan, Esq. Law Office of Peter Quan 43 East Broadway, Suite 401 New York, N.Y., 10002 212-608-4508 lawcuny@gmail.com</p> <p>C. Mario Russell, Esq. Immigration Rights Clinic St. John's University School of Law 1011 First Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022 212-419-3771 Mario.Russell@archny.org</p> <p>David M. Sperling, Esq. Law Offices of David M. Sperling 1355 New York Avenue Huntington Station, N.Y. 11746 631-427-1158 Sperlinglaw@gmail.com</p> <p>Michael Steinberg, Esq. 401 Broadway, Suite 2109, 21st Floor New York, NY 10013 212-334-8448 mr.steinberg@yahoo.com</p> | <p>Daniel B. Lundy, Esq. Barst & Mukamal, LLP 2 Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10016 212-686-3838 Ext. 260 dlundy@barstmukamal.com</p> <p>Edon H. Warslie, Esq. Law Office of E.H. Warslie, P.C. 11501 Lefferts Boulevard, Room 1 South Ozone Park, N.Y. 11420-2428 718-738-5400 warslie@aol.com</p> <p>Leon Wildes, Esq. Wildes & Weinberg, P.C. 515 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022 212-753-3468 lwildes@wildesweinberg.com</p> <p>Victoria Neilson, Esq. (Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, and/or HIV+ clients ONLY) Immigration Equality 40 Exchange Place, 17th Floor New York, N.Y. 10005 (212) 714-2904 Ext. 25 vneilson@immigrationequality.org</p> <p>For a national directory of low-cost legal service providers, please visit: www.immigrationadvocates.org/link.cfm?9983 3 (login required)</p> |
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Other options for finding an attorney

American Bar Association

www.abanet.org/publicserv/immigration/legal_services_directory_map.shtml

American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

aila.org/content/default.aspx?docid=1188

National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild

www.nationalimmigrationproject.org

(Link: Looking for an attorney?)

National Lawyers Guild (NLG)

www.nlg.org

Disclaimer: Please use your own best judgment and community recommendations when hiring an attorney. The list of legal services and attorneys was compiled based on information provided by attorneys who indicated that they may be willing to provide free or low-cost services to raid victims. The Center for Social Justice does not endorse any of these attorneys and makes no guarantees as to the accuracy of information provided here, the fitness of a particular attorney, or the quality of services that they may provide. In no event shall the Center for Social Justice be liable to anyone for damages in connection with or arising out of use of this list or any other information in this publication.

Detention Centers in New Jersey

| Detention Center | Address | Phone Number |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Middlesex County Jail | Route 130 & Apple Orchard Lane, North Brunswick, NJ 08902 | 732-297-3636 |
| Hudson County Jail | 35 Hackensack Avenue, Kearney NJ 07032 | 973-491-5566 |
| Bergen County Jail | 112 West Street, Hackensack NJ 07601 | 201-527-3000 |
| Elizabeth Contract Detention Facility | 625 Evans Street, Elizabeth, NJ 07201 | 908-352-3776 |
| Sussex County Jail | 41 High Street, Newton NJ 07860 | 973-579-0875 |
| Monmouth County Jail | 1 Waterworks Road, Freehold, NJ 07728 | 732-431-7860 |
| Essex County Jail | 354 Doremus Avenue, Newark, 07105 | 973-274-7500 |

CONSULATE INFORMATION

New Jersey Consulates

Consulado Dominicano of NY
152 Market Street, Paterson, NJ
973-684-7491
www.consuladord-ny.org

Consulate of Ecuador
400 Market St, Newark NJ
973-344-6900
www.consuladoecuadornj.com

Consulate General of Peru in New Jersey
100 Hamilton Plaza, Paterson, NJ
973-278-3324
www.consuladoperu.com

Portuguese Consulate
1 Riverfront Plaza, Newark NJ
973-643-4200

New York Consulates

Consulate General of Argentina
12 West 56th Street, Midtown
212-603-0400

Consulate General of Barbados
800 Second Avenue, 2nd floor, Turtle Bay
212-867-8435

Consulate General of the Bolivarian Republic
of Venezuela in New York
7 East 51st Street, Midtown
212-826-1660
www.embavenez-us.org/_newyork

Consulate General of Chile
866 U.N. Plaza, Turtle Bay
212-980-3366
www.chileny.com

Consulate General of Columbia
10 East 46th Street, Midtown
212-798-9000
www.consuladodecolombiany.com/new_page/index.htm

Consulate General of Costa Rica
80 Wall Street, Financial district
212-509-3066

www.costarica-embassy.org/consular/consulates/default.htm

Consulate General of the Dominican Republic
1501 Broadway, Theatre district
212-768-2480
www.consuladord-ny.org

Consulate General of Ecuador
800 Second Ave, Turtle Bay
212-808-0170
www.consulecuadornewyork.com/

Consulate General of El Salvador
46 Park Ave, Murray Hill
212-889-3608
www.elsalvador.org

Consulate General of Guatemala
57 Park Avenue, Murray Hill
212-686-3837

Consulate General of Haiti
271 Madison Avenue, Murray Hill
212-697-9767
www.haitianconsulate-nyc.org

Consulate General of Honduras
35 West 35th Street
212-714-9450

Consulate General of Jamaica
767 Third Ave, 2nd and 3rd Floor, Turtle Bay
212-935-9000
www.congenjamaica-ny.org

Consulate General of Mexico
27 East 39th Street, Murray Hill
212-217-6400

Consulate General of Peru in New York
241 East 49th Street, Midtown South
646-735-3828
www.consuladoperu.com/newyork/index_ny.htm

Consulate General of Portugal
630 Fifth Ave, Midtown
212-246-4580

Form 1:
Emergency Contact Information

Fill out this form and keep a copy in an easily accessible location in your home. See page 5 and 22.

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

Name:
Telephone #s:
Relationship:

CONSULATE
Telephone #:

ICE FIELD OFFICE
Telephone #:

IMMIGRATION ATTORNEY
Name:
Telephone #:

EMERGENCY HOTLINE:
Telephone #:

*Information needed to find
detainee:*

Full Name:
A Number:
Date of Birth:
Country of Origin:

Full Name:
A Number:
Date of Birth:
Country of Origin:

Full Name:
A Number:
Date of Birth:
Country of Origin:

Form 2:

Child Care Information

Fill out this form and give a copy to your temporary guardian or designated caretaker for your children in case of an emergency. See page 12.

Child 1

Name:

Date of Birth:

Doctors Contact Information:

Allergies:

Medications:

School Contact Information:

Child 2

Name:

Date of Birth:

Doctors Contact Information:

Allergies:

Medications:

School Contact Information:

Child 3

Name:

Date of Birth:

Doctors Contact Information:

Allergies:

Medications:

School Contact Information:

Persons with permission to pick my children up from school:

Name:

Telephone:

Name:

Telephone:

Name:

Telephone:

Pet Information:

Name:

Medications:

Veterinarian:

Name:

Medications:

Veterinarian:

Name:

Medications:

Veterinarian:

Form 3:
Emergency Medical Information
Fill out this form and put it in an easily accessible location. See page 7.

Family member 1

Name:
Date of Birth:
Doctors Contact Information:

Allergies:

Medications:

Employer Information:

Family Member 2

Name:
Date of Birth:
Doctors Contact Information:

Allergies:

Medications:

Employer Information:

Family Member 3

Name:
Date of Birth:
Doctors Contact Information:

Allergies:

Medications:

Employer Information:

Insurance Information:

Health Insurance
Company:
Telephone:
Policy Number:

Car Insurance
Company:
Telephone Number:

Home Insurance
Company:
Telephone Number:

PHARMACY NUMBER:

DOCTORS NUMBER:

HOSPITAL NUMBER:

PEDIATRICIAN:

VETERINARIAN:

Form 4:

Financial Information:

Provide this information to people who you trust to access your accounts in an emergency. See page 14.

Checking Accounts

Account #:

Bank:

Number:

Persons with access to this account:

Account #:

Bank:

Number:

Persons with access to this account:

Savings Accounts

Account #:

Bank:

Number:

Persons with access to this account:

Account #:

Bank:

Number:

Persons with access to this account:

Credit Cards:

Card 1

Card Company:

Names on Card:

Number:

Card 2

Card Company:

Names on Card:

Number:

Card 3

Card Company:

Names on Card:

Number:

Example of “Know Your Rights” Cards

Know your Rights Card

Please be informed that I am choosing to exercise my right to remain silent and the right to refuse to answer your questions. If I am detained, I request to contact an attorney immediately. I am also exercising my right to refuse to sign anything until I consult with my attorney.

I wish to contact this attorney or organization:

Telephone number:

CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS

Por favor tenga en cuenta que le informo que elijo ejercer mi derecho a permanecer callado y mi derecho a rehusarme a responder a sus preguntas. Si soy detenido, solicito comunicarme con mi abogado inmediatamente. Además, estoy ejerciendo mi derecho a rehusarme a firmar cosa alguna hasta que pueda consultar con mi abogado.

Quiero contactar a este abogado u organización:

Teléfono No.:

Know your Rights Card

Please be informed that I am choosing to exercise my right to remain silent and the right to refuse to answer your questions. If I am detained, I request to contact an attorney immediately. I am also exercising my right to refuse to sign anything until I consult with my attorney.

I wish to contact this attorney or organization:

Telephone number:

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Teléfono No.:

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I wish to contact this attorney or organization:

Telephone number:

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Telephone number:

CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS

Por favor tenga en cuenta que le informo que elijo ejercer mi derecho a permanecer callado y mi derecho a rehusarme a responder a sus preguntas. Si soy detenido, solicito comunicarme con mi abogado inmediatamente. Además, estoy ejerciendo mi derecho a rehusarme a firmar cosa alguna hasta que pueda consultar con mi abogado.

Quiero contactar a este abogado u organización:

Teléfono No.: