

Do you know someone who is **detained by ICE** in DC, Maryland, or Virginia?

These organizations are here and want to help.

**Call one of our free hotlines for more information
and assistance!**



CASA	1-855-678-2272 1-855-678-CASA	24 hours/day
Sanctuary DMV	202-335-1183	7 days/week 9 AM – 9 PM
United We Dream	1-844-363-1423	Monday - Friday 6 AM – 9 PM
CAIR Coalition	202-331-3329	Monday - Friday 9 AM – 5 PM



AILA Doc. No. 19062731. (Posted 7/10/19)



Conoce a alguien quien está detenido por ICE en DC, Maryland, o Virginia?

Estas organizaciones están aquí y quieren ayudar.

**¡Llame a uno de nuestras líneas gratuitas para más
información y ayuda!**



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Know Your Rights: If ICE Comes to Your Work Place (Employee)

All people living in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain U.S. Constitutional rights. If immigration officers (ICE) come to your work place, they must have a valid search warrant or the consent of your employer to enter non-public areas. If you are undocumented and immigration officers come to your work place, be aware of the following:

- **Do not panic and do not run away.** If you are frightened and feel like you need to leave, you can calmly walk toward the exit.
 - If you are stopped, you may ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says no, do not try to exit the building.
 - If you are questioned, you may tell them you want to remain silent.
- **You have the right to remain silent.** You do not need to speak to the immigration authorities or answer any questions.
 - If you are asked where you were born, or how you entered the United States, you may refuse to answer or remain silent.
 - If you choose to remain silent, say so out loud.
 - If they ask you to stand in a group according to immigration status, you do not have to move, or you can move to an area that is not designated for a particular group.
 - You may show a [know-your-rights card](#) to an officer that explains that you will remain silent and wish to speak to a lawyer.

- You may refuse to show identity documents that say what country you are from.
- Do not show any false documents and do not lie.
- **You have the right to speak to a lawyer.** If you are detained or taken into custody, you have the right to immediately contact a lawyer.
 - Even if you do not have a lawyer, you may tell the immigration officers that you want to speak to one.
 - If you have a lawyer, you have the right to talk to them. If you have a signed [Form G-28](#), which shows you have a lawyer, give it to an officer.
 - If you do not have a lawyer, ask an immigration officer for a list of pro bono lawyers.
 - You also have the right to contact your consulate. The consulate may be able to assist you in locating a lawyer.
 - You can refuse to sign any/all paperwork until you have had the opportunity to speak to a lawyer.
 - If you choose to sign something without speaking to a lawyer, be sure you understand exactly what the document says and means before you sign it.

If you want more information about your rights or to learn if you might be eligible for immigration benefits or relief, speak to a reputable immigration lawyer. Go to www.ailalawyer.org to connect with a lawyer in your area.



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Know Your Rights: If ICE Visits Your Home

All people living in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain U.S. Constitutional rights. If you are undocumented and immigration (ICE) agents knock on your door, know that you have the following rights:

- **You do not have to open the door.** You do not have to open the door or let the officers into your home unless they have a valid search warrant signed by a judge.
 - An ICE deportation warrant is not the same as a search warrant. If this is the only document they have, they cannot legally come inside unless you verbally agree to let them in.
 - If the officers say they have a search warrant signed by a judge, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can see it.
 - If the warrant does not have your correct name and address on it **and** is not signed by a judge you do not have to open the door or let them inside.
 - If at any point you decide to speak with the officers, you do not need to open the door to do so. You can speak to them through the door or step outside and close the door.
- **You have the right to remain silent.** You do not need to speak to the immigration officers or answer any questions.
 - If you are asked where you were born or how you entered the United States, you may refuse to answer or remain silent.
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Know Your Rights: If ICE Stops You in Public

All people living in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain U.S. Constitutional rights. If you are undocumented and immigration (ICE) officers stop you on the street or in a public place, know you have the following rights:

- **You have the right to remain silent.** You do not need to speak to the immigration officers or answer any questions.
 - You may ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says no, you may exercise your right to remain silent.
 - If you are asked where you were born or how you entered the United States, you may refuse to answer or remain silent.
 - If you choose to remain silent, say so out loud.
 - You may show a [know-your-rights card](#) to the officer that explains that you will remain silent and wish to speak to an attorney.
 - You may refuse to show identity documents that say what country you are from.
 - Do not show any false documents and do not lie.
- **You may refuse a search.** If you are stopped for questioning but are not arrested, you do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings, but an officer may “pat down” your clothes if he or she suspects you have a weapon.
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Conozca Sus Derechos: Si ICE Visita Su Hogar

Todas las personas viviendo dentro de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo a inmigrantes indocumentados, tienen ciertos derechos según la Constitución de los EE.UU. Si usted es indocumentado y oficiales de inmigración (ICE) tocan la puerta, sepa que tiene los siguientes derechos:

- **No abra la puerta.** Usted no tiene que abrir la puerta o dejar entrar a su hogar a los oficiales de inmigración, a menos que tengan una orden judicial válida y firmada por un juez.
 - Una orden de deportación de ICE no es igual a una orden judicial. Si la orden de deportación es el único documento que tienen, ICE no puede entrar legalmente a su casa a menos que usted de consentimiento para entrar.
 - Si los oficiales dicen que tienen una orden judicial firmada por un juez, pida que la pasen por debajo de la puerta o que se la demuestren por la ventana para que usted la vea.
 - Si su nombre y dirección están incorrectos en la orden judicial y no está firmada por un juez, no abra la puerta ni deje entrar a los oficiales.
 - Si en algún momento usted decide hablar con los oficiales, usted no tiene que abrir la puerta para hacerlo. Puede hablar con ellos por la puerta o puede salir y cerrar la puerta detrás de usted.
- **Tiene el derecho de guardar silencio.** Usted no necesita hablar con los oficiales de inmigración o responder a las preguntas que le hagan.
 - Si le preguntan dónde nació o cómo entró a los Estados Unidos, usted puede negarse a contestar o puede guardar silencio.
 - Si usted decide guardar silencio, dígaselo en voz alta a los oficiales.
 - Usted puede demostrar una [tarjeta de información de conocimiento de sus derechos](#) al oficial, la cual explica que usted está ejercitando su derecho de

mantener el silencio y que desea consultar con un abogado.

- Usted puede negarse a presentar documentos de identidad que indican su país de origen.
- No presente ningún documento falso y no mienta.
- **Tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado.** Si lo detienen o lo toman en custodia, usted tiene el derecho de contactar a un abogado inmediatamente.
 - Aunque no tenga abogado, usted les puede decir a los oficiales de inmigración que desea hablar con un abogado.
 - Si usted tiene un abogado, tiene el derecho de consultar con él/ella. Si tiene un [Formulario G-28](#) firmado, lo cual demuestra que usted tiene abogado, entréguelo al oficial.
 - Si usted no tiene abogado, pida una lista de abogados sin costo (“pro bono”) al oficial de inmigración.
 - Usted también tiene el derecho de llamar a su consulado. El consulado podrá asistirle en localizar a un abogado.
 - Usted puede negarse a firmar cualquier documento hasta que haya tenido la oportunidad de consultar con un abogado.
 - Si usted elige firmar algo sin consultar con un abogado, asegúrese de que entiende exactamente lo que el documento dice y lo que significa antes de firmarlo.

Si quiere más información sobre sus derechos o para saber si usted podrá ser elegible para algún beneficio migratorio o compensación, consulte con un abogado de inmigración respetable. Visite www.ailalawyer.org para encontrar a un abogado en su área.



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Conozca Sus Derechos: Si ICE Lo Para en Público

Todas las personas viviendo dentro de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo a inmigrantes indocumentados, tienen ciertos derechos según la Constitución de los EE.UU. Si usted es indocumentado y oficiales de inmigración (ICE) lo paran en la calle o en un lugar público, sepa que tiene los siguientes derechos:

- **Tiene el derecho de guardar silencio.** Usted no necesita hablar con los oficiales de inmigración o responder a las preguntas que le hagan.
 - Usted puede preguntar si es libre para irse. Si el oficial responde que no, usted puede ejercer el derecho de guardar silencio.
 - Si le preguntan dónde nació o cómo entró a los Estados Unidos, usted puede negarse a contestar o puede guardar silencio.
 - Si usted decide guardar silencio, dígaselo en voz alta a los oficiales.
 - Usted puede demostrar una [tarjeta de información de conocimiento de sus derechos](#) al oficial, la cual explica que usted está ejercitando su derecho de mantener el silencio y que desea consultar con un abogado.
 - Usted puede negarse a presentar documentos de identidad que indican su país de origen.
 - No presente ningún documento falso, ni mienta.
- **Puede negarse a que lo inspeccionen.** Si lo paran para interrogarlo pero usted no es arrestado, no tiene que consentir a una inspección de su persona o de sus pertenencias, pero un oficial puede registrar su vestimenta si sospecha que usted está armado.

- **Tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado.** Si lo detienen o lo toman en custodia, usted tiene el derecho de contactar a un abogado inmediatamente.
 - Aunque no tenga abogado, usted les puede decir a los oficiales de inmigración que desea hablar con un abogado.
 - Si usted tiene un abogado, tiene el derecho de consultar con él/ella. Si tiene un [Formulario G-28](#) firmado, lo cual demuestra que usted tiene abogado, entrégueselo al oficial.
 - Si usted no tiene abogado, pida una lista de abogados sin costo ("pro bono") al oficial de inmigración.
 - Usted también tiene el derecho de llamar a su consulado. El consulado podrá asistirle en localizar a un abogado.
 - Usted puede negarse a firmar cualquier documento hasta que haya tenido la oportunidad de consultar con un abogado.
 - Si usted elige firmar algo sin consultar con un abogado, asegúrese de que entiende exactamente lo que el documento dice y lo significa antes de firmarlo.

Si quiere más información sobre sus derechos o para saber si usted podrá ser elegible para algún beneficio migratorio o compensación, consulte con un abogado de inmigración respetable. Visite www.ailalawyer.org para encontrar a un abogado en su área.



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Conozca Sus Derechos: Si ICE Llega a Su Lugar de Empleo (Empleado)

Todas las personas viviendo dentro de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo a inmigrantes indocumentados, tienen ciertos derechos según la Constitución de los EE.UU. Si oficiales de inmigración (ICE) llegan a su lugar de empleo, necesitan una orden judicial válida o el consentimiento de su empleador para entrar a áreas que no sean públicas. Si usted es indocumentado y oficiales de inmigración llegan a su lugar de empleo, debe estar informado de sus derechos:

- **Manténgase en calma y no huya.** Si tiene miedo y siente que tiene que irse, debe caminar con calma hacia la salida.
 - Si lo paran, usted puede preguntar si es libre para irse. Si el oficial dice que no, no intente salir del edificio.
 - Si lo interrogan, usted puede responder que desea guardar silencio.
- **Tiene el derecho de guardar silencio.** Usted no necesita hablar con las autoridades de inmigración o responder a las preguntas que le hagan.
 - Si le preguntan dónde nació o cómo entró a los Estados Unidos, usted puede negarse a responder o puede guardar silencio.
 - Si usted decide guardar silencio, dígaselo en voz alta a los oficiales.
 - Si piden que se dividan en grupos según su estatus migratorio, usted no tiene que moverse, o se puede mover a una área que no esté designada para un grupo particular.
 - Usted puede demostrar una [tarjeta de información de conocimiento de sus derechos](#) al oficial, la cual explica que usted está ejercitando su derecho de mantener el silencio y que desea consultar con un abogado.

- Usted puede negarse a presentar documentos de identidad que indican su país de origen.
- No presente ningún documento falso, ni mienta.
- **Tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado.** Si lo detienen o lo toman en custodia, usted tiene el derecho de contactar a un abogado inmediatamente.
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 - Si usted tiene un abogado, tiene el derecho de consultar con él/ella. Si tiene un [Formulario G-28](#) firmado, lo cual demuestra que usted tiene abogado, entrégueselo al oficial.
 - Si usted no tiene abogado, pida una lista de abogados sin costo (“pro bono”) a oficial de inmigración.
 - Usted también tiene el derecho de llamar a su consulado. El consulado podrá asistirle en localizar a un abogado.
 - Usted puede negarse a firmar cualquier documento hasta que haya tenido la oportunidad de consultar con un abogado.
 - Si usted elige firmar algo sin consultar con un abogado, asegúrese de que entiende exactamente lo que el documento dice y lo que significa antes de firmarlo.

Si quiere más información sobre sus derechos o para saber si usted podrá ser elegible para algún beneficio migratorio o compensación, consulte con un abogado de inmigración respetable. Visite www.aialawyer.org para encontrar a un abogado en su área.



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Know Your Rights: If ICE Comes to Your Work Place (Employee)

All people living in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain U.S. Constitutional rights. If immigration officers (ICE) come to your work place, they must have a valid search warrant or the consent of your employer to enter non-public areas. If you are undocumented and immigration officers come to your work place, be aware of the following:

- **Do not panic and do not run away.** If you are frightened and feel like you need to leave, you can calmly walk toward the exit.
 - If you are stopped, you may ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says no, do not try to exit the building.
 - If you are questioned, you may tell them you want to remain silent.
- **You have the right to remain silent.** You do not need to speak to the immigration authorities or answer any questions.
 - If you are asked where you were born, or how you entered the United States, you may refuse to answer or remain silent.
 - If you choose to remain silent, say so out loud.
 - If they ask you to stand in a group according to immigration status, you do not have to move, or you can move to an area that is not designated for a particular group.
 - You may show a [know-your-rights card](#) to an officer that explains that you will remain silent and wish to speak to a lawyer.

- You may refuse to show identity documents that say what country you are from.
- Do not show any false documents and do not lie.
- **You have the right to speak to a lawyer.** If you are detained or taken into custody, you have the right to immediately contact a lawyer.
 - Even if you do not have a lawyer, you may tell the immigration officers that you want to speak to one.
 - If you have a lawyer, you have the right to talk to them. If you have a signed [Form G-28](#), which shows you have a lawyer, give it to an officer.
 - If you do not have a lawyer, ask an immigration officer for a list of pro bono lawyers.
 - You also have the right to contact your consulate. The consulate may be able to assist you in locating a lawyer.
 - You can refuse to sign any/all paperwork until you have had the opportunity to speak to a lawyer.
 - If you choose to sign something without speaking to a lawyer, be sure you understand exactly what the document says and means before you sign it.

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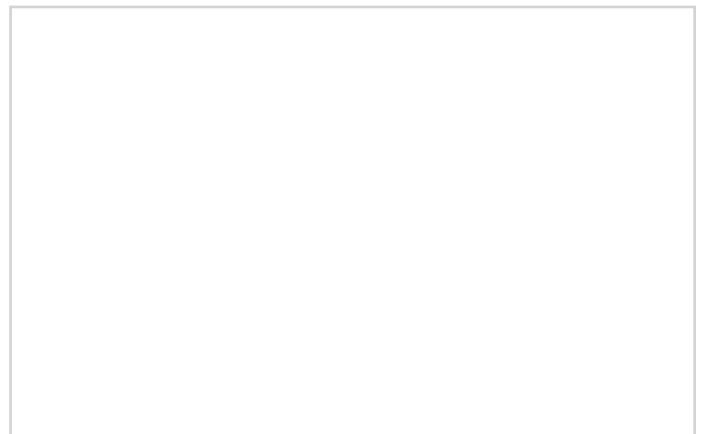


Know Your Rights: If ICE Comes to Your Work Place (Employee)

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Know Your Rights: If ICE Visits Your Home

All people living in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain U.S. Constitutional rights. If you are undocumented and immigration (ICE) agents knock on your door, know that you have the following rights:

- **You do not have to open the door.** You do not have to open the door or let the officers into your home unless they have a valid search warrant signed by a judge.
 - An ICE deportation warrant is not the same as a search warrant. If this is the only document they have, they cannot legally come inside unless you verbally agree to let them in.
 - If the officers say they have a search warrant signed by a judge, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can see it.
 - If the warrant does not have your correct name and address on it **and** is not signed by a judge you do not have to open the door or let them inside.
 - If at any point you decide to speak with the officers, you do not need to open the door to do so. You can speak to them through the door or step outside and close the door.
- **You have the right to remain silent.** You do not need to speak to the immigration officers or answer any questions.
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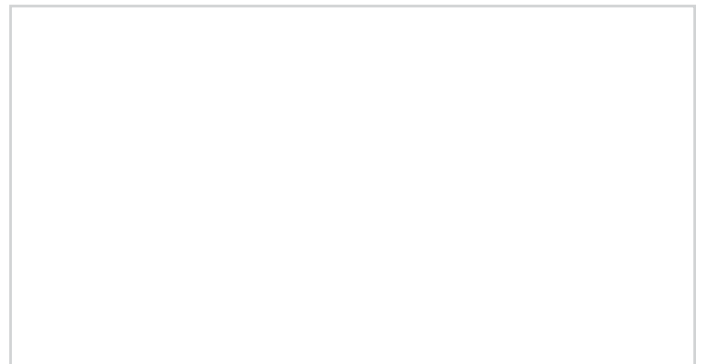
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 - Even if you do not have a lawyer, you may tell the immigration officers that you want to speak to a lawyer.
 - If you have a lawyer, you have the right to talk to them. If you have a signed DHS [Form G-28](#), which shows you have a lawyer, give it to an officer.
 - If you do not have a lawyer, ask an immigration officer for a list of pro bono lawyers.
 - You also have the right to contact your consulate. The consulate may be able to assist you in locating a lawyer.
 - You can refuse to sign any/all paperwork until you have had the opportunity to speak to a lawyer.
 - If you choose to sign something without speaking to a lawyer, be sure you understand exactly what the document says and means before you sign it.

If you want more information about your rights or to learn if you might be eligible for immigration benefits or relief, speak to a reputable immigration lawyer. Go to www.ailalawyer.org to connect with a lawyer in your area.



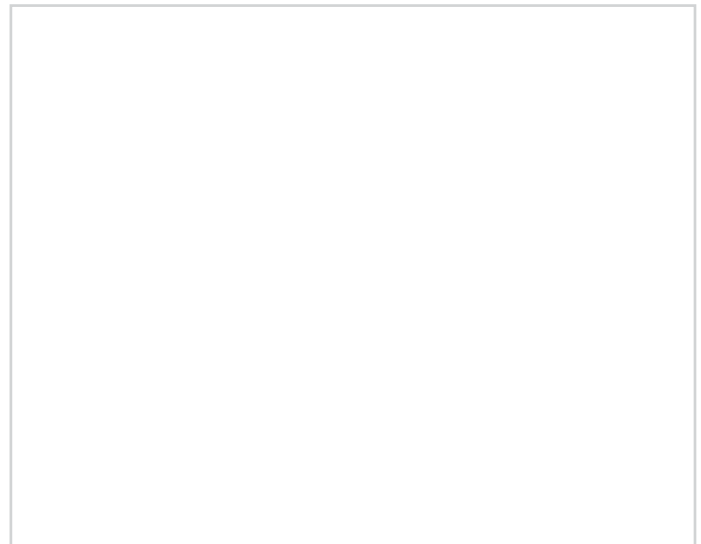
AMERICAN
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LAWYERS
ASSOCIATION



Know Your Rights: If ICE Stops You in Public

All people living in the United States, including undocumented immigrants, have certain U.S. Constitutional rights. If you are undocumented and immigration (ICE) officers stop you on the street or in a public place, know you have the following rights:

- **You have the right to remain silent.** You do not need to speak to the immigration officers or answer any questions.
 - You may ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says no, you may exercise your right to remain silent.
 - If you are asked where you were born or how you entered the United States, you may refuse to answer or remain silent.
 - If you choose to remain silent, say so out loud.
 - You may show a [know-your-rights card](#) to the officer that explains that you will remain silent and wish to speak to an attorney.
 - You may refuse to show identity documents that say what country you are from.
 - Do not show any false documents and do not lie.
- **You may refuse a search.** If you are stopped for questioning but are not arrested, you do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings, but an officer may “pat down” your clothes if he or she suspects you have a weapon.
- **You have the right to speak to a lawyer.** If you are detained or taken into custody, you have the right to immediately contact a lawyer.
 - Even if you do not have a lawyer, you may tell the immigration officers that you want to speak to a lawyer.
 - If you have a lawyer, you have the right to talk to them. If you have a signed DHS [Form G-28](#), which shows you have a lawyer, give it to an officer.
 - If you do not have a lawyer, ask an immigration officer for a list of pro bono lawyers.
 - You also have the right to contact your consulate. The consulate may be able to assist you in locating a lawyer.
 - You can refuse to sign any/all paperwork until you have had the opportunity to speak to a lawyer.
 - If you choose to sign something without speaking to a lawyer, be sure you understand exactly what the document says and means before you sign it.



The contents of this document do not constitute legal advice.