

If You're Taken Into Immigration (or "ICE") Custody

- Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately. Don't give any explanations or excuses. Don't say anything, sign anything, or make any decisions without a lawyer.
- You have the right to contact your consulate or have an officer inform the consulate of your detention.
- Remember your immigration number ("A" number) and give it to your family. It will help family members locate you.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer. While you are in jail, an immigration agent may visit you – do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer, and read all papers fully. If you do not understand or cannot read the papers, tell the officer you need an interpreter.

If You're Taken Into Immigration (or "ICE") Custody

- Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately. Don't give any explanations or excuses. Don't say anything, sign anything, or make any decisions without a lawyer.
- You have the right to contact your consulate or have an officer inform the consulate of your detention.
- Remember your immigration number ("A" number) and give it to your family. It will help family members locate you.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer. While you are in jail, an immigration agent may visit you – do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer, and read all papers fully. If you do not understand or cannot read the papers, tell the officer you need an interpreter.

If You're Taken Into Immigration (or "ICE") Custody

- Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately. Don't give any explanations or excuses. Don't say anything, sign anything, or make any decisions without a lawyer.
- You have the right to contact your consulate or have an officer inform the consulate of your detention.
- Remember your immigration number ("A" number) and give it to your family. It will help family members locate you.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer. While you are in jail, an immigration agent may visit you – do not answer questions or sign anything before talking to a lawyer, and read all papers fully. If you do not understand or cannot read the papers, tell the officer you need an interpreter.

If You Believe Your Rights Were Violated

- Write down everything you remember, including officers' badges and patrol car numbers, which agency the officers were from, and any other details. Get contact information for witnesses.
- If you're injured, seek medical attention immediately and take photographs of your injuries.
- File a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. In most cases, you can file a complaint anonymously if you wish.

If You Believe Your Rights Were Violated

- Write down everything you remember, including officers' badges and patrol car numbers, which agency the officers were from, and any other details. Get contact information for witnesses.
- If you're injured, seek medical attention immediately and take photographs of your injuries.
- File a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. In most cases, you can file a complaint anonymously if you wish.

If You Believe Your Rights Were Violated

- Write down everything you remember, including officers' badges and patrol car numbers, which agency the officers were from, and any other details. Get contact information for witnesses.
- If you're injured, seek medical attention immediately and take photographs of your injuries.
- File a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. In most cases, you can file a complaint anonymously if you wish.

Updated January 2025
aclukansas.org/kyrICE



Updated January 2025
aclukansas.org/kyrICE



Updated January 2025
aclukansas.org/kyrICE



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS: Immigrants' Rights

If You're Stopped by Police

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police.
- Stay calm. Don't run. Don't tell others to run. Don't argue, resist, or obstruct the police.
- Ask if you are free to leave. If yes, calmly and silently walk away.

If You're Stopped in Your Car

- Drivers and passengers have the right to remain silent. If you are a passenger, you can ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly leave.
- If an officer or immigration agent asks to look inside your car, you can refuse to consent to the search. But if police have a reasonable basis to believe (probable cause) that your car contains evidence of a crime, they can search the car without your consent. If that occurs, ask the officer what the probable cause is for the search. (And remember you have the right to record.)

If You're Asked About Your Immigration Status

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police, immigration agents, or other officials. Anything you tell an officer can later be used against you in immigration court.
- If you are not a U.S. citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you.
- If an immigration agent asks if they can search you, you have the right to say no. Agents do not have the right to search you or your belongings without your consent or probable cause.
- If you're over 18, carry your papers with you at all times. If you don't have them, tell the officer that you want to remain silent, or that you want to consult a lawyer before answering any questions.

If Police or Immigration Agents Come to Your Home

- Stay calm and keep the door closed. Opening the door does not give them permission to come inside, but it is safer to speak to ICE through the door.
- You have the right to remain silent, even if the officer has a warrant. You do not have to let police or immigration agents into your home unless there is a warrant clearly stating they have the right to arrest you or search your home.
- If police have an arrest warrant, they are legally allowed to enter the home of the person on the warrant if they believe that person is inside. But a warrant of removal/deportation (Form I-205) does not allow officers to enter a home without consent.
- Ask if they are immigration agents and what they are there for.
- Ask the agent or officer to show you a badge or identification through the window or peephole.
- Ask if they have a warrant signed by a judge. If they say they do, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can inspect it.
- Don't lie or produce any false documents. Don't sign anything without speaking with a lawyer first.

If ICE is Present at a Public Location

- As of January 2025, ICE will no longer consider certain "sensitive" locations as off-limits for enforcement actions, such as schools, places of worship, healthcare facilities, and more.
- Although ICE can attempt enforcement in these locations, they still cannot access non-public areas unless 1) they have a judicial warrant signed by a judge (not just an administrative DHS/ICE order) or 2) someone who reasonably appears to have authority over the property gives ICE permission to enter. This also applies for access to school, employment, administrative, or other records.
- If you're an individual, you can ask administrators or other people in charge of locations you frequent to clarify their policies, or you can educate them on their right to refuse compliance. If you're a decision-maker such as a school administrator or workplace manager, you can make a policy that clearly states requirements for ICE to access the facilities.

If You're Stopped by Police

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police.
- Stay calm. Don't run. Don't tell others to run. Don't argue, resist, or obstruct the police.
- Ask if you are free to leave. If yes, calmly and silently walk away.

If You're Stopped in Your Car

- Drivers and passengers have the right to remain silent. If you are a passenger, you can ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly leave.
- If an officer or immigration agent asks to look inside your car, you can refuse to consent to the search. But if police have a reasonable basis to believe (probable cause) that your car contains evidence of a crime, they can search the car without your consent. If that occurs, ask the officer what the probable cause is for the search. (And remember you have the right to record.)

If You're Asked About Your Immigration Status

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police, immigration agents, or other officials. Anything you tell an officer can later be used against you in immigration court.
- If you are not a U.S. citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you.
- If an immigration agent asks if they can search you, you have the right to say no. Agents do not have the right to search you or your belongings without your consent or probable cause.
- If you're over 18, carry your papers with you at all times. If you don't have them, tell the officer that you want to remain silent, or that you want to consult a lawyer before answering any questions.

If Police or Immigration Agents Come to Your Home

- Stay calm and keep the door closed. Opening the door does not give them permission to come inside, but it is safer to speak to ICE through the door.
- You have the right to remain silent, even if the officer has a warrant. You do not have to let police or immigration agents into your home unless there is a warrant clearly stating they have the right to arrest you or search your home.
- If police have an arrest warrant, they are legally allowed to enter the home of the person on the warrant if they believe that person is inside. But a warrant of removal/deportation (Form I-205) does not allow officers to enter a home without consent.
- Ask if they are immigration agents and what they are there for.
- Ask the agent or officer to show you a badge or identification through the window or peephole.
- Ask if they have a warrant signed by a judge. If they say they do, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can inspect it.
- Don't lie or produce any false documents. Don't sign anything without speaking with a lawyer first.

If ICE is Present at a Public Location

- As of January 2025, ICE will no longer consider certain "sensitive" locations as off-limits for enforcement actions, such as schools, places of worship, healthcare facilities, and more.
- Although ICE can attempt enforcement in these locations, they still cannot access non-public areas unless 1) they have a judicial warrant signed by a judge (not just an administrative DHS/ICE order) or 2) someone who reasonably appears to have authority over the property gives ICE permission to enter. This also applies for access to school, employment, administrative, or other records.
- If you're an individual, you can ask administrators or other people in charge of locations you frequent to clarify their policies, or you can educate them on their right to refuse compliance. If you're a decision-maker such as a school administrator or workplace manager, you can make a policy that clearly states requirements for ICE to access the facilities.

If You're Stopped by Police

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police.
- Stay calm. Don't run. Don't tell others to run. Don't argue, resist, or obstruct the police.
- Ask if you are free to leave. If yes, calmly and silently walk away.

If You're Stopped in Your Car

- Drivers and passengers have the right to remain silent. If you are a passenger, you can ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly leave.
- If an officer or immigration agent asks to look inside your car, you can refuse to consent to the search. But if police have a reasonable basis to believe (probable cause) that your car contains evidence of a crime, they can search the car without your consent. If that occurs, ask the officer what the probable cause is for the search. (And remember you have the right to record.)

If You're Asked About Your Immigration Status

- You have the right to remain silent and do not have to discuss your immigration or citizenship status with police, immigration agents, or other officials. Anything you tell an officer can later be used against you in immigration court.
- If you are not a U.S. citizen and an immigration agent requests your immigration papers, you must show them if you have them with you.
- If an immigration agent asks if they can search you, you have the right to say no. Agents do not have the right to search you or your belongings without your consent or probable cause.
- If you're over 18, carry your papers with you at all times. If you don't have them, tell the officer that you want to remain silent, or that you want to consult a lawyer before answering any questions.

If Police or Immigration Agents Come to Your Home

- Stay calm and keep the door closed. Opening the door does not give them permission to come inside, but it is safer to speak to ICE through the door.
- You have the right to remain silent, even if the officer has a warrant. You do not have to let police or immigration agents into your home unless there is a warrant clearly stating they have the right to arrest you or search your home.
- If police have an arrest warrant, they are legally allowed to enter the home of the person on the warrant if they believe that person is inside. But a warrant of removal/deportation (Form I-205) does not allow officers to enter a home without consent.
- Ask if they are immigration agents and what they are there for.
- Ask the agent or officer to show you a badge or identification through the window or peephole.
- Ask if they have a warrant signed by a judge. If they say they do, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can inspect it.
- Don't lie or produce any false documents. Don't sign anything without speaking with a lawyer first.

If ICE is Present at a Public Location

- As of January 2025, ICE will no longer consider certain "sensitive" locations as off-limits for enforcement actions, such as schools, places of worship, healthcare facilities, and more.
- Although ICE can attempt enforcement in these locations, they still cannot access non-public areas unless 1) they have a judicial warrant signed by a judge (not just an administrative DHS/ICE order) or 2) someone who reasonably appears to have authority over the property gives ICE permission to enter. This also applies for access to school, employment, administrative, or other records.
- If you're an individual, you can ask administrators or other people in charge of locations you frequent to clarify their policies, or you can educate them on their right to refuse compliance. If you're a decision-maker such as a school administrator or workplace manager, you can make a policy that clearly states requirements for ICE to access the facilities.