

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

In the United States, every person—whether documented or undocumented—has the constitutional right to remain silent and to refuse to answer questions of the police or the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Under the law, the INS must have proof you are not from the United States to deport you. They can use the following information against you:

- If you run and the INS catches you.
- If you tell the INS where you were born or that you don't have papers.
- If you carry false documents.
- If you carry papers from your country.

If you are questioned by the INS, you are NOT required to reveal any information, such as your name, address, or home country. If you are questioned or detained, however, it usually is a good idea to give your name so that friends, family, or your attorney can locate you.

IF IMMIGRATION ARRESTS YOU—YOU HAVE THE RIGHT:

1. **To remain silent** and refuse to answer questions.
2. **To understand the charges against you.** If you need an interpreter, the INS must provide one.
3. **To be represented by an attorney** (at your own expense) and to receive a list of agencies offering free legal services.
4. **To refuse to sign documents**, such as for voluntary departure. It is particularly important to consult with an attorney before signing for voluntary departure if:
 - You are afraid to return to your home country;
 - You have lived in the U.S. for at least 10 years;
 - Your family members have amnesty or other papers;
 - You already have a pending INS case; or
 - You are accused of using false documents.
5. **To make a telephone call** to an attorney, family member, friend, or the union (memorize their telephone numbers).
6. **To be released on bond** and to have a hearing to reduce your bond if you cannot afford it.
7. **To have a hearing before an immigration judge and to appeal** any adverse decision by the judge. You have the right to stay in the U.S. while you appeal.

IF IMMIGRATION COMES TO YOUR HOME:

1. Ask the officer to show you the search or arrest warrant. If they do not have a warrant, you do not have to allow them to enter your home.
2. If the officers enter without a warrant, ask for their names and badge numbers. If they refuse, write down the identification numbers on their badges.
3. Get the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses.
4. Get a receipt for any property taken by the INS.

