

KNOWYOUR RIGHTS

A Guide to Your Rights When Interacting with Law Enforcement

Reading a Warrant

How to read a warrant - Judicial Warrant

- Officers may only enter your home or workplace with 1) a VALID warrant, or 2) your permission or the permission of your employer. (Valid means that a warrant has authority and must be obeyed.)
- For a warrant to be valid, it must contain certain information.
- · Below, please find samples of the different types of warrants and information they must contain to be valid.
- Warrants may look different depending on your state or location. This means that information required to make a warrant valid may appear in different orders or look different from the samples below.
- If officers do not have permission to enter and they do not have a warrant or a valid warrant, it is your right to ask them to leave!

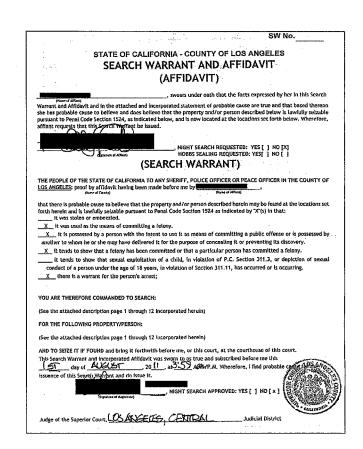


Search warrant

A valid search warrant:

- Must be signed by a judge, justice of the peace or magistrate.
- Must state the address to be searched.
- Must state in detail the area to be searched. In some cases, search warrants may be many pages long describing locations to be searched.
- Look for other information that might make the warrant invalid, such as being out of date.
- If the officer does not have a valid warrant you can say, "This is not a valid warrant. You may not enter. Please leave."
- If the officer has a valid warrant, you must allow them to enter your home. When they enter say, "I do not consent to this search."

 This should limit where they are allowed to search.
- Observe where the officers search. Observe if they search in areas that the warrant does not list. Repeat that you do not consent to the search. If an officer takes any of your property, ask for a receipt.



Arrest warrant

A valid search warrant:

- Must be signed by a judge, justice of the peace or magistrate.
- Must state the name of the person to be arrested.
- Must describe the person to be arrested.
- Look for other information that might make the warrant invalid, such as being out of date.
- If the officer does not have a valid warrant, you can say, "This is not a valid warrant. You may not enter. Please leave."
- If the officer has a valid arrest warrant and the person named in the warrant is there, that person should go outside to meet the officer. Close the door behind them. If the person named in the warrant is not there, tell the officer that the person is not there and do not open the door.

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	of a Controlled Substance in Penalty Group 1 less than 1 gram, to wit:
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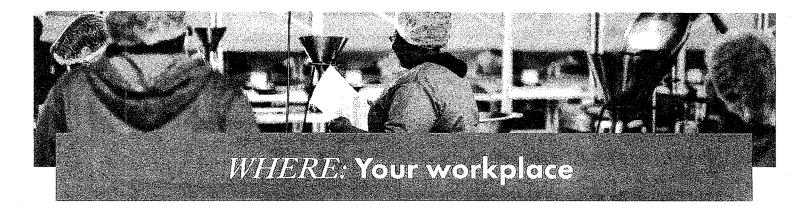
ADMINISTRATIVE WARRANT - ALWAYS LOOKS LIKE THIS

★Warrant of removal/deportation (immigration warrant)

A warrant of removal or deportation (an immigration warrant) DOES NOT give an officer the right to enter your home. Say, "You do not have the right to enter with this warrant. Please leave."

	File No:
	Date:
any officer of the United States Imn	nigration and Naturalization Service:
	(Full name of ales)
who entered the United States at	(Place of entry) (Date of entry)
is subject to removal/deportation from the	to United States, based upon a final order by:
n immigration judge in excl a district director or a district the Board of Immigration Ap a United States District or Me	beuja
and pursuant to the following provisions Section 241(2)(5) of the Immigration	of the Immigration and Nationality Act: and Nationality Act(Act), as amended.
Attorney General under the laws of the lotte into custody and remove from the	States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the United States and by his or her direction, command you of United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, Salaries and Expenses Immigration and Naturalization on attendant if necessary.
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What you need to know:

- To enter your workplace, immigration officers or the police need either 1) a valid warrant, or 2) the permission of your employer.
- Do not run. If you run, it may lead to you being arrested or detained.
- A warrant DOES NOT mean you have to answer questions.
- If immigration officers or the police are questioning you and you wish to remain silent, say out loud that you wish to remain silent or show the officers your Know Your Rights card.
- Make sure to complete the workplace checklist on page 18.

What to do:

Step 1

Make sure to have an emergency plan in place with your co-workers in the event of a raid.

Step 2

If your employer is not present or if your employer has given permission to the officers to enter, have the person you have chosen to speak with officers in a raid ASK FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Step 3

The person should read the warrant carefully and determine if it is valid. Remember, the officers may try to trick, intimidate or frighten you.

Step 4

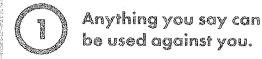
If officers enter your workplace, you have the right to remain silent. Do not provide any information about your immigration status, where you were born, or how/ when you came to the United States. Do not show any documents from your home country. Say out loud if you wish to remain silent or show the officer your Know Your Rights card.

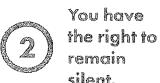
Step 5

If the officer searches you, arrests or detains you, remain calm and do not fight back. If you are searched, say, "I do not consent to this search."

consent

Twelve things for you and your family to remember in ANY situation







(3)

If you wish to remain silent, say it out loud or show your Know Your Rights card.

Get one on page 13!



- Always carry U.S. identification and copies of immigration documents.
- Never carry false documents or documents from another country.



Never run in a raid or if you are approached by officers.



- (6) Never lie to officers.
 - You have the right to speak with your attorney.



Never physically fight back if you are being arrested or detained.





You have the right to refuse to sign anything before speaking with your attorney.





If you are in police custody or detention, do not discuss your immigration information or criminal history with ANYONE other than your attorney.



If you are questioned or in a raid, write down what happened in detail as soon as it is safe to do so. Tell your attorney and your support groups right away.

Workplace Checklist EE

Review the information in this guide with your co-workers. Make sure that everyone knows their rights. Remember that immigration officers can raid your workplace 1) with a warrant, or 2) with permission from your employer.
If you are a member of a labor union, speak to your union representative about what you can do to protect yourself and other co-workers who are at risk.
If possible, speak with your union representative to come up with an agreement with your employer. An agreement could include:
1. The employer will not permit immigration officers to enter the workplace without a valid warrant. Point passon 2. The employer will notify the union if immigration authorities contact the employer.
3. The employer will allow the union to bring immigration attorneys or advocates to the workplace to assist employees with questions and to prepare for an emergency.
T-9 4. The employer will not provide the name, address or any immigration information to police or immigration officers, unless it is required by law.
5. The employer will not use computer verification programs to look at employee immigration information. —> E · Verify
Make a plan about what to do in the event of a raid. For example, it would be beneficial if everyone agree to remain silent and not run.
Your employer should be responsible for speaking with officers during a raid. In the event your employer is not present during a raid or if your employer has given permission to the officers to enter, elect a representative(s) to ask officers for identification and review any warrants they present.
☐ Make sure that person knows how to read a warrant and what a warrant requires. Use the information about warrants in this guide to help prepare.