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How to communicate
during the
Reasonable
Accommodation
process

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- Embrace the process, not the outcome
- Rules protecting renters are also a roadmap for avoiding liability
- Think about presentation
- Good documentation is the key to success

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- Keep all aspects of all communications in writing
- If only verbal, do a follow up email
- Give deadlines and keep deadlines

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- Closing the loop
- 14 day response deadline
- Recognition is key
(physical health, mental health or participation in program of recovery)

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- Denial is possible but must (in most cases) engage in the interactive process
- Keep it in writing, save to file
- Ok to ask for additional verification, propose alternatives, etc.

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- How to handle appeals after a decision was carefully made
- Give opportunity to submit new and additional documentation and set deadline
- Is this new information or just venting?

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- Dealing with the domino effect
- Parking!!

HOW TO COMMUNICATE
DURING THE
REASONABLE
ACCOMMODATION
PROCESS

- How to handle bullying
- Toward a member of a protected class?
- By a member of a protected class?



**Immigration
Enforcement in
Our Communities**

- 1 Changes to immigration enforcement policy
- 2 Basic constitutional protections
- 3 Warrants and subpoenas
- 4 How to respond if ICE comes to your property
- 5 Resources
- 6 Q&A

AGENCIES INVOLVED

- Department of Homeland Security (terrorism)
- USCIS – US Citizenship and Immigration Services
- CBP – Customs and Border Patrol
- ICE – Immigration and Customs Enforcement



GOALS OF AGENCIES (ALTHOUGH HARD TO KNOW)

- Priority on people with criminal history
- Includes persons engaged in system and received permission to be in the US while case processed
- People in US less than 2 years may have lower protections
- Quotas for arrests per day

WHO IS IMPACTED?

- Targeted searches and “collateral” arrests
- No “protected” areas

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS

- Fourth Amendment: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreason search and seizures, shall not be violated.”
- Search or seizure is unreasonable if you had a reasonable expectation of privacy and:
 - You personally had an expectation of privacy in the place or things you searched; and
 - Your expectation was one that society recognizes as unreasonable.

Strongest protections are in one’s home, whether owned or rented



LEGAL PROTECTIONS

- Oregon Law prohibits local law enforcement from participating in immigration enforcement activities
- Must have a warrant or subpoena, but need to know the difference between judicial (must comply) and administrative (may not always have to comply)

WARRANTS

Judicial Warrant

Issued by: A federal court judge or magistrate to make and arrest, search or seizure.

Compliance: **REQUIRED**
if it's signed by an immigration judge, it's NOT a judicial warrant

Administrative Warrant

Issued by: DHS, USCIS, ICE, CBP, or an immigration judge or immigration court.

Compliance: Depends. An administrative warrant does NOT authorize a search, but in some circumstances, it may authorize a civil arrest or seizure.

Oregon law prohibits local law enforcement from participating in immigration enforcement activities.

Judicial warrants will always come from the United States District Court, District of Oregon, not from local circuit courts (and not from immigration court).

AO 93 (Rev. 11/13) Search and Seizure Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

[Redacted]

In the Matter of the Search of)
(Briefly describe the property to be searched)
or identify the person by name and address))
[Redacted])
)
)
)

Case No. [Redacted]

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests the search of the following person or property located in the [Redacted] District of [Redacted]
(identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location):

[Redacted]

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property described above, and that such search will reveal (identify the person or describe the property to be seized):

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No. _____

Date: _____

To: Any immigration officer authorized pursuant to sections 236 and 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and part 287 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, to serve warrants of arrest for immigration violations

I have determined that there is probable cause to believe that _____ is removable from the United States. This determination is based upon:

- the execution of a charging document to initiate removal proceedings against the subject;
- the pendency of ongoing removal proceedings against the subject;
- the failure to establish admissibility subsequent to deferred inspection;
- biometric confirmation of the subject's identity and a records check of federal databases that affirmatively indicate, by themselves or in addition to other reliable information, that the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or
- statements made voluntarily by the subject to an immigration officer and/or other reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law.

SUBPOENAS

Judicial Subpoena

Issued by: a Federal District Court judge or magistrate.

Compliance: **REQUIRED**

Administrative Subpoena

Issued by: DHS, USCIS, ICE, CBP, immigration judge.

Compliance: **NOT REQUIRED** unless a separate and additional judicial court orders requires compliance with the subpoena.

AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Permit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the

[Redacted]

[Redacted])
Plaintiff)
v.) Civil Action No. [Redacted]
[Redacted])
Defendant)

**SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS
OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION**

To: [Redacted]
(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Production: YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

Place: [Redacted] Date and Time: [Redacted]

Inspection of Premises: YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

1. To (Name, Address, City, State, Zip Code)	DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT SUBPOENA to Appear and/or Produce Records 8 U.S.C. § 1225(d), 8 C.F.R. § 287.4
Subpoena Number	
2. In Reference To	
(Title of Proceeding) (File Number, if Applicable)	

By the service of this subpoena upon you, **YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED AND REQUIRED TO:**

(A) **APPEAR** before the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Official named in Block 3 at the place, date, and time specified, to testify and give information relating to the matter indicated in Block 2.

(B) **PRODUCE** the records (books, papers, or other documents) indicated in Block 4, to the CBP, ICE, or USCIS Official named in Block 3 at the place, date, and time specified.

Your testimony and/or production of the indicated records is required in connection with an investigation or inquiry relating to the enforcement of U.S. immigration laws. Failure to comply with this subpoena may subject you to an order of contempt by a federal District Court, as provided by 8 U.S.C. § 1225(d)(4)(B).

3. (A) CBP, ICE or USCIS Official before whom you are required to appear	(B) Date
Name	
Title	
Address	(C) Time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a.m. <input type="checkbox"/> p.m.
Telephone Number	

4. Records required to be produced for inspection

CHECKING A WARRANT

Judicial Warrant	Immigration Warrant
<p>To be valid, a judicial warrant <i>must</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be issued by a judicial court• be signed by a state or federal judge or magistrate• state the address of the premises to be searched — make sure the stated address is <i>your address</i> or specifically pertains to <i>you</i>• be executed within the time period specified on the warrant <p>If the warrant includes all the above, then it is a valid judicial warrant and you must comply.</p> <p>However, if the judicial warrant is missing any of the above, lists a different address, or is being executed after the date specified on the warrant, then it likely is <i>not valid</i>, and you may (a) refuse to comply and (b) ask the agents to leave.</p>	<p>In contrast, an immigration warrant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is issued by a DHS agency (look for a DHS seal, label, and/or the actual form number, i.e., DHS Form I-200, “Warrant for Arrest”; or Form I-205, “Warrant of Removal/Deportation”)• is signed by an immigration officer or immigration judge• bears a title that will contain the word “Alien”• states that the authority to issue the warrant comes from immigration law, such as the Immigration and Nationality Act — and does <i>not</i> state that the issuing authority is a court <p>If the warrant has any of the above characteristics, it likely is an immigration warrant and thus does <i>not authorize the agent(s) to enter the premises</i>. You may (a) refuse to comply with the warrant and (b) ask the agents to leave.</p>

CHECKING A SUBPOENA

Judicial Subpoena	Immigration Subpoena
<p>To be valid, a judicial subpoena <i>must</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be issued by a judicial court• be signed by a state or federal judge or magistrate	<p>An immigration subpoena:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is issued by DHS (look for a DHS seal, label, and/or the actual form number, i.e., DHS Form I-138)• is signed by an immigration officer or an immigration judge (look for “CBP Official,” “ICE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• state the address of the target of the subpoena — make sure the stated address is <i>your address</i> or specifically pertains to <i>you</i> <p>If the subpoena includes all the above, then it is a <i>valid</i> judicial subpoena and <i>you must comply</i> with it. However, if the subpoena is missing any of the above elements or is directed toward a different address, then it likely is <i>not</i> a valid judicial subpoena and, thus, you may refuse to comply with the subpoena.</p>	<p>Official,” or “USCIS Official,” or a similar phrase)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bears a title such as “Immigration Enforcement Subpoena” or something to that effect• states that the authority to issue the subpoena comes from immigration law, such as the Immigration and Nationality Act (look out for a citation to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(d), 8 C.F.R. § 287.4, or a reference to “U.S. immigration laws” <p>If the subpoena shown to you has any of the above characteristics, it likely is an immigration subpoena and thus is <i>not enforceable on its own, unless a court orders you to comply with it</i>. You may refuse to comply with the subpoena.</p>

HARBORING

- Committing a crime if someone illegally “conceals, harbors, or shields from detections or attempts to conceal, harbor or shield from detections such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation.” Title 8 U.S.C. 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii).
- Enforcing generally applicable rules about access to units and confidentiality of records is not harboring if not something you would let anyone other than an ICE official have access

What to do
if ICE
shows up at
your
building?

- Carry your documentation proving lawful status in the US at all times
- Be cordial but there is no legal requirement that you engage in discussion with an ICE Agent
- No requirement to provide names or other information regarding residents
- No requirement to provide information about their immigration status, citizenship and national origin (“it’s against the Fair Housing Act and state law for us to inquire about that, we don’t know”)
- New laws targeting release of information to ICE

ICE ENFORCEMENT DECISION TREE

ICE arrives at
Company Facility

Talk to employee
/tenant

I-9 audit

*Ask the purpose of the
visit*

Ask agents for the
purpose of the visit.
Call Counsel to confer.

To execute warrant

Indicate intent to cooperate.
DO NOT disclose info.
Ask for extension of time.
Call counsel.

*Ask whether
criminal or civil
warrant*

Review the warrant to make sure it is signed
by a judge (not an immigration officer.)
Make sure contents match the request.
If so, you must admit and cooperate.
Call counsel.

Be respectful, but not required to admit into private areas.
No requirement to answer questions or provide information;
however cooperation can reduce antagonism and further
enforcement efforts by ICE.
Call counsel



WHAT TO DO IF ICE SHOWS UP AT YOUR BUILDING

- Stay calm
- Be polite, but firm
- Call an attorney
- Do not escalate



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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.

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.

The contents of this document do not constitute legal advice.



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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.aialawyer.org para encontrar a un abogado en su área.

El contenido de este documento no constituye consejo legal.



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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.

The contents of this document do not constitute legal advice.



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.
 - 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, entréguese 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.aialawyer.org para encontrar a un abogado en su área.



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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.
 - 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 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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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, 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 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.

El contenido de este documento no constituye consejo legal.

Questions?

**Thank
you.**

ANDOR

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