Know your rights

What rights do I have as a non-immigrant, F-1/J-1 visa holder?

Amendment gives every person the right to remain silent: not to answer questions asked by a police officer or government agent. The Fourth Amendment restricts search your home or workplace, although there are many exceptions and new laws have expanded the

and to advocate for social change. However, if you are a non-citizen and are deportable, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) can target you based on your political activities.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS CANNOT BE SUSPENDED - EVEN DURING WARTIME.

A: You have the constitutional right to remain silent. It is not a crime to refuse to answer questions. It is a good idea to talk to a lawyer before agreeing to answer questions. You do not have to talk to anyone, even if you have been arrested or are in jail. Only a judge can order you to answer questions. There is only one exception: in some states it can be a crime to refuse to give your name if you have been detained. You do not have to show ID or give any other information such as your address or immigration status.

A: You have the right to talk to a lawyer before you decide whether to answer questions. And if you do

rights. Once you tell the agent that you want to talk to a lawyer, they should stop trying to questions and should make any further contact through your Ic8n 8DC BTP30.98T10 0 12 26.8Tm 0.006 Tc(0)TJETBT10 0 12.44 26.8Tm

consent to a search of your house if the police believe that person had the authority to give consent, and your employer can consent to a search of your workspace without your permission.

A: If you are present when agents come for the search you can ask to see the warrant. The warrant must specify in detail the places to be searched and the people or things to be taken away. Tell the agents you do not consent to the search so that they cannot go beyond what the warrant authorizes. Ask if you are allowed to watch the search; if you are allowed to, you should. Take notes, including names, badge numbers, what agency each office is from, where they searched and what they took. If others are present, have them act as witnesses to watch carefully what is happening. If the agents ask you to give them documents, your computer, or anything else, look to see if the item is listed in the warrant. If it is not, do not consent to them taking it without talking to a lawyer. You do not have to answer questions. Talk to a lawyer first.

A: No. If you are arrested, you do not have to answer any questions. Ask for a lawyer right away. Repeat this request to every officer who tries to talk to or question you. You should always talk to a lawyer before you decide to answer any questions.

A: Even if you have already answered some questions, you can refuse to answer other questions until you have a lawyer.

A: Ask if you are free to go. If the answer is yes, consider just walking away. If the police say you are not under arrest, but are not free to go, then you are being detained. The police can put down the outside of your dothing if they have reason to suspect you might be armed and dangerous. If they search any more than

A: A grand jury subpoena is a written order for you to go to court and testify about information you may have. It is common for the FBI to threaten you with a subpoena to					

A: The pilot of an airplane has the right to refuse to fly passenger if he or she believes the passenger is a your, not stereotypes.

A: No. Minors too have the right to remain silent. You cannot be arrested for refusing to talk to the police, probation officers, or school officials, except in some states, you may have to give your name if you have been detained.

A: If you are detained at a community detention facility or Juvenile Hall, you normally must be released