

## If you are stopped while driving

Stop the car as safely and quickly as possible and turn it off. Turn on the light inside the car. Roll down your window halfway. Keep both hands on the wheel.

If the officer asks, show your driver's license, registration and proof of insurance.

If an officer asks to see your immigration papers and you have them with you, show them. If you do not have them with you, you can tell that to the officer.

If you do not have immigration papers, say you want to remain silent. You do not have to answer any questions about where you were born, your citizenship status, or how you entered the country. Do not lie about your status or show fake documents.

If you are over 18, it is a good idea to carry your immigration documents with you at all times.

You do not have to consent to a search of your car. However, if officers have probable cause, they can search your car without your consent.

If you get a ticket, sign it. Your signature is not an admission of guilt. You can contest it later.

You always have the right to remain silent.

## If you are a passenger

Unless you are getting a ticket, you are not required to show ID.

If you are asked for your ID and you have a valid legal ID, you can show it to the officer. If you don't have a valid ID, do not show a fake ID.

You can ask the officer if you are free to go. If you are, consider your actions based on the situation. You can sit quietly or leave the car.

Do not interfere with or obstruct the officer.

You always have the right to remain silent.



The ACLU of Arizona is the state's premier guardian of liberty and is committed to protecting students' rights. For more information on the rights guaranteed to you by the U.S. and Arizona Constitutions, visit: [acluaz.org/myrights](http://acluaz.org/myrights)

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Interacting with police

# Regardless of your immigration status, you have constitutional rights!

We rely on the police to keep us safe and treat us fairly, regardless of race, ethnicity, national origin or religion. This card provides tips for interacting with police and understanding your rights. Separate rules apply at international borders (including airports) and checkpoints.

If your rights are violated, call or write the ACLU of Arizona.

## If you are stopped by law enforcement ...

You have the right to remain silent.

You have the right to refuse a search.

If you are not under arrest, you have the right to leave.

You have the right to ask for a lawyer.

*Stay calm. Be polite. Do not lie.*

*Do not interfere with or obstruct the police.*

*Do not show fake documents.*

*Remember as many details as you can.*

## Protest and walk-out rights

You have the constitutional right to free speech, expression, and assembly. This means you are free to organize and participate in public protests. There are some reasonable restrictions on public actions, like getting a permit for a large demonstration, but you cannot be limited because of your message.

Civil disobedience – peaceful, but unlawful protests – is not protected by freedom of speech; you can be arrested. Getting arrested, even at a peaceful protest, can have a negative impact on your application for residency.

School administrators and teachers cannot restrict your free speech because they don't agree with your message, but they can limit students' free speech if it is disruptive, obscene, or incites violence.

School attendance is required by state law and an unexcused absence may result in disciplinary action. But, if you miss school to participate in a protest, you cannot be punished more harshly than they punish other students for missing school for any other reason.

## If you are stopped by an officer

Stay calm. Don't run. Don't argue, resist or obstruct the police. Keep both hands in plain sight.

Ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly walk away. If you are under arrest, you have a right to know why.

You have the right to remain silent. Give your name if you are asked. If you don't want to answer any other questions, tell the officer you are choosing to remain silent. Ask to speak to a lawyer.

If an officer asks to search your stuff, tell the officer you do not consent to the search. You do not have to agree to let officers search you or your stuff. If you consent, officers do not need a warrant and anything they find can be used against you.

Police may pat down your clothing if they suspect you are carrying a weapon. Don't physically resist. If the officer has probable cause, he can search your car, your bag, or your pockets on that suspicion without a warrant.