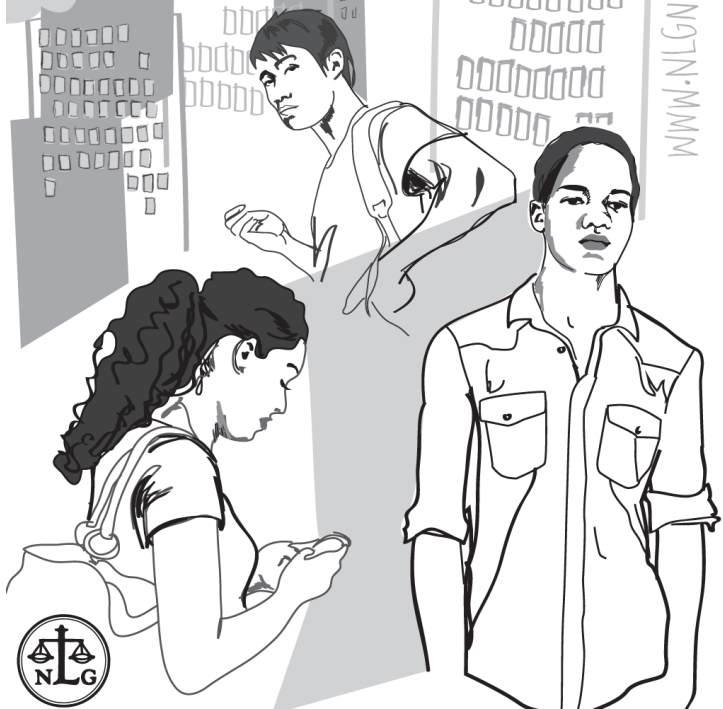


KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

The following information is for educational and informational purposes and is not intended as legal advice.

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS IF THE POLICE STOP AND QUESTION ME?

YOU ALWAYS HAVE a constitutional right to state: **"I WISH TO REMAIN SILENT. I WANT TO SPEAK WITH A LAWYER."**

>> If the police start to question you, or just start a conversation, ask, "Am I free to go?" If they answer "YES," you may say nothing and walk away. If they answer "NO," you are being detained. You have to stay but you do not have to talk. Say, **"I WISH TO REMAIN SILENT. I WANT TO TALK TO A LAWYER."**

>> You have the right to say nothing to the police. If you say anything, the police may use it against you.
>> Do not believe everything the police tell you. The police can

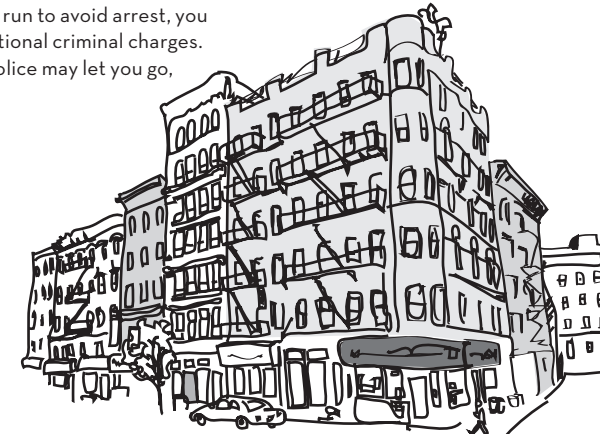
lawfully lie to you to encourage you to talk. But—it is a crime for you to lie to a police officer.
>> While the police have the authority to stop and question you if they have a reasonable belief that you committed, or are about to commit, a crime or violation, they often stop people for no lawful reason.

>> While under New York law the police may not require you to produce ID if they do not suspect that you may be involved in criminal activity, use your judgment in responding to a request for ID.

>> If the police say, "MOVE!" or give some other order, you risk arrest if you do not follow the

order. After you comply with the order you may then ask, "Why?"
>> If the police ask to search you or search your bag, say, "NO, I do not consent to a search." If the police search anyway, say, "I do not object to the search, the police may claim you consented by your silence. If you consent, anything the police find can be used against you in court. **SAY IT LOUD AND CLEAR: "I DO NOT CONSENT TO A SEARCH."**
>> **DO NOT** resist the search physically.
>> **DO NOT** struggle or physically touch the police or you risk arrest. If you physically resist an arrest or run to avoid arrest, you risk additional criminal charges.
>> The police may let you go,

delay you further, or arrest you. **IN ALL CASES, SAY: "I WISH TO REMAIN SILENT."**
>> Stay calm in your words, body language, and emotions. Be polite. Do not argue or bad-mouth the police or attempt to tell them what to do.
>> Always keep your hands in full view of the police—do not reach into any pockets unless directed by the police, and then move slowly.
>> Remember officers' names and badge numbers. Get witnesses' names and phone numbers.





“WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS IF I GET ARRESTED?”

STATE CLEARLY, “I wish to remain silent. I want to speak to a lawyer.” If you are a minor (under 18), tell the police your age. Minors have the right to speak to their parent/guardian when arrested and to have them present during any questioning by the police. Repeat these rights to any officer who questions you.

>> If you are arrested, to be considered for release from police custody, you will need to give your true name and address, show some photo ID with a local address, and allow yourself to be photographed and fingerprinted.

>> If you don’t cooperate, it may delay your release from police custody.

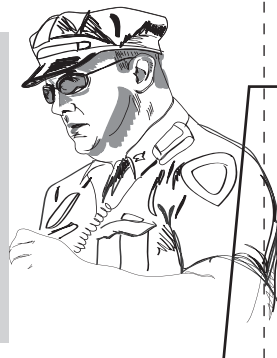
>> You may repeatedly ask for a telephone call to a family member or a friend to tell them where you are, what the charges are, and for help in getting a lawyer.

>> **DO NOT** say anything about why you were arrested on the phone or it may be used against you. Keep in mind that calls are likely recorded.

>> While you are detained, do not talk to anyone except your lawyer about what led to your arrest.

>> **REMAIN CALM** and prepare yourself to remain in police custody for 24-48 hours.

“WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS IF THE POLICE KNOCK AT MY DOOR?”



IF ANYONE KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR, you do not have to answer, nor do you have to open the door. If you do answer, ask through the door, “Who is it?” If it is the police, ask, “What do you want?”

IF THE POLICE SAY: “WE JUST WANT TO TALK TO YOU.” Keeping the door closed,
YOU REPLY: “I wish to remain silent. Slide your business card under the door so that I can give the information to my lawyer.” You do not have to let the police into your home if they do not have a warrant. Move away from the door and call a lawyer (you can call the number on the back of this card). If the police force their way into your

home, with or without a warrant, clearly state, “I do not consent to this search. I wish to remain silent. I want to speak to a lawyer.” If you verbally or physically interfere with the police, you risk arrest.

“WE HAVE A SEARCH WARRANT.”
YOU REPLY: “If you have a warrant, slip it under the door.” If they don’t have a warrant, again reply, “I have nothing to say. Slide your business card under the door so that I can give the information to my lawyer.” If the police show you a search warrant, make sure it has your address and is signed by a judge. If it does, open the door, step back, and state, “I do not consent to this search. I am going to remain silent.”

I want to speak to a lawyer. If you know a lawyer, call the lawyer and have the lawyer talk to the police. If you verbally or physically interfere with the police you risk arrest. A search warrant sometimes limits the search to a specific room but sometimes the police will exceed their authority and may search the entire home. If so, you may again say, “I do not consent to this search. I am going to remain silent. I want to speak to a lawyer.” Make notes of police names, badge numbers, and where the police search, and ask for a list of anything they take.

behind you, and state, “I am going to remain silent. I want to speak to a lawyer.” If the arrest warrant is for someone not inside your home, state that the person is not there (or does not live there) and say “Slide your business card under the door so that I can give the information to my lawyer.” Do not say or do anything else.

“WE HAVE AN ARREST WARRANT.”
YOU REPLY: “If you have a warrant, slip it under the door.” If they do, read it to determine if it is a warrant for your arrest or for someone else. If it is for you [or someone inside your home], you may tell them that you are coming out, then step out, close and lock the door



“WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS IF THE POLICE STOP ME IN A CAR?”

IF YOU ARE DRIVING THE CAR, you are required to show your driver’s license, registration, and proof of insurance. If you are asked to open the trunk, say “No” and state, “I do not consent to a search.” If the police open it themselves, you should continue to state, “I do not consent to a search.” If you are given a ticket, take the ticket and don’t argue, or you risk arrest. If you are a passenger, you may be

ordered to step out of the car. Do so slowly and with your hands in clear view of the police. You may be required to show photo ID but you have the right to remain silent. A passenger has the same rights as any person stopped on the street by the police. Again, if you are arrested, state, “I am going to remain silent. I want to speak to a lawyer.”

