



DETENTION FLYER

How do I find someone in immigration detention?

It often takes weeks to find someone that has just been detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). There are some simple steps a person can take to find a detainee.

Information you will need about the detained person:

- Full name (including all aliases)
- Date of birth
- Alien Registration Number or A#, if known. The A# appears on work permits, green cards, and all other documents provided by Immigration. It looks like this: A99 999 999.

After getting this information, you can take the following steps:

1. Contact the nearest Irish Immigration Center. Your local Irish center can provide further information, assistance and referrals to immigration attorneys. For a list of Irish Centers see <http://www.ciic-usa.org/>
2. Contact your Consulate. Detainees have a right to contact their country's Consulate or Embassy to notify them of their detention and obtain information. Many consular offices have caseworkers that work specifically on deportation cases. Irish nationals can locate the nearest Embassy or Consulate at <http://www.embassyofireland.org/home/index.aspx?id=83280>.
3. Check the ICE Online Detainee Locator System: ICE has created an online system to find detained noncitizens: <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/homePage.do>. You will need the person's A# and the country of birth or their full name, country of birth and date of birth. The information provided must be an EXACT match of what is in the ICE database. This locator system will not have information immediately after arrest. Delays of three to four days have been reported.
4. Contact Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Removal Office (ERO, formerly DRO). The website provides information about different local ICE-DRO offices. Start with the facilities closest to the arrest location at <http://www.ice.gov/contact/ero/>. An attorney who has filed a G-28 for a detainee or a Consular official can more easily talk to a deportation officer than a friend or family member, but you can still try to talk to a deportation officer directly. Also, ask to speak with a supervisory deportation officer or the Field Office Director (head of ICE-DRO). Give them the person's full name and A#.
5. Contact the different county detention facilities. A map of detention centers and contact information for ICE-DRO offices can be found at <http://www.detentionwatchnetwork.org/dwnmap>. Also, ICE has created a list of facilities with names of ICE officers associated with the facilities, visitation and contact rules. See <http://www.ice.gov/detention-facilities/>. Each facility will have its own rules and procedures on visitation and communication with detainees which can often be found on their website or by phone.
6. Contact the ICE Public Advocate. The ICE Community and Detainee Helpline (CDH) is toll-free and is available at 1-888-351-4024 for individuals in the community and for those currently in ICE detention. Detention and removal

concerns can also be brought to the attention of the local field office liaisons at <http://www.ice.gov/about/offices/enforcement-removal-operations/publicadvocate/contact.htm>

7. Wait for the person to call. Remove any blocks on your phone for collect calls by calling the phone company. This way s/he has a greater chance of reaching you.

What should detainees do when they are inside?

Because most detainees do not have lawyers or resources, they often do not immediately know their rights. There are some basic steps that detainees can take on their own, even without an attorney:

Only detainees who are visa holders have a right to hearing in front of an immigration judge, people hear on visa waivers do not have this right. You are here on a visa waiver if you did NOT have to go to a U.S. Embassy to obtain your visa. The following is for visa holders:

They should know they have the right to NOT sign any statements or documents, especially those giving up the right to an immigration hearing in front of an immigration judge. If necessary, they can say they want to speak to a lawyer first.

They can request bond or parole from an immigration officer immediately (even if they think they don't qualify). This may help keep them in the state in which they were arrested.

If they have entered and overstayed on the 90-day visa waiver program, have an old order of deportation or certain criminal convictions, they will not see a judge and can be deported immediately.

Make sure their family members outside have a copy of all of their immigration paperwork, including the Notice to Appear (NTA) and their criminal certificates of disposition.

They should ask the jail for a copy of the inmate handbook, detainee handbook, and ICE Detention Standards.

All ICE detainees are assigned a Deportation Officer. They should know his/her name and telephone number and request copies of all documents related to their removal and detention.

If they are able to see an immigration judge but do not have an attorney, they should tell the judge that they need more time to find someone to represent them. If the judge insists that they proceed without a lawyer against their better judgment, they should insist on the record that they would like more time.

If forced to proceed without an attorney, they have the right to NOT concede or admit to the charges against them on the NTA. They also do NOT have to go into details about their case. Anything they say can and will be used against them – even their country of birth.

If they think they may be transferred to a detention center far from your home, and already have a lawyer, make sure the lawyer has filed an immigration form with the court and Department of Homeland Security about the lawyer's representation of the detainee. This form is called a G-28, which can be downloaded from <http://www.uscis.gov/files/form/g-28.pdf>. Fax the form to the Deportation Officer immediately. This form may convince the officer to stop the transfer.

If they think they are about to be transferred, remind them to order jail and ICE officers to make sure that papers and personal property (including information about medication) travel with them. They should always ask for a receipt for their personal property.