



ALIEN REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT

AM I ALREADY REGISTERED?

IF YOU ANSWER "YES" TO ANY OF THESE, YOU MAY ALREADY BE REGISTERED

- Do you already have a green card (permanent resident card)?
- Have you ever had a work permit (even if it's expired)?
- Have you entered the U.S. and received an I-94 or I-94W?
- Have you applied for lawful permanent residence (e.g., with Forms I-485, I-687, I-698, I-700)?
- Have you ever received a Notice to Appear (NTA) or Order to Show Cause from immigration court?
- Have you ever been granted parole into the U.S. (even if expired)?
- Have you ever had an employment authorization document (EAD)?
- Have you ever had a Border Crossing Card?
- Have you been issued any deportation paperwork?
- Have you ever applied for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or Deferred Action?

DOCUMENTS THAT COUNT AS PROOF OF REGISTRATION

- Green Card (Form I-551)
- Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766)
- Arrival/Departure Record (Form I-94 or I-94W), even expired
- Border Crossing Cards (I-185 or I-186)
- Notice to Appear (Form I-862)
- Order to Show Cause (Form I-221 or I-221S)
- Parole stamp in your passport
- Application for lawful status (Forms I-485, I-687, I-698, I-700) even if denied
- Crewman's Landing Permits (I-95 or I-184)
- USCIS Proof of G-325R Registration

IF YOU DO NOT CARRY YOUR DOCUMENTS

- You could be guilty of a misdemeanor
- You could be fined of up to \$5,000 USD
- You could spend up to 30 days in prison

ADVISEMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO TURNED 14 AFTER REGISTERING

If you turned 14 after receiving a document that counts as registration you may need to re-register.

According to current DHS guidance:

- Noncitizen children must register or re-register within 30 days of turning 14.
- If you were already registered as a child (for example, when you entered the U.S. with a visa or were included on an immigration application), you may still be required to submit a new registration (Form G-325R) after your 14th birthday.
- If you were outside the U.S. when you turned 14 and have since returned, you must register within 30 days of your return
- **Parents or legal guardians are responsible for ensuring children comply with this requirement.**
- **DO NOT register your over-14 child without first consulting the Should I Register Checklist.**



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SHOULD I REGISTER?

Compare the consequences before you decide
Check each item as you review

IF YOU REGISTER (SUBMIT FORM G-325R)

- ☐ DHS will know you are present in the U.S.
- ☐ Must provide your name, address, family, and full immigration history
- ☐ Must disclose any criminal history, including minor offenses
- ☐ Information may be used to place you in removal proceedings
- ☐ You could be detained after registering, especially if you are undocumented or have past criminal issues
- ☐ You may waive your 5th Amendment rights by providing self-incriminating information
- ☐ Must list your physical address, not just a mailing address
- ☐ May be called for biometrics (fingerprints) and additional questioning

IF YOU DO NOT REGISTER

- ☐ You remain under the radar, but may be at risk if discovered later
- ☐ May be seen as failing to comply with immigration law
- ☐ DHS may view failure to register as a willful violation
- ☐ Could face civil or criminal penalties: up to 30 days in jail and/or \$5000 fine.
- ☐ Failure to register could hurt a future immigration application (e.g. green card, visa)
- ☐ You retain your right to remain silent and avoid self-incrimination—for now
- ☐ Not required to submit any address unless later discovered
- ☐ No immediate appointment or fingerprinting—but risk builds over time

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE: READ BEFORE YOU DECIDE

- This is a complex and changing area of law with serious risks and uncertainties. Complying—or choosing not to—can result in detention, deportation, or criminal charges.
- There is NO guarantee that registering will help your case. In some situations, it may lead directly to enforcement.
- Do not decide alone. If needed, consult a licensed immigration attorney to understand your options.
- Only you can decide how to proceed after understanding the legal risks. Attorneys may explain the law—but cannot tell you to break it.
- Make your decision carefully and informed.
- This flyer is for general information only.
- It is NOT legal advice.



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

YOU HAVE RIGHTS IN THE U.S. — NO MATTER YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS OR WHETHER YOU ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

- **You have the right to remain silent.**

You don't have to answer questions about where you were born or how you entered the country. If you wish to exercise this right, say so out loud.

- **You do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings.**
- **You have the right to a lawyer.**

If detained or arrested, ask to speak to a lawyer and refuse to sign anything until you do. You also have the right to contact your consulate.

- **You do NOT have to let ICE in without a proper warrant.**

A deportation warrant is not enough. They need a judicial search warrant with your name and address on it.

- **You do NOT have to show ID that says what country you're from.**

But do not lie or show false documents.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE ARRESTED OR DETAINED

- **Say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately**

Don't say anything, sign anything or make any decisions without a lawyer.

- **If arrested by police you have the right to make a local phone call**

The police cannot listen if you call a lawyer

- **If you are detained by ICE**

- a. You have the right to contact the consulate of your country of origin or have an officer inform the consulate of your detention.
- b. Remember your immigration number ("A" number), your family can use it to track you
- c. Keep a copy of your immigration documents with someone you trust

- **Do not discuss your immigration status with anyone but your lawyer**

WHAT TO DO IF POLICE OR ICE ARE AT YOUR HOME

- Ask if they are immigration agents and what they are there for.
- Ask the agent or officer to show you a badge or identification.
- Ask if they have a warrant signed by a judge. If they say they do, ask them to slide it under the door or hold it up to a window so you can inspect it.
- A warrant of removal/deportation (Form I-205) does not allow officers to enter a home without consent.
- Do not open your door unless ICE shows you a judicial search or arrest warrant naming a person in your residence and/or areas to be searched at your address.
- If agents force their way in, do not resist. If you wish to exercise your rights, state: "I do not consent to your entry or to your search of these premises. I am exercising my right to remain silent. I wish to speak with a lawyer as soon as possible."

Source: ACLU