

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

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.**

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

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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."