Rights of Detained Immigrants with Disabilities

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), its components, including Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and their contractors are prohibited from discriminating against people with disabilities. 1 Importantly, this means that individuals arriving at airports and borders and individuals detained in federal, state, and private detention facilities are entitled to reasonable accommodations/modifications if necessary to avoid disability discrimination.² If you, your family member or your client requires it due to a disability, request a "reasonable accommodation," and state the disability and the reason it makes the requested accommodation necessary. Examples of accommodations include:

Effective communication:

- Sign language interpreters for people who are deaf.
- o Crucially, effective communication for people not fluent in American Sign Language will require a "Certified Deaf Interpreter." Be sure to request a "CDI" or a "Deaf/Hearing Team."3
- o Videophones or captioned telephones permitting deaf people to communicate with family, advocates, and lawyers.
- o Reading/translating forms for people who are blind.

Accommodations for physical disabilities:

- Accessible restrooms and showers.
- Wheelchairs, accessible beds, and other amenities.
- Protection from extreme temperatures.
- If handcuffs must be used, may need to be looser (circulation) or in front (so a deaf person can communicate).
- Access to appropriate medications and treatment.
- Other accommodations not listed: contact us with questions.

This protection covers only people with disabilities, defined (in part) as people who have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.⁴ The following conditions would likely be considered disabilities under the law: blindness; deafness; paralysis or significant motor impairment; diabetes; cognitive disability; serious mental illness.5

The Civil Rights Education and Enforcement Center has significant experience with the legal rights of individuals with disabilities and is ready to consult with other lawyers and advocates or assist with pleadings to enforce these rights: info@creeclaw.org; 303-800-6983.

^{1.} Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794; Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, 6 C.F.R. pt. 15.; DHS Directive No. 065-01 (https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/dhs-management-directive-disability-access 0 0.pdf); DHS Instruction No: 065-01-001 (https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/dhs-instruction-nondiscrimination-individuals-disabilities 03-07-15.pdf); DHS, Guide 065-01-001-01 ("Guide"), at 23-24 (https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/disability-guide-component-self-evaluation.pdf).

2. 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7); Alexander v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287, 301 (1985); Directive 065-01, ¶ V(A)(2); Guide at 17-18; Franco-Gonzalez v. Holder,

²⁰¹³ WL 3674492, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 23, 2013) (holding that detained individuals are entitled to reasonable accommodations under § 504).

^{3.} For a directory of sign language interpreters: https://myaccount.rid.org/Public/Search/Member.aspx. For a CDI, ✓ the □ for CDI.

^{4. 29} U.S.C. § 705(9)(B), incorporating 42 U.S.C. § 12102.

^{5.} This list is by way of example only. Any condition that substantially limits a major life activity is included.