



STOP AND IDENTIFY STATUTES IN THE UNITED STATES

Overview

Is a person required to provide their name to a police officer who stops them? The answer depends on state law, but in some states, it is required.

In June 2004, the Supreme Court ruled that a suspect had been lawfully arrested and prosecuted for refusing to give his name during a police stop. In *Hiibel v. Sixth Judicial District Court of Nevada*, 542 U.S. 177 (2004), the Court reasoned that a state statute can require a suspect to disclose his or her name in the course of a brief stop, if the detention was based on reasonable suspicion of a crime. Therefore, if state law requires identifying yourself to an officer, refusing to answer a request for one's name during a stop could lead to an arrest.

The following chart examines state laws regarding requirements to identify oneself to law enforcement officers, and what authority police have to demand this information. These statutes are commonly known as stop and identify statutes.

Because proving identity is often so central to an immigration case, it is helpful for immigrants to know when they have the right to refuse to identify themselves or provide ID. For example, Nevada has a statute requiring giving your name to an officer, but California does not. However, even if a state law requires individuals to identify themselves, that may or may not apply in the case of a stop by federal agents such as ICE. No federal statute requires identifying oneself to federal law enforcement officers, and immigration officers do not have authority to enforce state criminal laws like *Hiibel* statutes. Although ICE can arrest individuals who fail to carry their alien registration documents, they need probable cause to do so, and thus they would need to possess facts about a person's nationality and immigration status to make such an arrest.

ILRC would like to express its heartfelt thanks to the firm of **Kirkland & Ellis** for providing the pro bono research for this project.

STATES	STATUTE	TEXT	NOTES
Alabama	Ala. Code § 15-5-30	A sheriff or other officer acting as sheriff, his deputy or any constable, acting within their respective counties, any marshal, deputy marshal or policeman of any incorporated city or town within the limits of the county or any highway patrolman or state trooper may stop any person abroad in a public place whom he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed or is about to commit a felony or other public offense and may demand of him <u>his name, address and an explanation of his actions.</u>	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States
Alaska			However, Alaska Statutes 12.50.201 allows officers to detain people who were near the scene of certain felonies and may have material information, and if they fail to identify themselves, to serve subpoenas to appear before a grand jury unless they provide ID prior to the return date, and failure to appear before the grand jury can be punished as criminal contempt.
Arizona	Ariz. Code § 13-2412	13-2412. Refusing to provide truthful name when lawfully detained; classification A. It is unlawful for a person, after being advised that the person's refusal to answer is unlawful, to fail or refuse to state the person's true full name on request of a peace officer who has lawfully detained the person based on reasonable suspicion that the person has committed, is committing or is about to commit a crime. <u>A person detained under this section shall state the person's true full name, but shall not be compelled to answer any other inquiry of a peace officer.</u> B. A person who violates this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States
Arkansas	Ark. Code § 5-71-213	(a) A person commits the offense of loitering if he or she: (1) Lingers, remains, or prowls in a public place or the premises of another without apparent reason and under circumstances that warrant alarm or concern for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity and, <u>upon inquiry by a law enforcement officer, refuses to identify himself or herself and give a reasonably credible account of his or her presence and purpose;</u>	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States
California			Certain police unions have claimed that <i>Hiibel</i> combined with the general obstruction statute creates a duty to identify. There is no support for this in California statutes or case law.

Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 16-3-103	16-3-103. Stopping of suspect (1) A peace officer may stop any person who he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime <u>and may require him to give his name and address, identification if available, and an explanation of his actions.</u> A peace officer shall not require any person who is stopped pursuant to this section to produce or divulge such person's social security number. The stopping shall not constitute an arrest. (2) When a peace officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this section and reasonably suspects that his personal safety requires it, he may conduct a pat-down search of that person for weapons.	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States
Connecticut			
Delaware	19 Del. C. § 1902	(a) A peace officer may stop any person abroad, or in a public place, who the officer has reasonable ground to suspect is committing, has committed or is about to commit a crime, and <u>may demand the person's name, address, business abroad and destination.</u> (b) Any person so questioned who fails to give identification or explain the person's actions to the satisfaction of the officer may be detained and further questioned and investigated. (c) The total period of detention provided for by this section shall not exceed 2 hours. The detention is not an arrest and shall not be recorded as an arrest in any official record. At the end of the detention the person so detained shall be released or be arrested and charged with a crime.	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States
DC			No statute. https://go.mpdconline.com/GO/CIR-04-10.pdf
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 901.151	(2) Whenever any law enforcement officer of this state encounters any person under circumstances which reasonably indicate that such person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a violation of the criminal laws of this state or the criminal ordinances of any municipality or county, the officer may temporarily detain such person for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the person temporarily detained and the circumstances surrounding the person's presence abroad which led the officer to believe that the person had committed, was	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States

		committing, or was about to commit a criminal offense.	
Georgia	GA. CODE ANN. § 16-11-36	(a) A person commits the offense of loitering or prowling when he is in a place at a time or in a manner not usual for law-abiding individuals under circumstances that warrant a justifiable and reasonable alarm or immediate concern for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity. (b) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether alarm is warranted is the fact that the person takes flight upon the appearance of a law enforcement officer, refuses to identify himself, or manifestly endeavors to conceal himself or any object. Unless flight by the person or other circumstances make it impracticable, a law enforcement officer shall, prior to any arrest for an offense under this Code section, afford the person an opportunity to dispel any alarm or immediate concern which would otherwise be warranted by requesting the person to identify himself and explain his presence and conduct. No person shall be convicted of an offense under this Code section if the law enforcement officer failed to comply with the foregoing procedure or if it appears at trial that the explanation given by the person was true and would have dispelled the alarm or immediate concern. (c) A person committing the offense of loitering or prowling shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (d) This Code section shall not be deemed or construed to affect or limit the powers of counties or municipal corporations to adopt ordinances or resolutions prohibiting loitering or prowling within their respective limits	Appears on lists of “Stop and Identify” States
Hawaii			
Idaho			

Illinois	725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/107-14	Sec. 107-14. Temporary questioning without arrest. (a) A peace officer, after having identified himself as a peace officer, may stop any person in a public place for a reasonable period of time when the officer reasonably infers from the circumstances that the person is committing, is about to commit or has committed an offense as defined in Section 102-15 of this Code, and may demand the name and address of the person and an explanation of his actions. Such detention and temporary questioning will be conducted in the vicinity of where the person was stopped. (b) Upon completion of any stop under subsection (a) involving a frisk or search, and unless impractical, impossible, or under exigent circumstances, the officer shall provide the person with a stop receipt which provides the reason for the stop and contains the officer's name and badge number. This subsection (b) does not apply to searches or inspections for compliance with the Fish and Aquatic Life Code, the Wildlife Code, the Herptiles-Herps Act, or searches or inspections for routine security screenings at facilities or events. For the purposes of this subsection (b), "badge" means an officer's department issued identification number associated with his or her position as a police officer with that department.	Appears on lists of "Stop and Identify" States
Indiana	Ind. Code § 34-28-5-3.5	Sec. 3.5. A person who knowingly or intentionally refuses to provide either the person's: <u>(1) name, address, and date of birth; or</u> <u>(2) driver's license, if in the person's possession;</u> to a law enforcement officer who has stopped the person for an infraction or ordinance violation commits a Class C misdemeanor.	Appears on lists of "Stop and Identify" States
Iowa			

Kansas	KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-2402	22-2402. Stopping of suspect. (1) Without making an arrest, a law enforcement officer may stop any person in a public place whom such officer reasonably suspects is committing, has committed or is about to commit a crime and <u>may demand of the name, address of such suspect and an explanation of such suspect's actions.</u> (2) When a law enforcement officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this section and reasonably suspects that such officer's personal safety requires it, such officer may frisk such person for firearms or other dangerous weapons. If the law enforcement officer finds a firearm or weapon, or other thing, the possession of which may be a crime or evidence of crime, such officer may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time such officer shall either return it, if lawfully possessed, or arrest such person.	Appears on lists of "Stop and Identify" States
Kentucky			
Louisiana	La. Code Crim. Proc. Ann., Art. 215.1(A)	Art. 215.1. Temporary questioning of persons in public places; frisk and search for weapons A. <u>A law enforcement officer may stop a person in a public place whom he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed, or is about to commit an offense and may demand of him his name, address, and an explanation of his actions.</u>	Requires reasonable suspicion.
	La. Rev. Stat. 14:108(B)(1)(c)	§108. Resisting an officer. B.(1) The phrase "obstruction of" as used herein shall, in addition to its common meaning, signification, and connotation mean the following: (c) <u>Refusal by the arrested or detained party to give his name and make his identity known</u> to the arresting or detaining officer or providing false information regarding the identity of such party to the officer.	

Maine	17-A M.R.S.A. § 15-A	§ 15-A. Issuance of summons for criminal offense 2. <u>Any person who a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe has committed or is committing a crime other than one listed under section 15, subsection 1, paragraph A, and to whom a law enforcement officer is authorized to deliver a summons pursuant to subsection 1, who intentionally fails or refuses to provide to that officer reasonably credible evidence of that person's correct name, address or date of birth commits a Class E crime, if the person persists in the failure or refusal</u> after having been informed by the officer of the provisions of this subsection. If that person furnishes the officer evidence of the person's correct name, address and date of birth and the evidence does not appear to be reasonably credible, the officer shall attempt to verify the evidence as quickly as is reasonably possible. During the period the verification is being attempted, the officer may require the person to remain in the officer's presence for a period not to exceed 2 hours. During this period, if the officer reasonably believes that the officer's safety or the safety of others present requires, the officer may search for any dangerous weapon by an external patting of that person's outer clothing. If in the course of the search the officer feels an object that the officer reasonably believes to be a dangerous weapon, the officer may take such action as is necessary to examine the object, but may take permanent possession of the object only if it is subject to forfeiture. The requirement that the person remain in the presence of the officer does not constitute an arrest. After informing that person of the provisions of this subsection, the officer may arrest the person either if the person intentionally refuses to furnish any evidence of that person's correct name, address or date of birth or if, after attempting to verify the evidence as provided for in this subsection, the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has intentionally failed to provide reasonably credible evidence of the person's correct name, address or date of birth.	Officer needs probable cause that suspect is committing or has committed a crime before it triggers.
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Maryland	MD Code, Criminal Law, § 4-206	§ 4-206. Limited search, seizure, and arrest. (a)(1) A law enforcement officer may make an inquiry and conduct a limited search of a person under paragraph (2) of this subsection <u>if the officer, in light of the officer's observations, information, and experience, reasonably believes that:</u> <u>(i) the person may be wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun</u> in violation of § 4-203 of this subtitle; (ii) because the person possesses a handgun, the person is or presently may be dangerous to the officer or to others; (iii) under the circumstances, it is impracticable to obtain a search warrant; and (iv) to protect the officer or others, swift measures are necessary to discover whether the person is wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun. (2) If the circumstances specified under paragraph (1) of this subsection exist, <u>a law enforcement officer:</u> (i) may approach the person and announce the officer's status as a law enforcement officer; <u>(ii) may request the name and address of the person;</u> (iii) if the person is in a vehicle, may request the person's license to operate the vehicle and the registration of the vehicle; (iv) may ask any question and request any explanation that may be reasonably calculated to determine whether the person is unlawfully wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun in violation of § 4-203 of this subtitle; and (v) if the person does not offer an explanation that dispels the officer's reasonable beliefs described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, may conduct a search of the person limited to a patting or frisking of the person's clothing in search of a handgun.	Only triggers when the officer reasonably believes the person is “wearing, carrying or transporting” a handgun.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 41, § 98	§ 98. Powers and Duties. “The chief and other police officers of all cities and towns . . . <u>may examine all persons abroad whom they have reason to suspect of unlawful design, and may demand of them their business abroad and whither they are going;</u> may disperse any assembly of three or more persons, and may enter any building to suppress a riot or breach of peace therein. Persons so suspected who do not give a satisfactory account of themselves, persons so assembled and who do not disperse when ordered, and persons making, aiding and abetting in a riot or disturbance may be arrested by the police, and may thereafter be safely kept by imprisonment or otherwise unless released in the manner provided by law, and taken before a district court to be examined and prosecuted.”	<u>M.G.L.A. Ch. 90 § 25</u> proscribes a fine for any person “operating or in charge of a motor vehicle” that refuses to give his name or address or the name and address of the owner of the vehicle. <u>M.G.L.A. Ch. 268 § 34A</u> prohibits furnishing a false name to law enforcement.
Michigan		No statute	

Minnesota		No statute	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 624.714 requires a person permitted to carry a weapon to display their permit card and identification documents upon lawful demand by a peace officer.
Mississippi		No statute	
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. §84.710(2)	Police force--officers of state--powers to arrest. 84.710. 2. They shall have power within the city or on public property of the city beyond the corporate limits thereof to arrest, on view, any person they see violating or whom they have reason to suspect of having violated any law of the state or ordinance of the city. They shall have power to arrest and hold, without warrant, for a period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, persons found within the city or on public property of the city beyond the corporate limits thereof charged with having committed felonies in other states, and who are reported to be fugitives from justice. <u>They shall also have the power to stop any person abroad whenever there is reasonable ground to suspect that he is committing, has committed or is about to commit a crime and demand of him his name, address, business abroad and whither he is going. When stopping or detaining a suspect, they may search him for a dangerous weapon whenever they have reasonable ground to believe they are in danger from the possession of such dangerous weapon by the suspect.</u> No unreasonable force shall be used in detaining or arresting any person, but such force as may be necessary may be used when there is no other apparent means of making an arrest or preventing an escape and only after the peace officer has made every reasonable effort to advise the person that he is the peace officer engaged in making arrest.	Requires reasonable suspicion.

Montana	Mont. Code Ann. §46-5-401	46-5-401. Investigative stop and frisk. (1) In order to obtain or verify an account of the person's presence or conduct or to determine whether to arrest the person, <u>a peace officer may stop any person or vehicle that is observed in circumstances that create a particularized suspicion that the person or occupant of the vehicle has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense.</u> If the stop is for a violation under Title 61, unless emergency circumstances exist or the officer has reasonable cause to fear for the officer's own safety or for the public's safety, the officer shall as promptly as possible inform the person of the reason for the stop. (2) A peace officer who has lawfully stopped a person or vehicle under this section may: (a) <u>request the person's name and present address and an explanation of the person's actions and, if the person is the driver of a vehicle, demand the person's driver's license and the vehicle's registration and proof of insurance;</u> and (b) frisk the person and take other reasonably necessary steps for protection if the officer has reasonable cause to suspect that the person is armed and presently dangerous to the officer or another person present. The officer may take possession of any object that is discovered during the course of the frisk if the officer has probable cause to believe that the object is a deadly weapon until the completion of the stop, at which time the officer shall either immediately return the object, if legally possessed, or arrest the person.	Requires "particularized" suspicion.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-829	29-829. Stop and search of person for dangerous weapon; when authorized; peace officer, defined. <u>A peace officer may stop any person in a public place whom he reasonably suspects of committing, who has committed, or who is about to commit a crime and may demand of him his name, address and an explanation of his actions.</u> When a peace officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this section and reasonably suspects he is in danger of life or limb, he may search such person for a dangerous weapon.	Requires reasonable suspicion.

Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. §171.123	NRS 171.123(3) Temporary detention by peace officer of person suspected of criminal behavior or of violating conditions of parole or probation: Limitations. 1. Any peace officer may detain any person whom the officer encounters under circumstances which <u>reasonably indicate</u> that the person has committed, is committing or is about to commit a crime. 2. Any peace officer may detain any person the officer encounters under circumstances which reasonably indicate that the person has violated or is violating the conditions of the person's parole or probation. 3. <u>The officer may detain the person pursuant to this section only to ascertain the person's identity and the suspicious circumstances surrounding the person's presence abroad.</u> Any person so detained shall <u>identify himself or herself</u>, but may not be compelled to answer any other inquiry of any peace officer. 4. A person must not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to effect the purposes of this section, and in no event longer than 60 minutes. The detention must not extend beyond the place or the immediate vicinity of the place where the detention was first effected, unless the person is arrested.	Requires reasonable suspicion.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §594:2	594:2 Questioning and Detaining Suspects. <u>A peace officer may stop any person abroad whom he has reason to suspect is committing, has committed or is about to commit a crime, and may demand of him his name, address, business abroad and where he is going.</u>	Requires reasonable suspicion.
	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 644.6	644:6 Loitering or Prowling. – I. A person commits a violation if he knowingly appears at a place, or at a time, under circumstances that warrant alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity. Circumstances which may be considered in determining whether such alarm is warranted include, but are not limited to, when the actor: (a) Takes flight upon appearance of a law enforcement official or upon questioning by such an official. (b) Manifestly endeavors to conceal himself or any object. (c) Has in his possession tools or other property which would lead a reasonable person to believe a crime was about to be perpetrated. (d) Examines entrances to a structure which the actor has no authority or legitimate purpose to enter. II. Prior to any arrest under this section, unless flight or other circumstances make it impossible, <u>a law enforcement official shall afford the actor the opportunity to dispel any alarm which would otherwise be warranted, by requesting him to identify himself and give an account for his presence and conduct.</u> Failure to identify or	

		account for oneself, absent other circumstances, however, shall not be grounds for arrest.	
New Jersey		No statute	
New Mexico		No statute	<u>N.M. Stat. Ann. §30-22-3</u> states that a person can be guilty of a petty misdemeanor for concealing their identity, i.e., “concealing one's true name or identity, or disguising oneself with intent to obstruct the due execution of the law or with intent to intimidate, hinder or interrupt any public officer or any other person in a legal performance of his duty....”

New York	N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law §140.50	<u>New York Criminal Procedure Law § 140.50</u> <u>Temporary questioning of persons in public places; search for weapons</u> 1. In addition to the authority provided by this article for making an arrest without a warrant, a police officer may stop a person in a public place located within the geographical area of such officer's employment when he <u>reasonably suspects</u> that such person is committing, has committed or is about to commit either (a) a felony or (b) a misdemeanor defined in the penal law, and <u>may demand of him his name, address and an explanation of his conduct.</u> 2. Any person who is a peace officer and who provides security services for any court of the unified court system may stop a person in or about the courthouse to which he is assigned when he reasonably suspects that such person is committing, has committed or is about to commit either (a) a felony or (b) a misdemeanor defined in the penal law, and may demand of him his name, address and an explanation of his conduct. . . . 4. In cities with a population of one million or more, information that establishes the personal identity of an individual who has been stopped, questioned and/or frisked by a police officer or peace officer, such as the name, address or social security number of such person, shall not be recorded in a computerized or electronic database if that individual is released without further legal action; provided, however, that this subdivision shall not prohibit police officers or peace officers from including in a computerized or electronic database generic characteristics of an individual, such as race and gender, who has been stopped, questioned and/or frisked by a police officer or peace officer.	Requires reasonable suspicion. <u>Possibly Relevant - Trespass Affidavit Program.</u> Officers can request information if person is located in TAP building restricted by signage and a lock. <i>People v. Roque</i>, 99 N.Y.2d 50, 52 (2002) (“Often a building owner or manager files a ‘trespass affidavit’ with police stating that the building has been plagued by illegal drug trade and asks police to patrol the building for trespassers. Police then stop people they encounter in the halls to ask for identification and to inquire if they are residents or otherwise lawfully in the building.”) <i>People v. Barksdale</i>, 26 N.Y.3d 139, 143–44 (2015). (“Here the record reflects that the encounter occurred in a private space restricted by signage and a lock, and that police assistance in combating trespassing had been sought through enrollment in the [Trespass Affidavit Program]. Put simply, the coupling of defendant's presence in the subject building with the private and protected nature of that location supports the intrusion giving rise to what became the seizure in question. We conclude that there is record support for the determination that the police had an objective credible reason to request information from defendant.”)
North Carolina		No statute	<u>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 14-415.11</u> requires anyone permitted to carry a concealed handgun to display both the permit and identification upon request of a law enforcement officer.

North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code §29-29-21	29-29-21. Temporary questioning of persons in public places - Search for weapons. A peace officer may stop any person abroad in a public place whom the officer <u>reasonably suspects</u> is committing, has committed, or is about to commit: 1. Any felony. 2. A misdemeanor relating to the possession of a concealed or dangerous weapon or weapons. 3. Burglary or unlawful entry. 4. A violation of any provision relating to possession of marijuana or of narcotic, hallucinogenic, depressant, or stimulant drugs. <u>The peace officer may demand of such person the person's name, address, and an explanation of the person's actions.</u> When a peace officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this section and reasonably suspects that the officer is in danger of life or limb, the officer may search such person for a dangerous weapon. If the peace officer finds such a weapon or any other thing, the possession of which may constitute a crime, the officer may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time the officer shall either return it, if lawfully possessed, or arrest such person.	Requires reasonable suspicion.
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Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 2921.29	2921.29 Failure to disclose personal information. (A) <u>No person who is in a public place shall refuse to disclose the person's name, address, or date of birth, when requested by a law enforcement officer who reasonably suspects either of the following:</u> (1) The person is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a criminal offense. (2) The person witnessed any of the following: (a) An offense of violence that would constitute a felony under the laws of this state; (b) A felony offense that causes or results in, or creates a substantial risk of, serious physical harm to another person or to property; (c) Any attempt or conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing, any offense identified in division (A)(2)(a) or (b) of this section; (d) Any conduct reasonably indicating that any offense identified in division (A)(2)(a) or (b) of this section or any attempt, conspiracy, or complicity described in division (A)(2)(c) of this section has been, is being, or is about to be committed. (B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to disclose one's personal information, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. (C) Nothing in this section requires a person to answer any questions beyond that person's name, address, or date of birth. Nothing in this section authorizes a law enforcement officer to arrest a person for not providing any information beyond that person's name, address, or date of birth or for refusing to describe the offense observed. (D) It is not a violation of this section to refuse to answer a question that would reveal a person's age or date of birth if age is an element of the crime that the person is suspected of committing.	
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	Ohio Rev. Code § 2901.01	2901.01 General provisions definitions. (11) "Law enforcement officer" means any of the following: (a) A sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer of a township or joint police district, marshal, deputy marshal, municipal police officer, member of a police force employed by a metropolitan housing authority under division (D) of section 3735.31 of the Revised Code, or state highway patrol trooper; (b) An officer, agent, or employee of the state or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions, upon whom, by statute, a duty to conserve the peace or to enforce all or certain laws is imposed and the authority to arrest violators is conferred, within the limits of that statutory duty and authority; (c) A mayor, in the mayor's capacity as chief conservator of the peace within the mayor's municipal corporation; (d) A member of an auxiliary police force organized by county, township, or municipal law enforcement authorities, within the scope of the member's appointment or commission; (e) A person lawfully called pursuant to section 311.07 of the Revised Code to aid a sheriff in keeping the peace, for the purposes and during the time when the person is called; (f) A person appointed by a mayor pursuant to section 737.01 of the Revised Code as a special patrolling officer during riot or emergency, for the purposes and during the time when the person is appointed; (g) A member of the organized militia of this state or the armed forces of the United States, lawfully called to duty to aid civil authorities in keeping the peace or protect against domestic violence; (h) A prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, secret service officer, or municipal prosecutor; (i) A veterans' home police officer appointed under section 5907.02 of the Revised Code; (j) A member of a police force employed by a regional transit authority under division (Y) of section 306.35 of the Revised Code; (k) A special police officer employed by a port authority under section 4582.04 or 4582.28 of the Revised Code; (l) The house of representatives sergeant at arms if the house of representatives sergeant at arms has arrest authority pursuant to division (E)(1) of section 101.311 of the Revised Code and an assistant house of representatives sergeant at arms; (m) The senate sergeant at arms and an assistant senate sergeant at arms; (n) A special police officer employed by a municipal corporation at a municipal airport, or	Definition of law enforcement is likely not broad enough to cover ICE agents.
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		other municipal air navigation facility, that has scheduled operations, as defined in section 119.3 of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 14 C.F.R. 119.3, as amended, and that is required to be under a security program and is governed by aviation security rules of the transportation security administration of the United States department of transportation as provided in Parts 1542. and 1544. of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.	
Oklahoma		No statute	
Oregon		No statute	<u>ORS 131.615</u> does not explicitly allow officers to ask for identification if stopping someone.
Pennsylvania		No statute	The court in <i>Commonwealth v. Campbell</i> , 862 A.2d 659 (Pa. Super. 2004) determined that asking a passenger in a vehicle for identification is reasonable; however, the court explicitly refrained from assessing whether an individual must respond to such inquiries.

Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws §12-7-1	§12-7-1 Temporary detention of suspects. A peace officer may detain any person abroad whom he or she has reason to suspect is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime, and <u>may demand of the person his or her name, address, business abroad, and destination; and any person who fails to identify himself or herself and explain his or her actions to the satisfaction of the peace officer may be further detained and further questioned and investigated by any peace officer;</u> provided, in no case shall the total period of the detention exceed two (2) hours, and the <u>detention shall not be recorded as an arrest in any official record.</u> At the end of the detention period the person so detained shall be released unless arrested and charged with a crime.	
	R.I. Gen. Laws §12-7-21	§12-7-21 “Peace officer” defined. “Peace officer”, as used within this chapter, means the following individuals or members of: (1) Rhode Island state police; (2) Any member of a municipal or local police department; (3) Rhode Island airport corporation police; (4) Rhode Island park police; (5) Rhode Island capitol police; (6) Rhode Island conservation officers; (7) Rhode Island department of environmental management officers; (8) Rhode Island fire marshals; (9) Brown University police officers; (10) University of Rhode Island campus police officers; (11) Rhode Island College campus security; (12) Campus security at the Community College of Rhode Island; (13) Rhode Island sheriff's department; (14) The investigators of the department of attorney general appointed pursuant to § 42-9-8.1; (15) Any federal law enforcement officer; (16) Correctional investigators and correctional officers of the Rhode Island department of corrections; (17) The witness protection coordinator of the department of attorney general; (18) The warden, associate wardens, majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, correctional officers and investigators employed by a project operated by a municipal detention facility corporation, including, but not limited to, the Donald W. Wyatt Detention Facility; provided, such parties listed in this subsection (18) herein shall be deemed to be peace officers while in performance of their duties for the municipal detention facility only, and shall not be deemed to	Includes federal law enforcement officers.

		be peace officers at any time when they are not in performance of said duties; (19) Retired non-permanent sworn members of any municipal police department shall be deemed to be peace officers only while in the performance of their duties for any municipal police department, and shall be permitted to carry their firearm while in the performance of their duties for the municipal police department, and shall be subject to in-service training requirements of title 42, chapter 28; (20) Workers' Compensation investigators of the department of public safety appointed pursuant to § 42-7.3-3.1; (21) Auto theft investigators appointed pursuant to § 31-50-1; (22) Providence fire department arson investigators; provided, that the arson investigator is a graduate of a police-training academy; and (23) Rhode Island School of Design police officers.	
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South Carolina		No statute	S.C. Code §17-30-170 allows a law enforcement officer of the state or political subdivision of the state to make a reasonable effort, when practicable, to determine whether a person is lawfully present in the United States if the officer lawfully stops, detains, investigates, or arrests that person for a criminal offense, and during the commission of the stop, detention, investigation, or arrest has a reasonable suspicion to believe that the person is unlawfully in the United States. Some municipal ordinances have considered adopting “stop and identify” statutes.
South Dakota		No statute	
Tennessee		No statute	
Texas		No statute	Tex. Penal Code Section §38.02 makes it a crime to falsely identify yourself to an officer.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. §77-7-15	§77-7-15 Authority of peace officer to stop and question suspect. A peace officer may stop any person in a public place <u>when he has a reasonable suspicion</u> to believe he has committed or is in the act of committing or is attempting to commit a public offense and <u>may demand his name, address and an explanation</u> of his actions.	Requires reasonable suspicion.
	Utah Code Ann. §53-13-102	53-13-102. Peace officer classifications. The following officers may exercise peace officer authority only as specifically authorized by law: (1) law enforcement officers; (2) correctional officers; (3) special function officers; and (4) federal officers.	

	Utah Code Ann. §53-13-106	53-13-106. Federal officers -- State law enforcement authority. (c) "Federal officer" includes: (i) a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; (ii) a special agent of the United States Secret Service; (iii) a special agent of the United States Department of Homeland Security, excluding a customs inspector or detention removal officer; (iv) a special agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; (v) a special agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration; (vi) a United States marshal, deputy marshal, and special deputy United States marshal; and (vii) a U.S. postal inspector of the United States Postal Inspection Service.	ICE detention removal agents are excluded from the definition of peace officers.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann., Tit. 24, §1983	Tit. 24, §1983 Identification to law enforcement officers required. (a) A law enforcement officer is authorized to detain a person if: (1) the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person has violated a municipal ordinance; and (2) the person refuses to identify himself or herself satisfactorily to the officer when requested by the officer. (b) The person may be detained only until the person identifies himself or herself satisfactorily to the officer or is properly identified. If the officer is unable to obtain the identification information, the person shall forthwith be brought before a Criminal Division of the Superior Court judge for that purpose. A person who refuses to identify himself or herself to the court on request shall immediately and without service of an order on the person be subject to civil contempt proceedings pursuant to 12 V.S.A. § 122. (Added 1997, No. 122 (Adj. Sess.), § 2; amended 2009, No. 154 (Adj. Sess.), § 238; 2013, No. 194 (Adj. Sess.), § 14, eff. June 17, 2014.)	
Virginia		No statute	Some localities may require individuals to identify themselves.
Washington		No statute	Some counties appear to have "stop and identify" ordinances.
West Virginia		No statute	

Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. §968.24	§968.24 Temporary questioning without arrest. After having identified himself or herself as a law enforcement officer, a law enforcement officer may stop a person in a public place for a reasonable period of time when the officer reasonably suspects that such person is committing, is about to commit or has committed a crime, and <u>may demand the name and address of the person and an explanation of the person's conduct</u> . Such detention and temporary questioning shall be conducted in the vicinity where the person was stopped.	Statute does not authorize officer to make an arrest.
	Wis. Stat. §967.02	§967.02 “Law enforcement officer” means any person who by virtue of the person's office or public employment is vested by law with the duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes while acting within the scope of the person's authority.	Likely broad enough to cover ICE
Wyoming		No statute	