

Defend Against ICE Raids and Community Arrests



**A TOOLKIT TO PREPARE AND
PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES**



Table of Contents

1	Purpose of Toolkit
4	Foreword
7	Acronyms and Abbreviations
8	Why the Focus on Home Raids
10	Who ICE Targets for Deportation
16	Where and How ICE Locates People in Communities
25	ICE Arrest Tactics
35	Emergency Preparedness for Those at Risk of Deportation
38	Legal Challenges to ICE Raids
44	Community Responses to ICE Raids
45	Appendix A
194	Appendix B
244	Appendix C
251	Acknowledgments

Purpose of Toolkit

This toolkit is a collaboration between the Immigrant Defense Project (IDP) and the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), is a culmination of our collective work against Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) home raids during the G.W. Bush, Obama and Trump Administrations. We aim to help advocates prepare to fight back against the increase in ICE policing under the Trump administration.

In 2013, IDP and CCR, along with the Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA), filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request on DHS and ICE's controversial tactic of arresting immigrants at their homes, often without judicial warrants.¹ We completed litigation of the FOIA in 2018, and received information on ICE trainings and practices around home raids. These materials include internal memos and training manuals that we have included in the Appendix.² In addition, IDP has monitored ICE raids, primarily in the New York City area, since 2013. We continue to track ICE activity, and share the key tactics used by ICE in recent years to arrest people at homes, at courthouses, and in the community. Details on ICE tactics and stories are available at our ICE raids map, ICEwatch (raidsmap.immdefense.org)

¹ For more information about the FOIA, [Immigrant Defense Project, et al. v. ICE, et al.](#)

² See [Appendix A](#), select documents obtained in [Immigrant Defense Project, et al., v. ICE, et al.](#)

In this toolkit, we have assembled our research from the FOIA and monitoring of home raids to support community defense against ICE's deportation

dragnet. It contains information on: (1) who ICE targets for deportation; (2) where and how ICE locates people in communities; and (3) ICE arrest tactics during raids. We also include resources on how to fight back against these abusive practices that destroy the fabric and safety of communities, emergency preparedness resources for those at risk of deportation, and possible legal and community challenges for those who have experienced raids.

ICE raids are one piece of a vast deportation apparatus that the federal government has built up in recent decades to help ICE meet quotas to deport as many people as possible.³ It is clear from our research that many of the specific tactics ICE agents currently employ during raids are legacies of past practices that have shifted and changed shape with the political tide, successful legal challenges and significant protest. The agency has demonstrated at best, an indifference to community members' constitutional rights—particularly when left to their own devices—and have shown little interest in internal accountability for misconduct.

³ Rivas, Jorge, "ACLU Obtains Emails that Proves ICE Officials Set Deportation Quotas," *Colorlines*, Feb. 15, 2013, available at [hereinafter "Colorlines"]

Based on our historical research, the FOIA production, and local tracking of raids, we have identified the following key lessons from the G.W. Bush, Obama, and Trump administrations:

- ICE has institutionalized a militaristic approach to civil arrests with little regard for constitutional principles or violations.
- Despite proactive litigation that resulted in significant damages settlements and improved training materials for agents and officers during the G.W. Bush and Obama administrations, ICE continues to illegally enter and search homes without proper warrants through deceptive ruses, such as pretending to be local police, and the use of threats and violent force.
- Even though DHS claims to engage in "targeted enforcement," ICE's deceptive and violent home raid tactics often have traumatic impacts

on people who are not the target, including children, as residents are frequently present during raids.

- ICE relies on widespread surveillance and deception to arrest people outside of their homes, on the street, in the courts and in government-run spaces like homeless shelters.
- ICE’s definition of a “public safety threat” includes a wide range of people—including people with serious medical and mental health issues, those with decades-old convictions, and those who never served time in jail.
- With the increase in abusive, unconstitutional ICE tactics under Trump, it is helpful to revisit and consider successful strategies from the past—like strategic litigation—as communities create a new, adaptable toolbox for fighting back against raids.

The material and ideological infrastructure that has been created in recent decades provides the foundation for what the Trump’s administration can deploy in its quest to deport millions of people. The key elements include a massive immigration police force, an increasingly fortified southern border, a rapidly expanding surveillance state—including the expansive data-sharing and collaboration between local police and ICE, and the growing role of the tech industry—and a sprawling network of prisons for immigrants.⁴ Importantly, the mass deportation machine has successfully tapped into the logics and apparatus of decades of extensive criminalization targeting communities of color—including the vilification that drives racialized policing, discriminatory prosecution and sentencing, and mass imprisonment.

As we continue to develop strategies to fight back against Trump’s ramped up deportation machinery, it is critical to draw lessons from the struggles against the system of mass deportation and criminalization that has expanded over the past decades. To help provide historical context, this toolkit offers details about previous and ongoing tactics the federal government has used to deport people from their communities.

⁴ Wellek, Alisa, “Brutal Bedfellows: Mass Incarceration And Immigrant Detention,” *The Huffington Post*, Nov. 22, 2016. Also see *Who’s Behind ICE: The Tech and Data Companies Fueling Deportation* <https://mijente.net/noticeforice/>.

Foreword

Shortly after winning the presidential election, Donald Trump reiterated his plans to rapidly deport “2 to 3 million” people. This was not surprising given that Trump had campaigned extensively on a sensationalist anti-immigrant platform. Among the main targets of the Trump administration’s hate-based agenda are individuals he describes as “criminal and [those that] have criminal records.”¹

For social justice advocates everywhere, the first two years of this administration have presented relentless challenges. But in order to fully address the challenges we face, we need to take stock of the conditions that make our current moment possible. Today’s attacks on immigrants are the result of an ongoing cycle of expulsion, exclusion, and criminalization of those deemed “unworthy” of belonging. Since the founding of this country, the aggressive policing of immigrants—particularly from the Global South—has been a defining feature of U.S. immigration policy and practice.

The deportation of non-citizens with criminal convictions has been a stated focus of the federal government’s since the 1980s.² Such efforts depend on both an ever-expanding discourse that demonizes immigrants and justifies excessive and perpetual punishment, as well as on tremendous government investment in a massive deportation apparatus. The political climate of the subsequent years helped to realize this focus through various initiatives. These included the passage of harsh laws in 1996 that expanded the criminalization of immigrants and consequently, the government’s power to arrest, imprison and deport non-citizens on a massive scale.

Over the past three decades, the federal government has increasingly justified massive investments in its immigrant detention and deportation

¹ Schultheis, Emily, “President-elect Trump says how many immigrants he’ll deport,” *CBS News*, Nov 13, 2016

² Kandel, William A. “*Interior Immigration Enforcement: Criminal Alien Programs*,” *Congressional Research Service*, Sept. 8, 2016

infrastructure by using the labels “criminal,” “illegal,” or “felon” to more effectively dehumanize, surveil, punish, and exile millions of people. Through harsh laws and policies, the government has significantly expanded who can be defined as a “criminal.” By linking the policing and imprisonment of immigrants to a broadly defined “national security,” the government is able to justify the massive funding allocated to “homeland security.”

The founding of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003 required a major restructuring of government agencies and priorities, along with a tremendous diversion of federal spending. For a department tasked with protecting “national security,” the permanent removal of people with criminal convictions has increasingly served as the justification for the funding of the world’s largest policing, imprisonment, and deportation apparatus. A key feature of the growing political convergence of the War on Terror with the War on Immigrants has been the expansion of collaboration efforts between local police and ICE and of the ICE police state—requiring the diversion of hundreds of billions of government dollars—towards the mass policing, imprisonment, and expulsion of immigrants.

Since the founding of DHS, the U.S. has deported over 5 million people—almost twice as many people than in the previous 100 years combined. The effective merger of the “homeland security state” and the prison industrial complex over the past 15 years has led to the normalization of mass deportation, one which relies heavily on the criminalization of immigrants. As a result, DHS—its underlying logic, the profound human suffering it has caused, its relationship with other agencies, and the political interests it serves—has not until recently received the kind of public scrutiny an institution of such magnitude and influence deserves.

Not only have millions of lives been irreparably disrupted, these policies are at odds with the current forward-thinking movement to reduce the harms

of over-policing and mass incarceration. The success of this cruel system depends, in part, on the dehumanization of whole social groups, including strategically deploying labels such as “criminal,” “illegal,” or “felon” to shape public attitudes. At the same time, the government has incorporated and exploited the harmful ideologies and tactics of the so-called “War on Crime” and “War on Drugs” to escalate the racialized policing, mass imprisonment, surveillance, and excessive punishment of immigrants and other socially marginalized groups. The lines between the criminal legal system and immigration system have become dangerously thin.

It is no accident that ICE guides and trains its officers to use techniques that further the reach and harms of policing of communities of color. Much like other law enforcement agencies with documented discriminatory outcomes, ICE policies and strategies encourage and justify overly-aggressive policing tactics, widespread surveillance, and a disregard for constitutional and human rights. ICE’s unchecked zeal to target, arrest, and deport immigrants with convictions not only destroys families and communities, but also reinforces the inequalities of the criminal legal system upon which many of its policies rest.

Yet despite the enormity of this system, it is not without its weaknesses. A system that creates so much human pain, erodes fundamental fairness and human rights, and threatens the safety of millions is unsustainable. As the oppression grows, so too will the number of people who organize to reject its dehumanization, curb its growth, and uphold dignity and justice. We must continue to revisit key lessons, adjust our approach, support the leadership of communities on the frontlines, and expand our toolbox accordingly.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBP	Customs & Border Protection (“Border Patrol”)
CCR	Center for Constitutional Rights
CRCL	Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
FOT	Fugitive Operations Team
FTCA	Federal Tort Claims Act
HICA	Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IDP	Immigrant Defense Project
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NFOP	National Fugitive Operations Program
NYPD	New York Police Department
USCIS	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

Why the Focus on ICE Raids

There are a variety of tactics ICE uses to identify and target people—increasingly ICE has relied on the criminal legal system as a pipeline to the deportation system. The primary tactics¹ include: 1) the **Criminal Alien Program** in which ICE screens people in prisons and jails, 2) **287(g) agreements** whereby ICE partners directly with local law enforcement to conduct specific immigration functions, 3) the **Secure Communities Program**, where fingerprints taken by local police are automatically shared with ICE, and 4) **task force operations** to conduct home raids and community arrests.² The predominance of a particular enforcement tactic will vary over time and place, given changing political contexts and imperatives—such as changes in ICE’s stated priority targets and the willingness of a locality to collaborate with ICE detainers³ or to participate in the of 287(g) program.⁴

This report, however, focuses on ICE home raids and community arrests, while acknowledging that home raids are just one of the primary tactics employed by ICE to target immigrants outside of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. We began to monitor home raids in the New York City area in 2013, while we were also tracking ICE detainer practices in our advocacy to end the City’s entanglement with ICE through a series of detainer policies.⁵

Shortly after the founding of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003, the agency developed a ten-year strategic plan to meet its goals under the “War on Terror.” Entitled “Endgame: Office of Detention and Removal Strategic Plan 2003-2012”,⁶ its stated mission was: “a 100% rate of removal for all removable aliens ... to allow ICE to provide the level of

¹ Rosenblum, Marc. R., “Oversight of the Administration’s Criminal Alien Removal Policies,” Testimony before U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Dec. 2, 2015.

² See [Colorlines](#).

³ Immigrant Legal Resource Center, “Searching for Sanctuary,” Dec. 19, 2016

⁴ Immigrant Legal Resource Center and United We Dream, “Ending Local Collaboration with ICE: A Toolkit for Immigrant Advocates,” Aug. 2015

⁵ See <http://www.immdefense.org/campaign-to-end-secure-communities/>

⁶ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, “ENDGAME: Office of Detention and Removal Strategic Plan, 2003-2012: Detention and Removal Strategy for a Secure Homeland,” Aug. 15, 2003, available at [hereinafter “ENDGAME”]

immigration enforcement necessary to keep America secure.”⁷ The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP)—the division of ICE primarily tasked with home raids—continued to grow and evolve as a critical component of the DHS strategic plan.

⁷ See *ENDGAME*.

Under the guise of “national security,” the government has continued to shift its named “priority” immigrant targets—as a response to changing political contexts—but without providing evidence as to how mass punishment and deportation provide such security. The G.W. Bush administration initially targeted people from countries with large Muslim populations and people crossing the southern border as the primary threats.⁸ In doing so, it built up the apparatus for large-scale raids of immigrants at work and at home, as well as for increased collaboration with local law enforcement. The Obama administration furthered the focus on immigrants with convictions as its primary target—both materially and rhetorically—while simultaneously accelerating the criminalization of immigration-related offenses at unprecedented levels.⁹ Employing seemingly neutral labels—such as “criminal,” “illegal,” or “felon”—the government’s drive to massively deport immigrants has not only been facilitated by the legacy of the War on Crime but has also led to a precipitous acceleration of racialized policing, mass imprisonment, surveillance, and excessive punishment.

⁸ Fernandes, Deepa, *Targeted: Homeland Security and the Business of Immigration*, Seven Stories Press, 2007.

⁹ *Immigration Now 52 Percent of All Federal Criminal Prosecutions*, *TRACReports*, Nov. 28, 2016 [hereinafter “TRACReports”] and Light, Michael T., Hugo Lopez, Mark, and Gonzalez-Barrera, Ana, *The Rise of Federal Immigration Crimes*, Mar. 18, 2014

The government’s expansive and uncritical use of raids to arrest immigrants for deportation not only legitimates the highly problematic use of SWAT teams,¹⁰ but also justifies the continual expansion of the federal policing system, as well as the reach of local police. The DHS impact on the reach and harm of local policing is profound:¹¹ it includes massive surveillance and data sharing networks; joint training and joint task forces with local police; the use of local police as a “force multiplier” for immigration policing; and the transfer of billions of dollars of military equipment.

¹⁰ American Civil Liberties Union, *“The War Comes Home: The Excessive Militarization of American Policing,”*

¹¹ Bauer, Shane, *“The Making of the Warrior Cop,”* *Mother Jones*, October 2014;

The fight against home and community raids is not solely to protect people from deportation. It is also about challenging the normalization of an ever-expanding police state in the name of “homeland security.”

ICE's Deportation Targets



How does the federal government decide who to deport?

Immigration laws passed by Congress define who is legally at risk of deportation (i.e. “removable”). The President and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) then decide how the agency will allocate its resources in enforcing the laws by setting deportation priorities. The priorities guide Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents by creating categories of people that the agents target for arrest, detention and deportation.

Who can be deported?

Under current immigration laws, people at risk of deportation generally include:

- **People without lawful immigration status:** People who are undocumented do not have authorization from the federal government to be in the U.S. and can be deported at any time for this reason. This includes people who entered without status and those who entered lawfully—for example, with a temporary visa—but whose status is no longer valid. Some undocumented people may be eligible to avoid deportation and become documented.
- **People with lawful immigration status (e.g. Lawful Permanent Residents or refugees) who have criminal convictions:** People with legal status can be deported based on criminal convictions. This is true even if the conviction is decades old, if the person did not serve any time in jail, if the case was considered minor or a misdemeanor, if the person has had status for a long time, and/or the person has other family members who are U.S. citizens.

While these groups of people are legally at risk, whether they are actually detained and placed in removal proceedings depends largely on the policies set by the federal government priorities for enforcement.

What groups of people have been “priorities” for deportation?

Historically, the priorities have been quite broad, covering those with and without legal status as well as those with and without criminal convictions. ICE practices have reflected longstanding goals but also varied in emphasis and scale depending on the political climate. For example, starting in November 2014 the Obama administration focused more on immigrants with convictions rather than those with only civil immigration violations (such as those with only a prior order of removal).¹ ICE states its priorities are used as a means to focus ICE resources, but as DHS Secretary Kelly made clear in

¹ *Memo from Jeh Johnson, “Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants,” Nov. 20, 2014*

May 2017: “ICE will no longer exempt any class of individuals from removal proceedings if they are found to be in the country illegally.”²

Since the founding of DHS in 2003, the agency has spent billions of dollars toward its mission to “identify, locate, apprehend, process and remove” immigrants that DHS claims are “threats to national security, border security, and public safety.”³ Below are some of the common categories that have been used by DHS to criminalize a broad range of people and classify immigrants as key targets for deportation:

- **“Criminal Alien”:** “Criminal alien” is not defined in immigration law or regulations, and has been used inconsistently by the federal government to dehumanize a broad category of people to justify mass deportation. Generally, a “criminal alien” is a non-citizen who is legally deportable or is not eligible for legal status due to a criminal conviction or contact with the criminal legal system. Applied very broadly, this term may include people who have served their sentence and rebuilt their lives, people convicted of misdemeanors or of immigration offenses such as illegal re-entry,⁴ and those with infractions that are not even considered “convictions” under state law such as traffic violations.⁵ If the person has a conviction, it doesn’t matter to ICE how long ago the conviction happened, or often even if it is on appeal; ICE also ignores other positive aspects of the person’s life, such as community contributions or family ties. The vast majority of people deported for criminal offenses do not even meet ICE’s own standards of serious offense.⁶
- **“Convicted criminal”:** A “convicted criminal” is a term used by ICE in its enforcement statistics and defined as “an individual convicted in the United States for one or more criminal offenses. This does not include civil traffic offenses.”⁷

2. ICE May 17, 2017 “ICE ERO Immigration Arrests Increase by 40%” [hereinafter 100 DAYS]

3 See ENDGAME.

4 The government has been aggressively prosecuting immigration related offenses— primarily “illegal entry” and “illegal re-entry”— over the past 10 years. Immigration violations made up 52% of all federal criminal prosecutions in FY 2016. See TRACReports 2016

5 Harsh immigration laws passed in 1996 vastly expanded the criminal offenses that trigger deportation. See Wellek, Junck & Shah “20 Years Ago Today This Terrible Law Set the Foundation for Mass Detention and Deportation,” Colorlines, September 30, 2016 available at [For number of deportations by criminal charge see Secure Communities and ICE Deportations: A Failed Program?](#), TRACReports, Apr. 8, 2014

6 Rosenblum, Marc R. and McCabe, Kristen, Deportation and Discretion: Reviewing the Record and Options for Change, Migration Policy Institute, Oct. 2014

7 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “FY 2015 ICE Immigration Removals”

— **“Suspected or Confirmed Gang Member”:** According to a Federal Register notice, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) maintains ICEGangs, a database that collects and stores information about adults and juveniles “who qualify as suspected or confirmed gang members and associates under ICE criteria.” How ICE defines or identifies a gang member, whether suspected or confirmed, is not publicly available, but its gang definition seems broader than the federal law definition of gangs and California’s definition of street gangs. ICEGangs also collects information about associates, but the criteria for affiliates and associates of gangs have also not been disclosed.⁸

⁸ This definition has been provided by Paromita Shah from the National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild.

— **“Fugitive alien”:** ICE classifies people as “fugitive aliens” if they have been ordered removed, deported, or excluded by an immigration judge, but have not left the U.S. or have failed to report to DHS after receiving notice to do so. A “fugitive alien” does not necessarily have a criminal record. The original purpose of the ICE program that conducts home raids—the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) founded in 2002—was to eliminate backlogs by deporting all “fugitive aliens” by 2012.⁹ In 2009, Congress expanded NFOP’s mandate to include other classifications of immigrants. Under Obama, people in this category continued to be a significant target until DHS removed “fugitive aliens” from its priorities in November 2014. “Fugitives” have been reinstated as a top priority under Trump.

⁹ See *Fugitive Operations Manual* obtained in *Immigrant Defense Project et al. v. ICE et al.*, at [Appendix A](#).

— **“Other Removable Alien” or “Important Federal Interest”:** As per the enforcement priorities issued by DHS in the PEP Memo in November 2014, this is a catch-all category for anyone who may be otherwise subject to deportation but does not fit the priorities as stated. This may include people with pending criminal charges and people subject to orders of protection.

DHS' changing priorities over the years have amounted to attempts to disguise mass criminalization of immigrants by using different names and labels. The categories have been used to perpetuate fear and boost the agency's budget for a mission that has not been adequately scrutinized.

What have we seen under the Trump administration?

- **Expansion of who is considered a “criminal”:** On January 25, 2017, Trump directed ICE agents to broaden who they target as an enforcement priority.¹⁰ Trump notably expanded the definition of “criminal” to include not only those convicted of criminal offenses, but those “charged with any criminal offense” or who “have committed acts that constitute a chargeable criminal offense.”
- **Targeting “Immigration Violators”:** ICE has again prioritized individuals with orders of removal (so called “fugitives”) and other immigration violations, such as overstaying one’s visa.¹¹
- **Anyone without legal status is at heightened risk:** As then DHS Secretary Kelly made clear in early 2017: “ICE will no longer exempt any class of individuals from removal proceedings if they are found to be in the country illegally.”¹²
- **Increased criminalization of immigration-related conduct:** In April 2017, the then Attorney General Jeff Sessions specifically directed federal prosecutors to increase prosecutions and punishment for “transportation or harboring of aliens,” document fraud, and “aggravated identity theft.”¹³ In April 2018, he announced a “zero-tolerance” policy to prosecute every

¹⁰ See Executive Order 13768 *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*, 82 FED REG. 8799, 8800 (2017)

¹¹ *Testimony of Acting ICE Director Thomas Homan to House Appropriations Committee*, June 13, 2017;

¹² 100 DAYS; John Kelly, *Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National Interest*, February 20, 2017

¹³ *Attorney General Jeff Sessions Delivers Keynote Remarks at the International Association of Chiefs*

immigrant crossing the border without authorization for the federal offense of “illegal entry.”

- **Surveillance and targeting of activists and organizers:** DHS and ICE have been increasingly monitoring protests, activists, and organizers and targeting immigrant rights activists for detention and deportation.¹⁴
- **Plans to expand use of fast-track deportation:** DHS is planning on significantly expanding the use of fast-track deportation (i.e., expedited removal or administrative removal), a process that does not include a right to any court proceeding. This expansion includes : 1) changing the timeframe in which someone could be placed in expedited removal proceedings from 14 days residency to 2 years, and 2) applying this process to those apprehended beyond the 100 mile border zone.¹⁵

¹⁴ *Michelle Chen, Trump's Crackdown on Immigrant Activists is an Attack on Free Speech, The Nation, October 30, 2018; Joe Raedle, ICE is Monitoring and Targeting Immigration Activists, April 30, 2019; Lawsuit Alleges ICE, DHS, and Vermont DMV Targeting Immigrant Leaders in Retaliation for Activism, November 14, 2018*

¹⁵ *In the January 2017 Executive Order, the President instructed the DHS to apply expedited removal to the fullest extent of the law.*

Where & How ICE Locates People in Communities



Where does ICE conduct arrests?

For years, ICE has arrested people for deportation in the following locations:

Jails: The most common way for ICE to locate and arrest non-citizens is from local jails.¹ Because of database sharing programs, ICE receives notice of arrests when a non-citizen is fingerprinted. If that individual is in criminal custody and deemed a priority for deportation, ICE sends the jail a “detainer” request for voluntary transfer of the person to ICE or notification of release timing so ICE can then detain the person. Some local law enforcement cooperate with these requests; others place limits on it or have refused cooperation.

¹ See <https://www.ilrc.org/toolkit-challenging-ice-hold-requestsimmigration-detainers>

Homes: ICE agents commonly arrest non-citizens directly outside of or inside of their homes. This includes supportive housing residences, apartment buildings, and homeless shelters. Sometimes ICE agents linger around the neighborhood, surveilling the home and blocks surrounding it for the target.



Courthouses: ICE agents are increasingly coming to courthouses² to arrest non-citizens who are targets, meaning they have been identified as “criminal aliens” or as a priority for enforcement, regardless of the charges they are facing in their open cases. Agents are usually dressed in street clothes and wait in the court hallways. Sometimes the agents wait inside the courtroom and have already alerted the court clerk or the District Attorney of their intentions to make an arrest. ICE often detains people regardless of whether they have appeared before the judge on their open case.

² See Immigrant Defense Project
[ICE Out of the Courts Campaign](#)

Probation/Parole: Non-citizens who are on probation or parole are a common target for ICE enforcement. Individuals who are on probation or parole are regularly turned over to ICE. Commonly, ICE agents arrest people at a regular check-in. Sometimes a probation/parole officer calls people to schedule a new check-in during which ICE arrests the person. **Note:** At the time of publication, the New York City Department of Probation has a policy that limits their cooperation with ICE.³ Barring certain narrow exceptions, they do not turn people over to ICE in most cases. This does not include individuals who are on Federal probation in NYC. *If you hear of an ICE arrest at a NYC probation office, please contact IDP.*

³ *City of New York Department of Probation, Probation # 10-03-15*



Checkpoints: Both Customs and Borders Protection (CBP) and ICE agents have the ability to detain and arrest individuals who they have a reasonable suspicion are not in the U.S. lawfully. CBP can do this within 100 miles of the borders and ICE agents can do this throughout the rest of the U.S. Agents usually set up car checkpoints, stopping certain cars and asking individuals for proof of their legal status where there is reasonable suspicion that they are not lawfully in the U.S. If they cannot offer proof of lawful status, officers arrest them. In some jurisdictions, local law enforcement turn over non-citizens to ICE through separate police checkpoint activity.

Are there places where ICE is not supposed to conduct arrests?

Since October 2011, ICE has had a policy prohibiting enforcement activities (arrest, interview, search, or surveillance of non-citizens) at the following “sensitive locations,” barring extraordinary circumstances:

- **schools** (includes pre-school through colleges/universities and vocational or trade school)
- **hospitals**
- **churches, synagogues, mosques or other institutions of worship**
- **the site of a funeral, wedding, or other public religious ceremony**
- **a site during a public demonstration, such as a march, rally or parade**

The policy, which may be subject to change, can be found here:

<https://www.ice.gov/doclib/ero-outreach/pdf/10029.2-policy.pdf>

How does ICE identify and locate people at risk of deportation?

— Data sharing due to police contact:

- **At street encounter:** Police routinely conduct warrant checks. One of the databases they check is the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a centralized database of crime-related data including records on people who are wanted by law enforcement. ICE adds information into this database, including people who have been ordered deported in the past.
- **At time of criminal arrest:** Through fingerprint sharing programs run by the FBI, DHS has access to information that is entered at the time of arrest and can compare it to their own database. If ICE is interested in deporting that person, they will either ask the police to notify ICE when the person is being released from criminal custody, or to detain the person for ICE to come pick them up.⁴

⁴ See <http://www.immdefense.org/ending-ice-police-entanglement/>



— **Massive data collection, storage, and management:**

- **Tech Industry:** Currently 10% of the DHS \$44 billion budget is dedicated to data management. DHS uses cloud providers, such as Amazon Web Services, to store massive amounts of data, and services of companies like Palantir, to build software and support management of this data.⁵ Data brokers, such as Thomson Reuters and LexisNexis, provide database services that greatly facilitate ICE's ability to achieve its goals.
- **DMV:** ICE is able to readily access information held by DMV through databases and regular informal communications with state employees.⁶ ICE has relied on DMV to run identity checks through its facial recognition software.⁷
- **State Criminal Records:** Through a variety of means, ICE is able to get copies of criminal records (in NY, the RAP sheet), criminal complaints, and certificates of disposition or final judgment of the criminal case. ICE might get this information from Criminal Court clerks, through a public database, or through access to shared databases or personnel through the state agency that maintains criminal justice information.
- **State Registries:** Information stored in state registries may be accessed by ICE, including the data fed into national databases like NCIC, such as orders of protection and sex offender registries. Under Operation Predator, ICE tracks who is on the sex offender registries and targets them for arrest.

⁵ [Who's Behind ICE: The Tech and Data Companies Fueling Deportation](#)

⁶ [For more information about ICE & DMV data sharing, see DOCUMENTS OBTAINED UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT: How U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement and State Motor Vehicle Departments Share Information; Also see Who's Behind ICE](#)

⁷ [DOCUMENTS OBTAINED UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT: How U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement and State Motor Vehicle Departments Share Information](#)

— **International travel:** Non-citizens with lawful immigration status (e.g. green card holders, asylees, students) who travel internationally go through Customs when they return to the U.S. They are fingerprinted upon re-entry, triggering a criminal record review. Sometimes they are also interviewed by CBP agents about their criminal history. This is a common way for ICE to locate non-citizens with criminal convictions.

- **Immigration applications:** All applications submitted to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) require the biometrics (fingerprinting and eye scanning) of applicants. USCIS uses the information to run a search of databases⁸ to determine if the applicant is eligible for the benefit they are seeking and/or whether they are removable.

⁸ USCIS, “Revised Guidance for the Referral of Cases and Issuance of Notices to Appear (NTAs) in Cases Involving Inadmissible and Removable Aliens,” Nov. 7, 2011

What have we seen under the Trump administration?

- **Increased collaboration between local law enforcement and ICE:** The Trump administration has called for an expansion of 287(g)—the section of the Immigration and Nationality Act that permits the government to enter into agreements with local law enforcement agencies to deputize police officers to enforce federal immigration laws.⁹ The administration recently introduced the Warrant Service Officer Program (WSO)—a lite version of 287(g)—in which selected personnel will be “nominated, trained, and approved by ICE to perform certain limited functions of an immigration officer” in local jails.¹⁰
- **Unprecedented ability to track immigrants due to expansive surveillance tools:** The tech industry has played an increasingly central role in enabling DHS to easily surveil, track, arrest, and process immigrants by rapidly accessing and analyzing a vast array of data. For example, Palantir’s Integrated Case Management (ICM) system—a network of interconnected databases that allows ICE to identify and build cases against people—has been called “mission critical” in government records.¹¹
- **Expanded use of databases (e.g. gang membership lists):** The sharing of information between ICE and local and state agencies (e.g., police and jails, courts, probation, government agencies, etc.) has increased. The Trump administration has

9 100 DAYS

10 Abigail Hauslohner, ICE Provides Local Police a Way to Work Around ‘Sanctuary’ Policies, Act as Immigration Officers, The Washington Post, May 6, 2019

11 Also see Who’s Behind ICE: The Tech and Data Companies Fueling Deportation <https://mijente.net/notechforice> and Spencer Woodman, “Palantir Provides the Engine for Trump’s Deportation Machine,” *The Intercept*, March 2, 2017; Lamdan, Sarah, *When Westlaw Fuels Ice Surveillance: Ethics in the Era of Big Data Policing* August 14, 2018. New York University Review of Law & Social Change, Forthcoming.

already aggressively targeted people with alleged gang membership based on accusations and inaccurate gang membership lists that undergo little vetting by the public or the courts.¹²

- **Increased ICE presence and arrests at courthouses:** ICE has stated this is a preferred location to conduct community arrests, and in January 2018 issued a directive outlining its courthouse arrest policy.¹³ IDP has documented a 1700% increase in ICE courthouse operations from 2016 to 2018.

¹² Winston, Ali “Obama’s Use of Unreliable Gang Databases for Deportations Could be a Model for Trump,” *The Intercept*, November 28, 2016

¹³ *Testimony of Acting ICE Director Thomas Homan to House Appropriations Committee, June 13, 2017; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Civil Enforcement Operations Inside Courthouses, January 10, 2018; also see: www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/ice-courts/;*

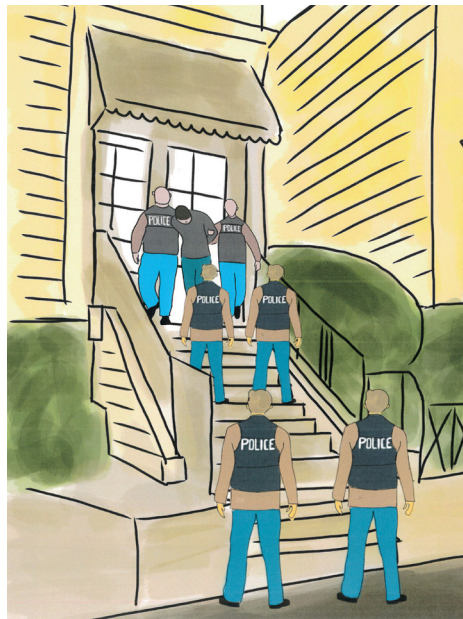
ICE Arrest Tactics

IDP and CCR has compiled our collective knowledge of ICE arrest tactics under the G.W. Bush and Obama administrations, which are laid out below, as well as what we have seen during the first two years of the Trump administration.

What were the hallmark raids under G.W. Bush?

From DHS' inception in 2003 under the G.W. Bush administration, the government rapidly expanded the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP), the ICE program founded a year earlier, to conduct home raids with the purpose of arresting “fugitive aliens.”¹ The Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs) were trained to use aggressive tactics similar to SWAT teams and mainly conducted two types of raids:

- **Home Raids:** ICE conducted home raids on a mass scale, claiming that these raids were important mechanisms to apprehend “fugitives” and “criminals,” often labeling them “gang operations” or criminal “cross-check” operations. DHS heavily relied



¹ In 1995, the government created “alien abscondee teams,” but they were not prioritized until the founding of DHS. See Mendelson, Margot, Storm, Shayna, and Wishnie, Michael, “Collateral Damage: An Examination of ICE’s Fugitive Operations Program,” Migration Policy Institute, Feb. 2009

on a SWAT-like approach, where groups of armed officers appeared at residences early in the morning or late at night searching for people.

- **Workplace Raids:** Although workplace raids had been a feature of immigration enforcement for decades, many of the ICE workplace raids under President G.W. Bush were large-scale and also resulted in federal criminal charges for use of false documents such as social security cards or other identity information. Workers arrested in large factory round-ups with little access to legal counsel, limited proficiency in the English language and/or no familiarity with the judicial system suddenly faced significant time in federal prison before being deported.

What tactics did ICE use under President G.W. Bush?

Collateral arrests and quotas:

Most of the arrests in the home and in the workplace, were of “collaterals”—individuals at risk of deportation who happened to be present when ICE burst into an address looking for a purported target.

Collateral arrests became a standard feature of ICE operations, which increasingly met their arrest quotas ² by making mass collateral arrests. The new quota requirements corresponded with increased reports of racial profiling of non-target individuals.



² In January 2006, ICE increased the FOTs quota to 1000 arrests per year from 125. In September of that same year, ICE issued a memorandum instructing agents that the 1000-arrest goal could include anyone encountered in an operation, even if they were not initially a target. See Memo from John Torres, “Fugitive Operations Case Priority and Annual Goals,” Jan. 31, 2006 and Memo from John Torres, “Fugitive Case Management System Reporting and the 1000 Arrests Annual Goal for Fugitive Operations Teams,” Sept. 29, 2006

In 2010, however, ICE issued a new policy on priorities for enforcement that instructed agents to direct resources primarily toward “aliens who pose a risk to national security or a risk to public safety”; “recent illegal entrants,” and “aliens who are fugitives or otherwise obstruct immigration controls.” See Memo from John Morton, “Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Aliens,” June 30, 2010

Coercion: ICE used coercive tactics specifically to enter homes without proper warrants and without proper consent. Teams of half a dozen agents or more would surround a home in the pre-dawn hours, with guns visible or drawn prior to knocking loudly on doors and windows to urge residents to open the door. The agents did not have proper judicial warrants

and needed permission from residents to enter. If a resident merely opened the door, ICE agents would then enter and sweep through the home, often characterizing the fact of the opened door as evidence of consent to enter. Agents usually caused significant property damage due to the forceful and violent nature of these operations. Throughout the G.W. Bush-era, individuals challenged these tactics in federal courts and a number of judges found the conduct unconstitutional for lack of proper consent to enter or search.³

Threats and force: ICE agents frequently used force during home raids, for example, drawing weapons; grabbing, hitting and pulling residents; damaging doors, windows and other property; and threatening to residents to obtain entry or to conduct searches without warrants. When individuals challenged this behavior in federal courts, some judges deemed this kind of conduct an “egregious” violation of the Fourth Amendment.⁴

Deception: Under President G.W. Bush, ICE agents routinely used a range of deceptive tactics, known as ruses, to enter homes or workplaces. In 2005 and 2006, for the first time, ICE issued two memoranda setting guidelines for ICE agents’ use of deception.⁵ The memos explicitly prohibited ruses that involved health and safety programs (e.g. pretending that they were workers checking on a gas leak) or agents identifying themselves as representatives of “another agency (federal, state or local) or that of a private entity” without prior permission. In practice, however, officers regularly raided homes by identifying themselves as “police,” asserted they were looking for an individual other than the purported target, pretended to be investigating



³ As part of one of the lawsuit settlements, in *Aguilar, et al., v. ICE, et al.*, ICE was ordered to issue a new training and policy statement on these issues. See ICE Training and Policy Statement, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Apr. 13, 2013, obtained in *Immigrant Defense Project, et al. v. ICE, et al.*, at [Appendix A](#). For more information on the *Aguilar* litigation, see <https://ccrjustice.org/home/what-we-do/our-cases/aguilar-et-al-v-immigration-and-customs-enforcement-ice-et-al>

⁴ See, e.g., *Lopez-Rodriguez v. Mukasey*, 536 F.3d 1012 (9th Cir. 2008)

⁵ See Memo from John Torres, “Addition to Section 5, Chapter 19 (Field Operations and Tactics) of the Detention and Deportation Field Officer’s Manual (DDFM) - USE OF RUSES DURING ARREST OPERATIONS,” Aug. 18, 2005, and Memo from John Torres, “Uses of ruses in enforcement operations,” Mar. 6, 2006, obtained in *Immigrant Defense Project, et al. v. ICE, et al.*, at [Appendix A](#)

a crime such as identity theft, and even claiming an emergency inside that required their entry. Once inside, ICE agents would arrest anyone in the home at risk of deportation.

Local law enforcement collaboration: ICE regularly collaborated with local police, probation officers, and parole officers to investigate targets. In addition, in many cases ICE was accompanied on operations by local law enforcement agents, giving them the ability to announce that they were “police” rather than ICE agents when seeking entry and increasing the number of law enforcement present.

Use of local law enforcement databases to label those targeted or arrested as gang members or associates: ICE made frequent use of local law enforcement databases to identify targets as gang members or associates, regardless of whether such individuals had ever been arrested, charged, or convicted of any crime. In some cases, ICE agents labeled individuals as gang associates simply by virtue of having been arrested during a gang operation or living in a home where a gang member was thought to have lived at one time.

What tactics did ICE use under President Obama?

Under President Obama, DHS continued to use surveillance, force and deception to rip unsuspecting people out of their communities for removal proceedings. After successful legal challenges to the G.W. Bush-era approaches, DHS shifted gears and promoted its work as “targeted enforcement,” minimizing its use of sweeping raids. The Obama era nonetheless was marked by the continuation of abusive ICE practices that undermine the fabric of communities and raise policy concerns. Below are common tactics ICE agents have used, as reported to IDP in hundreds of stories over the past three years. To read individual reports of these tactics, see [Appendix B](#).

Under Obama, when attempting to arrest people in the community, ICE agents generally:

- Worked in teams
- Arrived early in the morning to homes (e.g. between 5am and 8am)
- Had only an “administrative” warrant⁶ signed by a supervisor at ICE rather than a judge
- Needed consent from a resident to look for someone in a home because the agents usually did not have a warrant signed by a judge authorizing entry
- Used surveillance and database research to locate and detain people in public spaces outside of the home

⁶ See *ICE Administrative Warrant obtained in Immigrant Defense Project, et al. v. ICE, et al.*, at [Appendix A](#)

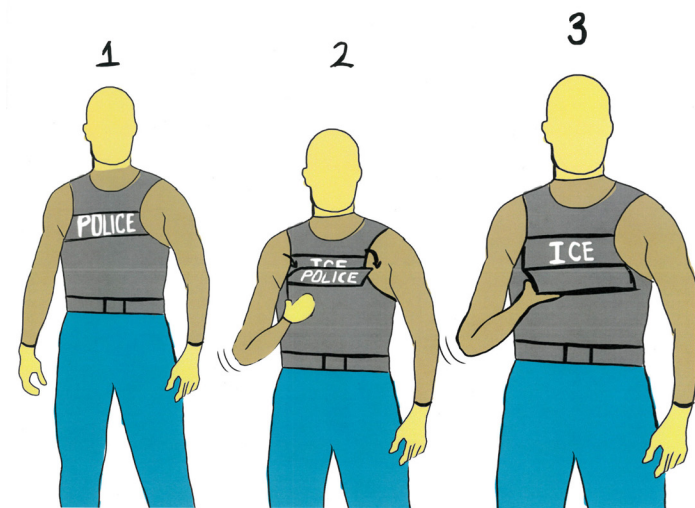
Under Obama, common ICE arrest tactics included:

Physical force: ⁷ Although the frequency appeared to have decreased, the Obama administration did not abandon the violent tactics employed during G.W. Bush-era raids. At homes, ICE agents pushed past people who merely opened the door and sometimes forced open closed or locked doors— in one case, to arrest someone who no longer lived at the address. Agents stormed into homes without identifying themselves and sometimes drew their guns immediately, including in front of children.

⁷ To read individual reports of such raids under the Obama Administration see [Appendix B](#)

Threats: Community members reported ICE threatening them with the use of force—particularly those asking to see a warrant before allowing entry. Agents warned that, if they had to go and get a warrant, they would return and destroy the place or rip the house apart. ICE agents also threatened to knock down a door, search a home without consent, or to have someone arrested for harboring an “illegal alien” if the person at the door did not assist them in locating their target.

Intimidation: In addition to flat-out threats, ICE used the public nature of raids to pressure people into allowing entry to minimize embarrassment, parking multiple DHS cars prominently outside of a home and banging and yelling loudly at the door. ICE agents also waited for long periods outside of a home or visited a residence multiple times, essentially harassing and stalking fearful residents until they help ICE locate the targeted person.



Deception: Under President Obama, ICE agents without judicial warrants increasingly began to enter homes through deception, also known as “ruses.” Agents tricked residents into believing the officers are local police investigating criminal matters, even announcing themselves as “police.” Residents—not knowing the agents’ true purpose—often then helped ICE locate a loved one for deportation by letting ICE into the home or helping the officers arrange a meeting with the person ICE eventually detains. ICE agents have also used similar lies to call targeted people and lure them to specific public locations, even going so far as to arrange meetings at NYPD precincts only to detain the person outside. Pretending to be local police, ICE agents:

— Requested **help with a criminal investigation**

- Asked residents to review photographs/mugshots of criminal suspects

- Used a stranger’s photograph but the targeted person’s name when describing a criminal suspect, prompting residents to locate loved ones to correct the error
 - Claimed someone is using a person’s name to commit crimes and request to speak to the person to clear this up
 - Said that a criminal suspect or fugitive has been using that address or is in the vicinity and thus officers need to enter and search to ensure the person is not present
- Claimed that the targeted person has been the **victim of identity theft or fraud** and they are investigating
- **Called a targeted person and claimed they needed to clear up an accusation** and arrange a meeting
- Described the person’s vehicle and claimed they need to meet to inspect it, as it is reported to have been in an accident
 - Claimed they need to inspect the individual’s body for signs of injury, as the person was suspected of having been in a fight reported to police
 - Claimed they need to see proof of compliance with a prior court case

Surveillance: Under President Obama, ICE used significant resources to research, identify, and track the locations of removable people agents intend to arrest in the community.⁸ They used information from the criminal legal system to arrest people who are not incarcerated at their court dates as well as at probation/parole. They used information from federal and local databases and immigration applications to identify home addresses. They also used physical surveillance to follow and detain people in various public spaces, including outside of homes, shelters or workplaces—even arresting a woman in front of her child’s pre-school where she had just dropped him off. These agents typically presented themselves immediately as ICE officers and quickly detained the individual.⁹

⁸ See *Fugitive Operations Handbook at Appendix A*

⁹ See 8 CFR 287.8(c)(iii)(A) for ICE requirement to identify themselves “as soon as it is practical and safe to do so”

Targeted arrests using tactics that instilled fear in witnesses:

Under President Obama, ICE reduced its use of collateral arrests. This has meant that, for the most part, when ICE agents showed up at homes, workplaces or in public spaces, they located and detained the target only. Despite this, during some home raids, ICE requested identification, photographed identity documents and took fingerprints from people who were not the target. Although the witnesses generally were not detained in the moment, these tactics put many people in fear of deportation. Moreover, it was unclear how or if the information collected by ICE would be used in the future. In a few cases reported to IDP from New Orleans, LA, ICE agents did review identity documents or fingerprints and immediately detain other individuals present who were not initially targeted.

What have we seen under the Trump Administration?

- An **increase in the number of raids** and agents conducting arrests in communities: In the first 100 days of the Trump administration, the number of ICE arrests in communities was 50% more than during the same period the previous year. ICE statistics state a 33% increase in such arrests from FY2016 to FY 2018 (from 30,348 to 40,536).¹⁰ Early in his administration, Trump stated his intention to triple the ICE force by hiring an additional 10,000 additional officers¹¹
- **Threats and use of large-scale raids as a political weapon:** The Trump administration has repeatedly pressured cities to comply with federal detainer requests, including threatening the loss of federal funding.¹² ICE increasingly uses raids to target jurisdictions that pass policies to protect immigrants from

¹⁰ *ICE Enforcement and Operations Report, 2018*

¹¹ *See Executive Order 13768 Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, 82 FED REG. 8799, 8800 (2017)*

¹² *Sari Horwitz and Maria Sachetti, "Attorney General Jeff Sessions repeats Trump threat that 'sanctuary cities' could lose Justice Department grants," The Washington Post, March 27, 2017*

deportation—such as policies that end or limit police collaboration with ICE. For example, in March 2019, ICE conducted large-scale raids in North Carolina after a number of sheriffs and counties implemented such policies. The agency has also increased courthouse arrests in jurisdictions, such as New York City, naming “Sanctuary” policies as a reason.¹²

- A return to more raids with **“collateral arrests”** (i.e., people who were not the initial target): ICE has made clear that anyone who is at risk of deportation “should be afraid” and may be arrested.¹³ For example, in the ICE announcement of their “family op,” targeting up to 2,000 families in 10 cities in June 2019, the agency noted that they might arrest “collaterals” in addition to their targets.¹⁴
- **Expansive use of force and aggressive tactics** during home raids and other community arrests. For example, reports of ICE using violent force to conduct arrests at courthouses—slamming family members against walls, dragging individuals from cars, and even pulling guns on people leaving court—have become commonplace. Witnesses to ICE arrests have called 911 to report that they were witnessing a kidnapping. ICE has also turned to more aggressive surveillance, trailing attorneys to their offices and eavesdropping on confidential attorney-client conversations.¹⁵
- **Continued use of ruses** including deceiving people that they are local police, and continued use of surveillance to locate and detain people in community spaces. ICE commonly pretends they are local law enforcement to get into homes without judicial warrants, to obtain information, or to arrest people outside their homes.¹⁶

¹² Naomi Prioleau, *ICE Raids North Carolina After Local Authorities End Cooperation*, March 16, 2019; Also see, *ICE Out of Courts Campaign Toolkit* at <https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/national-resources/>

¹³ *100 DAYS*; Tal Kopan, *ICE Director: Undocumented Immigrants ‘Should Be Afraid,’* CNN June 16, 2017

¹⁴ Nick Miroff, *ICE raids targeting migrant families slated to start Sunday in major U.S. cities*, *Washington Post*, June 21, 2019

¹⁵ Immigrant Defense Project, *The Courthouse Trap: How ICE Operations Impacted New York’s Courts in 2018*

¹⁶ Learn more about ICE tactics and read stories of raids at raidsmap.immdefense.org

- **More pressure on employers & others to turn people over** to ICE. For example, starting in March 2019, the Trump administration sent out over 570,000 “no-match letters” to employers. These letters, which the government has not used since 2012, alert employers to a mismatch between an employee’s name and social security number and instructs the employer to correct the information online within 60 days.¹⁷
- Efforts to **increase joint task force operations** between local police and ICE (e.g. gang task forces).¹⁷ For example, the administration has focused on joint task forces with police to target alleged gang members, focusing mostly on young boys and teens from Central America. Operation Matador in New York focused on schools, using School Resource Officers (SROs) to identify alleged gang members and affiliates by targeting Latinx students and those suspected of wearing gang colors or hanging out in alleged gang territory. Through their joint-task force work, ICE and police agents regularly share information and coerce young immigrants into giving them names of alleged gang members. This both wrecks havoc within certain immigrant communities, and also adds more unsuspecting individuals to the police gang databases, which in turn feeds into biased policing. Immigration courts have found that many of the gang affiliation allegations brought by ICE are not true.¹⁹

17. *Miriam Jordan, Letters from Washington: Your Employees Could be Undocumented, The N.Y. Times*, May 16, 2019

18 See e.g. *Nashville Raid Joint Taskforce Worksheets obtained in Immigrant Defense Project, et al. v. ICE, et al.*, at [Appendix A](#)

19 *Hannah Dreier, How a Crackdown on MS-13 Caught Up Innocent High School Students, New York Times*, December 27, 2018; *Alice Speri, New York Gang Database Expanded by 70 Percent Under Mayor Bill de Blasio, The Intercept*, June 11, 2018; *Nick Pinto, NYPD Added Nearly 2,500 New People to its Gang Database in the Last Year, The Intercept*, June 28, 2019

Emergency Preparedness for Those at Risk of Deportation

For advocates working with people at risk of deportation, encourage community members to do the following:

1 Organize your personal documents.

- Keep original identity & personal documents in a safe place. Make and store copies where someone you trust can access them if you are detained.
- Gather immigration and criminal history documents. These will help a lawyer screen you for any legal defenses against deportation (“relief”).
 - **Immigration documents:** any applications submitted to immigration or any documents showing your A# (alien number), if you have one.
 - **Criminal documents:** certificates of disposition from courts and/or rap sheet

2 Get screened by a lawyer as soon as possible to see if you are eligible for any legal defenses against deportation (“relief”).

Many nonprofits offer free legal screenings across the country. Be careful of scams!

- Always keep your original documents.
- If hiring a lawyer to represent you, always have a signed contract and make sure to review the document in your preferred language. Make sure both of you sign the contract and you get a copy.
- If hiring a private lawyer, always get a second opinion before paying and get a receipt for payment (ideally paying by check or money order instead of cash).

3 Plan for medical needs.

- Write down crucial medical information to carry with you, including contact information for your doctors and any medications you take with names and dosages.
- Identify someone you trust and arrange for them to have access to your medical information in case they need to provide it in support of your legal case or so you have proper medical care if detained.
- To do this, consider signing a HIPAA form, giving them access to your medical files and allowing your doctors to communicate with them about your medical needs.

4 Plan for childcare needs.

- Write down crucial contact information for childcare to carry with you.
- Identify someone who can care for your children if you are detained. Make sure that person agrees to act as a caretaker and has the following information:
 - School location and contact information
 - Any medical conditions your child has and how to address their needs, including contact information for doctors and information on medications and/or allergies.
 - Emergency contact information for other loved ones
- Put important documents for each child in a safe place accessible to your emergency caretaker. This may include your child's medical/school records, birth certificate, and any legal agreements you have made with your emergency caretaker.
- Consult with a lawyer about whether to grant a loved one power to make legal decisions for your child if you are detained. Some options include:
 - **Special Power of Attorney:** This is a legal document in which a parent authorizes another adult to act temporarily in the parent's place on behalf of the child. It is a private agreement and can be cancelled at any time.
 - **Guardianship:** This is a more formal arrangement than Power of Attorney and typically involves Family Court. This allows your loved

one to make medical, educational or other decisions while you are detained. It is harder to reverse and can mean giving up some of your power to make decisions for your child. So it is important to talk to an expert before doing this.

Plan for financial needs.

5

Consult with an expert about whether to grant a loved one power to access your finances and make financial decisions if you are detained. There is a special power of attorney form for financial matters. This legal document allows a loved one to do things like access your bank account, pick up your paycheck, pay bills, and use your money to pay bond.¹

¹ *Families for Freedom "Financial Handbook for Families Facing Detention + Deportation" April 2008*

Carry crucial information on your person at all times.

This should be written down—not relying on access to your phone—and includes:

— **Medical information:**

- Contact information for your doctors
- A list of any medications you take, including the names and dosages

— **Childcare information:**

- Contact information for school and point of contact in case of detention

— **Contact information for lawyers who have represented you or agreed to represent you**

— **Contact information for loved ones**

For resources on emergency preparedness, go to:
<http://www.immdefense.org/emergency-preparedness>

Legal Challenges to ICE Raids

Anyone who has been subject to or has witnessed an ICE raid should document what happened. The details of a raid can be useful for the non-citizen's legal case and can also be important to bring lawsuits against the government for any abuses suffered.

This includes if agents:

- **Entered** the home **without** proper **consent**
- **Searched** the home **without** proper **consent**
- **Dismissed medical or childcare concerns** raised during arrest
- **Harassed or threatened witnesses**, including the use of racial profiling
- Engaged in **abusive behavior** related to your gender identity or sexual orientation, including sexual harassment or derogatory remarks
- Used **force** (verbal or physical) or **weapons** against individuals

What are ways to document a raid?

It is important for those who have experienced raids to document details as soon as possible afterwards when memories are fresh.

- **In writing:** IDP has created a wall poster that guides people on what information is relevant to document and give to a lawyer. The poster is available in multiple languages at <http://www.immdefense.org/ice-arrests>.



— **Videotaping:** Many people have asked whether they can or should videotape an ICE raid. There are no states in which it is against the law to film law enforcement while they are engaged in their public duties. However, because of the variety of laws and court cases regarding recording audio and video in different states, **it is important to consider several things** before videotaping an arrest in the home or in public.¹

¹ For more information include WITNESS tip sheet on your right to film ICE and how to share ethically and effectively visit immdefense.org/eyes-on-ice

Important considerations before videotaping an arrest in the home or in public:

- ICE agents are armed law enforcement officials who are first and foremost concerned for their own safety. Before taking out a recording device, it is best to **assess the situation and determine whether taking a video could escalate the situation** and endanger anyone present.
- It is extremely important that if you choose to record, **you must make it obvious that you are recording.** Almost every state has laws against “secret” recordings. Do not cover up, hide or conceal your camera/phone.
- Your right to record law enforcement usually comes with the qualification that you must not “interfere” as they are carrying out their “duties.” **This means you should stand several feet away from any law enforcement action taking place if you choose to record.**

Contact local organizations to report a raid.

For raids in New York State, contact IDP at 212-725-6422. IDP can also support those interested in bringing legal challenges to raids.

For raids in California, contact the TRUST hotline at 844-878-7801.

For raids elsewhere, contact United We Dream at 844-363-1423.

How can I bring legal challenges to ICE’s abusive practices and how will that benefit me?

Many of the tactics ICE uses to arrest people they believe are eligible for deportation violate the U.S. Constitution and/or the federal regulations and statutes that establish the limits on what conduct is permissible in the course of immigration enforcement.² Victims of illegal ICE conduct can challenge the validity of their deportation proceedings, suppress evidence of deportability, file complaints against ICE agents, and file lawsuits against ICE agents in federal court. The following legal tools to challenge raids may be available:

Challenging Deportability in Immigration Court:

- **Move to Suppress Evidence of Alienage or Challenge the Reliability of Evidence:** Although options for challenging the use of illegally obtained evidence are more limited in the immigration context than

² For example, the Fourth Amendment protects against search, seizure and arrest without probable cause, and does not permit police or agents to enter homes without judicial warrants or consent. The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments protect against discrimination because of race, national origin, or gender (though not immigration status). In addition, federal law permits people to file damages claims to federal agencies if you have suffered a “tort,” like property damage, physical battery, or emotional distress.

in criminal courts, immigration judges can suppress evidence of deportability based on unlawful conduct by ICE. To pursue deportation against someone DHS charges as undocumented, DHS must first establish in immigration court that the person is foreign-born. Where DHS' only evidence of "alienage" (where a person was born) was obtained through unlawful conduct, individuals may argue that this evidence should be suppressed and excluded because of violations of the Fourth Amendment's protections against unlawful search and seizure³ or the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. A similar argument is available to challenge the reliability of evidence obtained through unlawful conduct. Unlawful conduct can include coercive tactics, force, illegal ruses, or racial profiling.

Many federal court decisions have upheld the suppression of illegally obtained evidence in immigration court proceedings.⁴ **When the only evidence of alienage is suppressed, removal proceedings must be terminated because DHS has not proven, as required, that the subject of the proceeding is not a U.S. citizen.**⁵ In the case of documented immigrants (e.g. lawful permanent residents, asylees, and refugees), or immigrants who were known to immigration authorities prior to a raid, for example through a visa or work authorization application or a prior encounter with ICE, suppression challenges can face more obstacles but are worth discussing with a lawyer.

— Move to Terminate Removal Proceedings Based on Violations of the Governing Regulations or the Constitution. Federal

regulations require ICE agents to refrain from unlawful conduct during enforcement operations.⁶ Where ICE agents violate individual rights during a raid or other arrest, an individual in removal proceedings can move to terminate those proceedings based on the agents' conduct that violates the regulations or the Fourth or Fifth Amendments.⁷

³ See *INS v. Lopez-Mendoza*, 468 U.S. 1032 (1984).

⁴ See, e.g., *Sicajau-Cotzajay v. Holder*, 725 F.3d 172 (2nd Cir. 2013); *Oliva-Ramos v. Attorney General*, 694 F.3d 259 (3rd Cir. 2013); *Pretzantzin v. Holder*, 725 F.3d 161 (2nd Cir. 2013); *Orhorhaghe v. INS*, 38 F.3d 488 (9th Cir. 1994).

⁵ Note that individual assessments on whether to pursue motions to suppress should be made on each case. Individuals who may have a form of relief against deportation available to them, such as cancellation of removal or asylum, may want to move forward on those applications rather than seek to suppress evidence.

⁶ E.g., 8 C.F.R. 287.8(c)(2)(vii) (prohibiting use of coercion during arrest and interrogation by immigration officer); 8 CFR 287.8(a)(1)(ii) (permitting the use of non-deadly force only when an officer has "reasonable grounds" to believe that such force is necessary).

⁷ See *Rajah v. Mukasey*, 544 F.3d 427, 421, 443, 446 (2d Cir. 2008).

In Federal Court:

— File Suit for Monetary Damages Under the Federal Tort Claims Act

(FTCA): The FTCA, 26 U.S.C. §§ 2671 *et seq.*, permits individuals harmed by federal agencies to sue the United States for monetary damages.

Before filing suit, a form setting out the type of damage suffered, the date of the injury, the amount of money sought, and other details must be filed with the federal agency. That form is available here: <https://www.gsa.gov/portal/forms/download/116418>. If the federal agency does not respond within six months, or if you disagree with the way they respond, you can file a complaint in federal court, specifying the specific tort laws in your state that were violated, for example, “trespass,” “negligent infliction of emotional distress,” or “property damage.” The statute of limitations for FTCA claims depends on the statute of limitations for each specific “tort” in your state, but is typically two years depending on the state. **You do not have to be a U.S. citizen or have lawful status to file these claims. You can also file these claims as a witness to a raid, if you have suffered emotional, physical, property, or other damage. Organizations may also bring FTCA claims.**

— File Suit for Constitutional Violations by Federal Officers and

Agents: When agents or officers violate the Constitution—for example, by using excessive force during a raid, or by racial profiling to make an arrest—they can be sued individually in *Bivens* claims.⁸ *Bivens* claims allow victims of unconstitutional conduct by agents operating “under color of law” (meaning those who act in their official capacity) to file suit in federal court, seeking monetary damages for violations of constitutional law. In some cases where it is shown to be a pattern of unconstitutional behavior, **suits can be brought to stop the illegal conduct or stop future illegal conduct.** Suits can be brought not only against those who personally conducted the raids, but also against their

⁸ See *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

supervisors and high-level officials who ordered or otherwise guided the conduct. **You do not have to be a U.S. citizen or have lawful status to file these claims. Organizations may also, in some cases, bring constitutional claims.**

- **File Suit for Constitutional Violations by State and Local Authorities:** Where state or local police and other enforcement agencies collaborate with federal immigration authorities to violate the Constitution, they too can be sued for damages under 42 U.S.C. §1983. In addition, **the law enforcement agency itself**—for example, the local police department or state highway authority—**can be sued for monetary damages or to stop the illegal conduct.** Individual state officers can also be sued under state tort laws. **You do not have to be a U.S. citizen or have lawful status to file these claims. Organizations may also, in some cases, bring constitutional claims.**

Within DHS:

- **Complain to DHS' Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL):** DHS, through its CRCL office, has a complaint mechanism for individuals alleging misconduct by federal agents and officers. Complaint forms can be found here: <https://www.dhs.gov/file-civil-rights-complaint>. If investigations are done fully, those who complain must provide sworn statements in interviews with the federal agency.

While complaints must be investigated, they are very rarely substantiated, and **there is no possibility of obtaining damages, injunctive relief or remedies from deportation.** We recommend that all those who participate in sworn interviews be accompanied by an attorney.

Community Responses to ICE Raids

People and organizations have been steadfastly fighting back against ICE's practice of criminalizing immigrants and arresting people in their communities. Our approach is to continue reevaluating tactics and strategies to identify key leverage points and expand our toolbox accordingly.

The ultimate goal is to maximize our ability to take care of each other, prevent abuses, and support the leadership of frontline communities for long-term change.

We will continue to update and prioritize effective tactics as we learn more about the practices on the ground during the Trump administration.

Visit: <http://www.immdefense.org/raids> to learn more about community responses to ICE raids and detention and deportation overall:

- **Policy initiatives**
- **Know Your Rights materials and trainings**
- **Organizing community defense strategies**
- **Building a case campaign**
- **Seeking support from elected officials**

Information on all of the above can be found at:

<https://www.immdefense.org/community-responses/>

Appendix A

Select documents pertaining to ICE enforcement tactics obtained in the *Immigrant Defense Project et al. v. ICE et al.* FOIA litigation.

Additional documents are available online at www.immdefense.org/raids-foia/. For more information on the FOIA and on-going litigation, see: <https://ccrjustice.org/home/what-we-do/our-cases/immigrant-defense-project-et-al-v-ice-et-al#>

Contents

p. 1	CCR Freedom of Information Act request on behalf of IDP and HICA
p.14	Fugitive Operations Handbook 2010
p.52	Fugitive Operations Handbook 2014
p.91	ICE Academy, Detention and Removal Operations, Training Division, “Fugitive Operations “Internet and Intranet Resources” (undated)
p.111	Ruse Memos: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• John Torres, “Use of Ruses During Arrest Operations,” Aug. 18, 2005• John Torres, “Use of Ruses in Enforcement Operations,” Mar. 6, 2006• Marcy Forman and John Torres, “Use of Ruses in ICE Enforcement Operations,” Aug. 22, 2006
p.117	ICE Training and Policy Statement, April 10, 2013, issued to ERO and H.S.I. as part of the settlement in <i>Aguilar et al. v. ICE et al.</i>
p.119	Sample Administrative Warrant
p.124	Sample Field Operations Worksheet and I-213 (Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien)
p. 129	Joint Taskforce Raid in Nashville, TN (October 20, 2010) between Metropolitan Nashville Police, ICE/FOT and Homeland Security Investigations.

**The Center for Constitutional Rights' Freedom of
Information Act (FOIA) request on behalf of the
Immigrant Defense Project and the Hispanic
Interest Coalition of Alabama**

October 17, 2013

October 17, 2013

Freedom of Information Act Request
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
500 12th Street SW, Stop 5009
Washington, DC 20536-5009
Attn: Catrina Pavlik-Keenan, FOIA Director

National Records Center (NRC)
Freedom of Information Act Division
P.O. Box 648010
Lee's Summit, MO 64064-5570

Freedom of Information Act Request
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
245 Murray Drive SW
STOP-0655
Washington, D.C. 20528-0655

Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, D.C. 20528

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
Freedom of Information Act Officer
Build #681, Suite 187B
Glynco, GA 31524

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552 ("FOIA"), on behalf of the Immigrant Defense Project ("IDP"), the Center for Constitutional Rights ("CCR"), and the Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama ("HICA") (collectively "the Requesters") for information regarding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency ("ICE") and Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") home-based enforcement operations. We ask that you please direct this request to all appropriate offices and departments within ICE and DHS, including, but not limited to, the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Detention Policy and Planning, the Office of Detention Oversight, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Office of State, Local and Tribal Coordination.

Purpose of Request

The purpose of this request is to obtain information for the public about ICE home enforcement operations (defined below) and their impact on local communities. This information will enable the public to monitor ICE home enforcement operations and ensure that the operations uphold individuals' constitutional rights. ICE has been conducting home enforcement operations during the Obama Administration as well as the Bush Administration.¹

Little information is known to the public about ICE home enforcement operations under the Obama Administration. ICE has released minimal, if any, information about its current guidelines and practices for conducting home enforcement operations, including how decisions to initiate raids are made. Information is also unavailable regarding the number of people that have been apprehended, arrested, and/or detained from home enforcement operations since January 2009. Generally speaking, the impact of home enforcement operations on families and children, particularly when children are present during a home enforcement operation, is unclear. It is also unknown to the public who is targeted and how those individuals are identified. Further, the public has no information about the constitutional compliance of home enforcement operations and whether and to what extent people affected by home enforcement operations are experiencing Fourth and Fifth Amendment violations and other abuses. ICE's guidelines and practices for monitoring and enforcement of constitutional compliance, including how complaints are handled, are unknown. If any investigations into misconduct during home enforcement operations have been undertaken, the substance and outcomes of those investigations are currently unavailable.

A. Definitions

- 1) **Home enforcement operation(s).** In this request, the term "home enforcement operations" is defined as ICE enforcement operations in, at, or around homes or residences. "Home enforcement operations" include, but may not be limited to, any ICE entry in, at, or around any place of residence, including but not limited to houses, apartments, boarding houses, rooming houses, shelters or motels where individuals reside, whether temporarily or permanently. Includes any enforcement operation that involves entry into a place of residence, and may include enforcement operations that also combine street arrests, entry into a workplace, or enforcement at other locations.
- 2) **Target(s).** In this request, the term "target" is defined as an individual specifically sought for enforcement in a home enforcement operation, who has been identified for enforcement by ICE prior to arrival at the home.
- 3) **Non-target(s) or collateral(s).** In this request, the term "non-target" or "collateral" is defined as any individual encountered in a home enforcement operation who is not a target, and is apprehended, arrested, or otherwise subject to enforcement action by ICE.
- 4) **Law Enforcement Agency.** In this request, the term "Law Enforcement Agency" includes, but is not limited to, any state, city, county, or local police agency, department of corrections, sheriff's office, jail, or other holding facility.

¹ See Exhibit A, "Will Congress Bring My Husband Back?," *New York Times*, June 12, 2013, and Exhibit B, "Letter from Southern Poverty Law Center to Scott Sutterfield" and "Letter from Southern Poverty Law Center to Janet Napolitano."

- 5) **Record(s).** In this request the term "Record(s)" includes, but is not limited to, all Records or communications preserved in electronic or written form, such as correspondences, emails, documents, data, videotapes, audio tapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, legal opinions, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, studies, or any other Record of any kind.
- 6) **Database(s).** In this request the term "Database(s)" includes, but is not limited to, all Records that store, compile, or collect information, regardless of the format, size, or type of program utilized. May include, but is not limited to, information contained in spreadsheet, list, or chart format.
- 7) **Complaints.** In this request the term "complaint(s)" includes any expression of grievance, allegation of misconduct, request for investigation, or request for disciplinary action related to enforcement operations in homes made by any governmental or non-governmental agency, or by any individual. "Complaint(s)" includes but is not limited to Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of Professional Responsibility, and Office of Principal Legal Adviser complaints, informal complaints made by civilian individuals, including detainees or prisoners in local, state or ICE facilities or IGSA contract facilities; complaints lodged by law enforcement officers; internal complaints made by individuals employed by ICE, legal complaints; and complaints made by other governmental agencies or elected officials.

B. Acronyms

Law Enforcement Agency	LEA
Federal Bureau of Investigation	FBI
Department of Homeland Security	DHS
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	ICE
DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	CRCL

C. Request for Information

1) Policies, Procedures, and Objectives

Any and all Records received, maintained, or created by any government agency or subdivision, related to the policies, procedures, or objectives of home enforcement operations from January 20, 2009, to the present. Such records include but are not limited to:

- a. **Overview Documents:** policies, operating procedures, rules, internal policy guidance, monitoring mechanisms, training materials and legal opinions or memoranda referencing home enforcement operations or discussing the goals, objectives, function responsibility, purpose, and implementation of home enforcement operations.
- b. **Identification of Targets:** any and all Records related to how targets of home enforcement operations are identified.

- i. Any and all Records related to how ICE decides whom to target in a home enforcement operations. Any and all Records related to any and all classes or categories of people targeted by home enforcement operations, including, but not limited to, classes or categories based on gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, employment status, violent criminal history, threat to the nation or community, arrests, and/or sex-related offense.
 - ii. Any and all Records related to how ICE determines whether individuals targeted by home enforcement operations have gang affiliations including but not limited to how ICE defines gang membership or affiliation and how ICE determines that any target may be a gang member or associate.
- c. **Rules, Protocols, & Procedures for Conducting Home Enforcement Operations:** any and all Records related to policies, rules, protocols, practices, or procedures for conducting home enforcement operations.
 - i. Any Record containing guidance or procedures regarding ICE decision-making to undertake a home enforcement operation, including but not limited to the decision-making structure, process, and authority for deciding to undertake a home enforcement operation and any and all required administrative approval processes. Any Record related to the factors considered by ICE in deciding to undertake a home enforcement operation. Any Record related to the individual(s), agent(s), or official(s), group(s), committee(s), or sub-division(s) with authority to decide to undertake a home enforcement operation. Any Record related to when ICE may decide to undertake a home enforcement operation.
 - ii. Any and all factors used to determine when a home enforcement operation should be conducted, including the specific date and time of the home enforcement operation.
 - iii. Any Record containing policies, rules, guidance, protocols, or procedures regarding arrests of non-target individuals present during the home enforcement operation. Any Record related to when ICE may apprehend or arrest non-targeted individuals during a home enforcement operation and any factors considered in deciding when to arrest non-targeted individuals.
 - iv. Any Record containing policies, rules, guidance, protocols, or procedures related to minors under the age of 18 who may be present during a home enforcement operation, including but not limited to rules, guidance, protocols, or procedures related to: the arrest of minors; the conduct of home enforcement operations when minors are present; the questioning of minors during home enforcement operations; and for the custody of minors whose parents are apprehended and detained in home enforcement operations.
 - v. Any Record containing policies, rules, guidance, protocols, or procedures related to the use of judicial or administrative warrants. Any Record providing information about the practices of obtaining or not obtaining judicial or administrative warrants prior to conducting a home enforcement operation.
 - vi. Any Record containing policies, rules, guidance, protocols, or procedures related to seeking consent from an occupant before entering a home. Any Record providing information about the extent to which ICE requires consent to be obtained or permits nonconsensual entry, including when consent is required, the type of consent

required, whether consent must be informed, and the language in which consent may be obtained.

- vii. Any Record, including but not limited to legal memoranda, containing policies, rules, guidance, protocols, or procedures related to ICE's definition of exigent circumstances, what constitutes exigent circumstances, and when the exigent circumstances exception to requirements for obtaining consent or a warrant before entering a home may be invoked. Any Record providing information about the practices of invoking the exigent circumstances exception to requirements for obtaining consent or a warrant before entering a home.

d. Information Sharing, Gathering, & Management:

- i. Any and all Records reflecting or memorializing ICE protocol for obtaining information or data from any and all agencies that is used for home enforcement operations, including but not limited to protocols for obtaining information or data from LEAs, district attorney offices, parole offices, departments of corrections, and probation offices. Any and all Records reflecting ICE protocol for requesting information or data used for home enforcement operations from any and all governmental agencies.
- ii. Any and all Records reflecting or memorializing ICE protocol for use of post-conviction relief motions to identify and target individuals in home enforcement operations.
- iii. Any and all Records reflecting or memorializing ICE protocol for use of the Homeland Security Initiative Tip Form, and information gathered therein, to identify targets of home enforcement operations.
- iv. Any and all names of databases created or used by ICE to identify targets of home enforcement operations, including databases supplied to ICE by other government agencies.
- v. Any and all names of databases created or used by ICE for home enforcement operations that identify or in any way indicate gang membership or gang affiliation of individuals, including but not limited to databases created by other federal agencies or LEAs and shared with ICE.

e. Performance Goals or Quotas: any and all Records reflecting, constituting, memorializing, documenting, or concerning any ICE performance goals or quotas for arrests at national, state, regional, and/or local levels, including but not limited to:

- i. Any and all policy memoranda, emails, protocols, communications, or guidance that supersedes the the Memorandum entitled "National Fugitive Operations Program: Priorities, Goals, and Expectations" dated December 8, 2009², the Memorandum entitled "Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens" dated June 30, 2010³, and any policy memoranda, emails, protocols, communications, or guidance used by Enforcement and Removal Operations, Homeland Security Investigations, or any other branch of ICE.

² Attached hereto as Exhibit C.

³ Attached hereto as Exhibit D.

- ii. Any and all policy memoranda, emails, protocols, communications, or guidance that instruct agents, officers, or employees in methods of meeting such performance goals or quotas, including but not limited to identifying additional targets through the Law Enforcement Support Center and any of its programs, services, or initiatives; the Secure Communities, the Criminal Alien Program, 287g, the Alien Absconder Initiative, and the National Fugitive Operations Program; ICE Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security ("ACCESS"), terrorism watch lists, Deportable Alien Control System databases, Fugitive Case Management System and Apprehension Reports, Enforce Alien Removal Module; and lists, classifications, or categories generated by DHS or any other governmental agency or local and state law enforcement agencies.
- f. **Misconduct:** any and all Records related to ICE standards for conducting enforcement operations in homes and documentation of and responses to misconduct during home enforcement operations.
 - i. Any and all Records containing training materials, briefing, guidance, procedures, rules, or other informational materials for ICE agents on compliance with constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or other external rules.
 - ii. Any and all Records containing legal memoranda or briefing on the constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or other legal rules for conducting home enforcement operations, including but not limited to legal memoranda discussing or in any way concerning the legal authority of ICE to conduct home enforcement operations in the period before, during, and after the passage of HB56.
 - iii. Any and all Records related to ICE procedures, or practices for monitoring or plans to monitor compliance of home enforcement operations with constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or other legal rules.
 - iv. Any and all Records related to ICE protocols, procedures, or practices for monitoring or plans to monitor compliance of home enforcement operations with ICE internal policies, rules, protocols, procedures, or practices.
 - v. Any and all Records related to ICE policies, rules, protocols, processes, procedures, or practices for receiving civilian complaints of misconduct during home enforcement operations, including but not limited to any complaint form that supersedes the Civil Right Complaint form that was last updated on March 15, 2011.⁴
 - vi. Any and all Records related to ICE policies, rules, protocols, procedures, or practices for responding to complaints of misconduct during home enforcement operations, including but not limited to complaints of constitutional violations.

2) Data & Statistical Information

Any and all Records, excluding Records from individual alien files, containing data or statistics prepared, compiled, or maintained by ICE or any agency or subdivision thereof related to or pertaining to individuals apprehended, arrested, and/or detained from home enforcement operations and any misconduct during home enforcement operations alleged or disciplined beginning January 20, 2009 through the present. Unless otherwise specified, the requests below seek data or statistics from all

⁴ Attached hereto as Exhibit E.

geographical areas that fall within the jurisdictions of the Buffalo, New York; New York, New York; and New Orleans, Louisiana ICE field offices. Such Records should include, but not be limited to:

- a. **Home enforcement operations conducted:** Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information indicating the number of home enforcement operations undertaken by ICE since January 20, 2009 broken out by year, the year(s) in which the home enforcement operations were conducted, and the locations of the home enforcement operations.
- b. **Arrests in home enforcement operations in each county in New York State and in the Alabama counties of Cherokee, Chilton, DeKalb, Jackson, Jefferson, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa:** Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information indicating the number of people arrested in home enforcement operations and the reasons stated for arrest. Any and all records that provide a list of categories of data kept on individuals arrested. Any and all Records documenting the zip codes in which arrests during home enforcement operations take place. Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information indicating the number of target arrests and/or the number of non-target arrests made in home enforcement operations. Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information indicating:
 - i. the number of children taken into ICE custody as a result of home enforcement operations
 - ii. the number of minor children taken into the custody of local or state child protective services agencies as a result of arrests of parents or custodians
 - iii. the number of parents of minor children taken into ICE custody as a result of enforcement operations in homes
 - iv. the number of parents taken into ICE custody whose minor children are U.S. citizens.
 - v. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations broken down by race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, and/or age.
 - vi. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations who are identified on terrorism watch lists.
 - vii. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations purported to be members of gangs.
 - viii. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations purported to be associates or affiliates of gangs.
 - ix. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations with violent crime convictions (as defined by the FBI to include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), with other felony convictions, and with misdemeanor convictions between January 20, 2009 and the present. See "FBI Violent Crime Definition," attached hereto as Exhibit G, broken down by category.
 - x. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations with prior orders of removal and/or deportation (including those subject to expedited removal).
 - xi. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations with convictions for drug-related offenses, broken down by convictions for possession, intent to sell, and trafficking.

- xii. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations with convictions related to sexual misconduct.
 - xiii. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations who were identified by, or using data from, Secure Communities, 287(g), or the Criminal Alien Program, broken down by category.
 - xiv. the number of individuals arrested in home enforcement operations who were identified by, or using data from, LEAs.
 - xv. the number of individuals arrested whose prior convictions were for crimes charged prior to January 1, 2003; the number of individuals whose prior convictions were for crimes charged after January 1, 2003; and the number of individuals who have prior convictions but for whom ICE does not have information regarding the charge date.
- c. Individuals detained and/or subject to removal proceedings in each county in New York State and in the Alabama counties of Cherokee, Chilton, DeKalb, Jackson, Jefferson, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa:** Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information indicating the numbers of individuals who were arrested in home enforcement operations and who were:
- i. placed in removal proceedings, including but not limited to expedited removal, administrative removal, reinstatement of removal, and removal proceedings pursuant to Section 240 of the INA, broken down by category
 - ii. detained and the length of their detentions, including but not limited to the number of people subject to mandatory detention under 236(c) of the INA
 - iii. released on bond
 - iv. issued a bond; the number whose bond amount was set at \$5000 or above; and the number whose bond amount was set at \$10,000 or above
 - v. granted prosecutorial discretion
 - vi. granted administrative closure
 - vii. granted any other form of judicial relief or legal status, broken down by type of relief
 - viii. removed.
 - ix. granted voluntary departure.
- d. Landlord participation in home enforcement operations:** Any and all Records that reflect or constitute instances of coordination, collaboration, cooperation, or the sharing of information between ICE and any private landlord, property manager, employer-based housing management authority or public housing authority. Includes but may not be limited to the provision of security services, access, and/or surveillance, or assistance in planning or execution of a home enforcement operation, by a landlord, property manager, or public housing authority.
- e. Contraband:** Any and all Records that contain information related to or documenting illegal substances, contraband, or illegal weapons found and/or collected in home enforcement operations.
- f. Misconduct:** Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information related to misconduct of ICE agents during home enforcement operations, including but not limited to

information related to misconduct for violations of constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or internal standards, or for other abuses. Records may include, but are not limited to:

- i. Any and all Records containing information, including but not limited to narrative information, statistical information, or interviews, on complaints, reports, lawsuits, or allegations of misconduct by ICE agents during home enforcement operations.
 - ii. Any and all Records containing data or statistical information on investigations into misconduct by ICE agents during home enforcement operations.
 - iii. Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information on the number of ICE agents that have been subject to investigations or disciplinary proceedings.
 - iv. Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information on the outcomes of any and all disciplinary proceedings of ICE agents for misconduct during home enforcement operations.
 - v. Any and all Records that contain data or statistical information on investigations of misconduct during home enforcement operations.
 - vi. Any and all Records related to DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties handling of misconduct, or allegations of misconduct, during home enforcement operations. Includes but may not be limited to gathering of information, issuance of memoranda or guidance, investigations, reports, or inquiries made by CRCL related to home enforcement operations. Any and all Records held at or by CRCL related to home enforcement operations.
 - vii. Any and all Records related to disciplinary action taken against individual officers for abuses or misconduct during home enforcement operations, included but not limited to disciplinary action taken for violations of constitutional limitations or for violations of or deviance from internal ICE rules, protocols, procedures, or practices.
- g. **Supervision of home raids:** Any and all Records that contain information indicating the names and/or titles of ICE agents who supervised enforcement operations in homes. Any and all Records that contain information indicating the names and/or titles of ICE agents who in any way participated in the planning, coordination, or overseeing of home enforcement operations.

D. Format of Production

Please search for responsive records regardless of format, medium, or physical characteristics, and including electronic records. Please provide the requested documents in the following format:

- Saved on a CD, CD-ROM or DVD;
- In PDF or TIF format wherever possible;
- Electronically searchable wherever possible;
- Each paper record in a separately saved file;
- “Parent-child” relationships maintained, meaning that the requester must be able to identify the attachments with emails;
- Any data records in native format (i.e. Excel spreadsheets in Excel);
- Emails should include BCC and any other hidden fields;
- With any other metadata preserved.

E. The Requesters

The Center for Constitutional Rights ("CCR") is a non-profit, public interest, legal, and public education organization that engages in litigation, public advocacy, and the production of publications in the fields of civil and international human rights. CCR's diverse dockets include litigation and advocacy around immigration detention, post-9/11 immigration enforcement policies, policing, and racial and ethnic profiling. CCR is a member of immigrant rights networks nationally and provides legal support to immigrant rights movements. One of CCR's primary activities is the publication of newsletters, know-you-rights handbooks, legal analysis of current immigration law issues, and other similar materials for public dissemination. These and other materials are available through CCR's Development, Communications, and Education & Outreach Departments. CCR operates a website, www.ccrjustice.org, which addresses the issues on which the Center works. The website includes material on topical civil and human rights issues and material concerning CCR's work. All of this material is freely available to the public. In addition, CCR regularly issues press releases and operates a listserv of over 50,000 members and issues "action alerts" that notify supporters and the general public about developments and operations pertaining to CCR's work. CCR staff members often serve as sources for journalist and media outlets, including on immigrant rights.

The Hispanic Interest Coalition ("HICA") is a non-profit, public interest, and public education organization dedicated to the social, civic and economic integration of Hispanic families and individuals in Alabama. HICA engages and empowers Alabama's Hispanic community and its numerous cultures as an economic and civic integrator, social-resource connector, and statewide educator. HICA has published and distributed over 25,000 *Bienvenidos a Birmingham* resource guides, the first comprehensive Spanish-language resource guide for Birmingham. Through relationships established with state and national organizations including the Alabama Coalition for Immigrant Justice, the National Council of La Raza, The Mexican American Legal and Education Defense Fund, The National Immigration Forum, The National Immigration Law Center and the Center for Community Change, HICA has been involved in advocacy and public education at the national, state, and local levels.

The Immigrant Defense Project ("IDP") is a non-profit organization whose mission is to promote fundamental fairness for immigrants accused or convicted of crimes. IDP seeks to minimize the harsh and disproportionate immigration consequences of contact with the criminal justice system by 1) working to transform unjust deportation laws and policies and 2) educating and advising immigrants, their criminal defenders, and other advocates. IDP disseminates information about the immigration system to the public in accessible ways and is a leader in providing training and support for legal practitioners and community members. IDP's education efforts have included developing a 1500+ page manual about the criminal-immigration system and designing and presenting a curriculum on the criminal-immigration system.

F. Fee Waiver

The Requesters are entitled to a fee waiver pursuant to 5 U.S.C.(a)(4)(A)(iii) and 6 C.F.R. §5.11(k) on the grounds that "disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to the public understanding of the activities or operations of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester[s]." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); *see also* 6

C.F.R. § 5.11(k) (records furnished without charge if the information is in the public interest, and disclosure is not in the commercial interest of institution). *See, e.g., McClellan Ecological v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d 1282, 1285 (9th Cir. 1987). Requesters meet the requirements of 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(k) because the subject of the request concerns the operations or activities of the government; the disclosure of the information is likely to contribute to a significant public understanding of government operations or activities due to the requesters' expertise in the subject area and ability to convey the information; the Requesters' primary interest is in disclosure; and they have no commercial interest in the information. In addition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii), the Requesters qualify as a "representatives of the news media," defined as "any person or entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii).

As described in Part E above, the Requesters are non-profit organizations dedicated to civil rights, human rights, and immigrant rights, and have a proven track-record of compiling and disseminating information and reports to the public about government functions and activities, including the government's record and position on immigrants' rights and policy matters. The Requesters have undertaken this work in the public interest and not for any private commercial interest. Similarly, the primary purpose of this FOIA request is to obtain information to further the public's understanding of federal immigration enforcement actions and policies. Access to this information is crucial for the Requesters and the communities they serve to evaluate immigration enforcement actions and their potential detrimental efforts.

The public has an interest in knowing about the manner in which ICE conducts home enforcement operations, including how decisions to initiate raids are made, what policies and guidelines govern ICE agents' conduct, and how ICE involves state and local entities in such actions. The public also has an interest in knowing the number of people that have been apprehended, arrested, and/or detained from home enforcement operations since January 2009 and the impact on families and children. Further, the public has an interest in knowing whether and to what extent people affected by home enforcement operations are experiencing Fourth Amendment violations and other abuses; ICE's guidelines and practices for monitoring and enforcement of constitutional compliance; and how complaints of and investigations of misconduct are handled. The records sought in this request will inform the public of the scope of ICE's home enforcement operations, their effect on public safety, and the manner in which ICE holds itself and its agents accountable for complaints of constitutional misconduct.

As stated above, the Requesters have no commercial interest in this matter. The Requesters will make any information that they receive as a result of this FOIA request available to the public, including the press, at no cost. Disclosure in this case therefore meets the statutory criteria, and a fee waiver would fulfill Congress' legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309 (D.C. Cir. 2003) ("Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be 'liberally construed in favor of waivers of noncommercial requesters.'").

In the alternative, we request a limitation of processing fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). ("[F]ees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by . . . a representative of the news media."). *See* also 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(d). If no fee waiver is granted and the fees exceed \$250.00, please contact the Requesters' undersigned counsel to obtain consent to incur additional fees.

G. Expedited Processing

The Requesters are entitled to expedited processing of this request because there is a "compelling need" for the information. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(i)(I). A "compelling need" is established when there exists an "urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity," when the requester is a "person primarily engaged in disseminating information," 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(d)(ii).

There is an urgent need to inform the public of the policies, procedures, guidelines, action, responses, instructions and data regarding ICE's home enforcement operations. Courts have found that the manner in which ICE has conducted home enforcement operations violated the Fourth Amendment,⁵ yet little information is available to the public regarding current guidance in conducting home operations or accountability for complaints of misconduct. The number of Fugitive Operations Teams ("FOTs"), the entity responsible for many operations in homes, has increased from 8 in 2003 to 129 in 2013. In FY 2012, these teams alone accounted for more than 37,000 arrests.⁶ As ICE continues to conduct home enforcement operations across the country, the public has an urgent need to know how ICE chooses targets, conducts operations, and holds its agents accountable for constitutional violations.

H. Certification & Conclusion

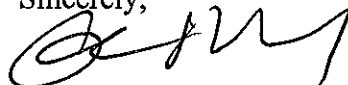
The Requester certifies that the above information is true and correct to the best of the Requesters' knowledge. *See* 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(d)(3). If this Request is denied in whole or in part, the Requesters ask that the Department of Homeland Security and ICE justify all deletions by reference to specific exemptions of FOIA. The Requester expects DHS and ICE to release all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material, and reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any records or to deny the within application for expedited processing and waiver of fees.

Please furnish all applicable Records to:

Ghita Schwarz, Center for Constitutional Rights, 666 Broadway, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10012.

If you have any questions regarding the processing of this request, please contact Ghita Schwarz at (212) 614-6445, or Ian Head at (212) 614-6470. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Ghita Schwarz, Esq.
Center for Constitutional Rights
666 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10012
gschwarz@ccrjustice.org

On Behalf of the Requesters

⁵ *See, e.g., Sicajau Cotzocoy v. Holder*, 2013 U.S. App. LEXIS 15626 (2d Cir., July 31, 2013); *Pretzantzin v. Holder*, 2013 U.S. App. LEXIS 15627 (2d Cir. July 31, 2013).

⁶ *See* Exhibit F, "Fact Sheet: ICE Fugitive Operations Teams," available at <http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/fugops.htm>.

Enforcement and Removal Operations
Fugitive Operations Handbook
July 23, 2010

Issue Date:
Review Date:



Enforcement and Removal Operations
Fugitive Operations Handbook

FOREWORD

The Fugitive Operations Handbook compiles, for the first time, all current policies, procedures, and best practices established for the National Fugitive Operations Program within Enforcement and Removal Operations. It takes the place of the long-anticipated, never-issued Chapter 19 of the DRO Policy and Procedure Manual.

This compilation incorporates all current Fugitive Operations-specific processes and procedures, although the memoranda cited in the Handbook may contain more detailed information. The Handbook also includes templates for operational plans and operations worksheets. It is an operational guide for Fugitive Operations Teams.

Previously DRO- or ERO-issued documents that are fugitive operations-specific now take on the status of historical reference material or supplemental information. As a result, all such documents will move from "Current" to "Archived Documents" in the ERO Resource Library. When conducting a search for these documents in the Resource Library, remember to search under "Archived Documents."

Fugitive enforcement is guided by the June 30, 2010, ICE memorandum titled "Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens" (ICE Policy Number 10072.1) and the December 8, 2009, ICE memorandum titled, "National Fugitive Operations Program: Priorities, Goals, and Expectations" (ICE Policy Number 11001.1).

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Assistant Director, Enforcement

Date

2/23/10

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	2
 PART 1: Fundamentals of the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP).....	5
Introduction	5
Authority.....	5
Responsibilities	6
Priorities	6
Training.....	7
 PART 2: Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) Casework	8
Lead Development.....	8
Case Management.....	8
Docket Management	8
EARM Update	9
A-File Review	9
Administrative Subpoenas.....	10
Referral to the Law Enforcement Service Center (LESC)	10
Administrative Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements.....	10
Criminal Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements.....	11
Target Folder Creation	12
ICE "Wanted" Posters	12
Fugitives Located while Incarcerated	13
Operational Plans and Requirements.....	13
Juveniles	13
Field Office-initiated Op Plans	13
HQ-initiated Op Plans.....	14
 PART 3: Conducting Operations	15
Surveillance	15
GPS Tracking Devices	15
Communications	15
Law Enforcement Identification	15
High-visibility operational environment	15
Low-visibility operational environment	15

Pre-operational briefing	16
Ruses.....	16
Consent	16
Travel Documents	17
Vehicle Stops and Pursuits	17
Arrests	17
Special Considerations for Arrest.....	18
Juveniles	18
USC/LPR Juveniles	18
Prosecutorial Discretion	19
Post-Operational Debrief.....	19
PART 4: Processing Cases.....	20
Reporting Requirements	20
FCMS.....	20
Exhausted Leads	21
Special Activities	21
ATD Violations	21
Escapes	21
Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR) Requests	21
Liaison and Task Forces	22
Media	22
Appendices	
Appendix 1: Field Operations Worksheet	23
Appendix 2: Wanted Poster (Sample).....	25
Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)	26
Appendix 4 Fugitive Report (DHS Form 59)	34
Appendix 5 Escape Reporting Worksheet.....	36
Appendix 6 NFOP Acronym List.....	37

PART 1: Fundamentals of the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP)

Introduction

The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) identifies and arrests fugitive aliens, previously removed aliens, criminal aliens at large, and certain other fugitives in the United States. Fugitive aliens are aliens who have failed to comply with a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion; or who have failed to report or appear as demanded by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). "Others" may include alien escapees; Alternatives to Detention (ATD) violators; fugitives wanted by other law enforcement agencies or countries; and immigration status violators, among others.

The main goal of the NFOP is the reduction of the national fugitive alien backlog using targeted operations based on the best available intelligence and investigative techniques. Additionally, NFOP assets bolster the integrity of the immigration system by targeting and arresting previously removed aliens who have re-entered the United States in violation of the law. NFOP assets are also utilized to provide security to America's communities by targeting at-large aliens with criminal convictions for arrest and removal.

Authority

Pursuant to [Section 287\(a\)\(1\)](#) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), [8 U.S.C. § 1357\(a\)\(1\)](#), as amended, an ICE officer has the authority, without a warrant, to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or remain in the United States. INA § 287(a)(2) provides the authority to make an arrest of an alien who the officer/agent has reason to believe is in the United States in violation of the immigration laws and is likely to escape before an arrest warrant can be obtained. Further, INA § 287(a)(5) provides authority to make general arrests without a warrant for crimes recognized under federal law, to carry firearms, and to execute and serve any order, warrant, subpoena, summons, or other process issued under authority of the United States.

To detain an individual for further questioning, the ICE officer must have reasonable suspicion that the individual:

- Committed a crime, or
- Is unlawfully present in the United States, or
- Is an alien with status who is either inadmissible or removable, or
- Is a non-immigrant required to provide truthful information to DHS personnel upon demand (see [8 CFR 214.1\(f\)](#)).

Responsibilities

Deputy Assistant Director (DAD), Compliance Enforcement Division. Oversees NFOP, including the HQ Fugitive Operations Unit (FOU) and the Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC).

Chief, Fugitive Operations Unit. Leads NFOP; serves as main point of contact for all queries about the NFOP from higher level management and the Field Office Directors. Interprets directives of ICE upper management, DHS, Congress, and the Executive Branch and monitors field implementation and reporting of statistical data. Determines geographic locations of Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs) nationwide.

Chief, Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC). Manages and directs the FOSC. Develops leads and analyzes data from multiple sources to support FOT enforcement operations; reviews and updates fugitive cases in the (b)(7)(E) Alien Removal Module (EARM). Reports on the nature and characteristics of the fugitive backlog. Manages the Cold Case docket and is the system owner for the Fugitive Case Management System (FCMS).

Field Office Director (FOD). Oversees local implementation of Fugitive Operations-related policy. Meets NFOP performance goals. Sets policy on rotation and placement of FOT members (FOT locations are determined at headquarters). Fully staffs FOT positions; uses NFOP resources and funding solely to advance the NFOP mission.

Assistant Field Office Director (AFOD). Provides guidance and oversight to FOT SDDOs. Briefs FOD on FOT operations and concerns. During HQ-driven operations, is the main point of contact with the NFOP.

FOT Supervisor. Plans and implements team operations based on guidance and goals set by the NFOP and the FOD. Addresses administrative issues concerning FOT, including performance evaluations, training, leave, and disciplinary actions. Reviews and monitors all FOT processing work: Field Operations Worksheets (FOWs), (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM), Alien-Files (A-Files), and Target Folders. Communicates and monitors compliance with the most recent processing guidance. Provides on-site leadership both in the field and in the office.

Fugitive Operations Team (FOT). Comprised of one Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer (SDDO), four Deportation Officers (DOs), one Immigration Enforcement Agent (IEA), and one Detention and Removal Assistant (DRA), conducts enforcement activities based on the policies set by the NFOP and the FOD.

Priorities

The FOT Supervisor assigns cases for review and preparation based on the priorities established under "Enforcement Priorities" in the ICE memorandum, "[National Fugitive Operations Program: Priorities, Goals, and Expectations](#)," dated December 8, 2009, in descending order of priority, as follows:

Tier 1 Fugitives aliens

I. Who pose a threat to national security

- II. Convicted of violent crimes or who otherwise pose a threat to the community
- III. With a criminal conviction of other than a violent crime
- IV. With no criminal conviction.

Tier 2 Previously removed aliens

- I. Who pose a threat to national security
- II. Convicted of violent crimes or who otherwise pose a threat to the community
- III. With a criminal conviction of other than a violent crime
- IV. With no criminal conviction

Tier 3 Removable aliens convicted of crimes

- I. Aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses, as defined for purpose of Secure Communities.
- II. Aliens convicted of Level 2 offenses, as defined for purpose of Secure Communities.
- III. Aliens convicted of Level 3 offenses, as defined for purpose of Secure Communities.

For details, see the above-mentioned ICE NFOP memorandum. As priorities may change rapidly, FOT Supervisors should maintain an open dialogue with the NFOP to remain current.

Training

ICE officers participating in fugitive operations must have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training (see [8 CFR 287.1\(g\)](#)).

All Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) members must successfully complete the Fugitive Operations Training Program (FOTP) within two years of assignment to a FOT, or as soon as the training schedule permits. FOT members must obtain and maintain current certifications in Basic First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. FOT Supervisors will provide all officers participating in a fugitive operation with a copy of this handbook. FOT Supervisors will also provide the Senior Field Training Officer with a signed acknowledgment of receipt of this handbook from each permanently assigned FOT member. The Senior Field Training Officer will add these receipts to the officers' training files.

FOTs will receive Fourth Amendment training approved by the ICE Office of Principal Legal Advisor every six months.

FOT Officers are required to attend and pass all quarterly firearms and tactical qualifications consistent with the ICE Firearms Policy and the ICE Use of Force Policy.

Since officers carry different models of firearms, all team members should familiarize themselves with the weapons carried by other team members. For this reason, a second day of Advanced Firearms Training Exercises is considered a best practice to be adopted by the field offices. FOT Supervisors will work closely with the SFTOs to identify training that will improve the skill sets of FOT members, such as officer survival, emergency medical procedures, defensive tactics, and response coordination.

PART 2: Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) Casework

Lead Development

NFOP cases may come from docket management, leads from the Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC); the ICE Tip Line (888-DHS-2ICE); (b)(7)(E) and other FOTs, DHS entities, and law enforcement agencies (LEAs).

Once a case or investigative lead is identified as an NFOP case, it belongs with the FOT with geographical jurisdiction. The originating office will officially transfer the A-file, T-File(s), and Work Folder(s) through the National File Tracking System (NFTS) to the responsible FOT Supervisor. The originating office will then forward these files and folder(s) along with the Target Folder and any other lead information to the FOT.

FOTs may also develop leads for criminal aliens by working with probation and parole offices in their AOR. Consistent with local policy, FOTs may take an active role in the apprehension of criminal violators as identified by CIS Fraud Detection and National Security Units. (For background and clarification on this issue, see the memoranda "[Benefits Fraud Units Transfer Of Criminal Alien Referrals from Office of Investigation to Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations](#)" and "[Charging Document Issuance and Processing by Enforcement and Removal Operations of Citizenship and Immigration Services Referral Cases](#)," respectively dated April 8, 2005, and October 30, 2006.)

FOTs should use open sources such as television¹, newspaper, and other media outlets that profile wanted individuals to identify and build Target Folders for high-priority fugitive aliens. However, NFOP must review and approve the target folder based on those sources before the FOT conducts an operation involving a high-priority fugitive.

ICE ERO does not have a confidential informant policy or training program established. FOT members can however use other tools to develop sources of information. An FOT Officer, with an FOT Supervisor's approval, may consider the use of prosecutorial discretion, or one of the variety of Alternatives to Detention as a possible means to continue an individual's productive cooperation.

Before making the decision to exercise prosecutorial discretion, the FOT Officer and Supervisor must carefully review the criminal background and the totality of the circumstances that surround the Subject.

The FOD should always be informed and consulted before anyone is given an incentive to provide information as described above.

Case Management

Docket Management

The FOT Supervisor should divide the cases among the team in a fair and intelligent manner. Docket management includes the careful review of cases on each fugitive docket. This will lead to a systematic review and proper vetting of all cases.

¹ Television programs such as Fox Networks "America's Most Wanted"

Proper docket management allows the FOD and FOT Supervisor to track progress made in reducing the fugitive backlog and make adjustments as needed. It also reduces the chances of unnecessary duplication of work. Fugitive cases in each AOR can be identified through EARM as well as with the assistance of the FOSC.

EARM Update

Update EARM after receiving each investigative lead. Because cases are managed through EARM, updaters must take time to code fugitive cases properly. Anyone taking action or making a decision on a case will note it in clear, concise language in the Case Comments box under the Comments tab. Case officers will periodically review their cases to maintain EARM data quality and integrity.

A-File Review

FOT members will:

- Verify NFOP case status by conducting **mandatory** checks of the following databases:
 - EARM
 - Central Index System (CIS)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)
 - National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
- Avoid conflict with other law enforcement investigations by conducting **mandatory** checks of (b)(7)(E) and state and local databases. FOTs should also liaise with local task forces such as the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Task Force, which may maintain a local deconfliction database.
- Supplement information from other sources by reviewing: Image Storage and Retrieval System (ISRS); Consular Consolidated Database (CCDI); (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E) public utility records; telephone records; U.S. Postal Service mail covers and address information; state and local police department records; fish and game licenses; and records from departments of motor vehicles, clerks of court, probation and parole departments, correctional institutions, child support enforcement, employment and unemployment departments, financial institutions, insurance databases, educational institutions, state and local birth and death records, Internet data-mining and social-networking sites, the ICE Office of Intelligence, Automated Tracking System—Passenger (ATSP); trash runs; and local business records (e.g., shopper membership cards, video rentals, etc).
- If the fugitive appears to reside outside of the FOT's AOR, update EARM. Establish contact with the FOT with jurisdiction over the apparent new location to request a field investigation. If the alien is located in that jurisdiction, forward the case documents and information to that FOT, following the procedures for case assignment.

Administrative Subpoenas

FOT members use Immigration Enforcement Subpoenas (DHS Form I-138) to compel the appearance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, consistent with [8 C.F.R. 287.4](#).

The NFOP collects data on subpoenas from all field offices, including the number of immigration subpoenas requested, the number issued, and the number served. Each FOD must submit these statistics to the HQNFOP mailbox HQDRO, FUGOPS by the close of business each Friday.

Referral to the Law Enforcement Service Center (LESC)

By tapping the resources of other law enforcement agencies to help identify, locate, and arrest fugitives, NCIC acts as a force multiplier. Placing fugitive cases into NCIC via the LESL increases the probability of arrest, providing a service to ICE and the community.

Administrative Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements

Timely submission of data is key to the effective working of the system. The DRO memorandum, "[Placement of Fugitive Cases into the National Crime Information Center's Immigration Violator File](#)," dated August 28, 2005, sets the goal for submission into NCIC at 120 days after the date the final order was issued.

1. Assigned ERO personnel will review the A-File and run all relevant checks to determine the viability of locating the subject.
 - a. If you do not find a viable address, confirm that the file contains:
 - Warrant of Removal (I-205);
 - FD-249 Fingerprint Card;
 - Photograph; and
 - Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien (I-213) or
 - Information for Travel Document or Passport (I-217).
 - b. Update the EARM Case Comments box under the Comments tab. Sample comments include:
 - "Case reviewed by [Field Office Name] Fugitive Operations. No leads found. Information forwarded to LESL for input into NCIC."
 - "Case reviewed by [Field Office Name] Fugitive Operations. Target Folder created. Information forwarded to LESL for input into NCIC."
 - "[Date], Attempted to locate Subject at [Street Address], [City, State]."
 - "[Date], Contacted grandmother [time] at [phone number]. She will bring passport to ERO office at [time]."

- "Negative Contact. No further leads. Information forwarded to LESC for input into NCIC."
- c. Present the A-File to the appropriate mission support personnel, referred to in this Handbook as the Detention Removal Assistant (DRA).
2. Using a color scanner, the DRA will scan the following documents in portable document format (pdf), with a minimum resolution of 600 dots per inch (dpi):
 - Warrant of Removal (I-205), both sides; and
 - FD-249 Fingerprint Card, both sides; and
 - Photograph; and
 - Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien (I-213) or
 - Information for Travel Document or Passport (I-217)
 3. The DRA will name the pdf document with the Alien number of the Subject (i.e., "A00 000 000 LAST NAME, First Name.pdf"). Save a copy of the pdf file to the local share drive in the folder designated by the FOT Supervisor.
 4. The DRA will then create an e-mail with a Subject line that reads "NCIC: A00 000 000, LAST NAME, First Name" and attach the scanned documents relating to that Subject. The body of the e-mail should read: "Please accept the attached documents that relate to the Subject referenced in the subject line of this e-mail for input into NCIC."
 5. The DRA will send the e-mail to LSC.NCIC@dhs.gov, with a courtesy copy to the responsible docket officer; and place a copy of the e-mail in the A-file for recordkeeping.

Criminal Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements

Criminal Warrant NCIC entries must include:

- A copy of the criminal Warrant for Arrest issued by a U.S. District or Magistrate Court, signed by either the Federal District Court Judge, a Magistrate, or other court official.
 - A DHS Form 59, Fugitive Report (see [Appendix 4](#)), which must include:
 - All pertinent information, including but not limited to the mandatory blocks highlighted in red, and;
 - The signature of the case officer and the approving SAIC/RAIC/FOD.
 - For an aggravated felon, criminal history documents such as judgment and conviction records providing sentencing information, qualifying the offense as an aggravated felony; and
 - Supporting documentation such as copies of the criminal complaint, indictment, photo, or fingerprints, if available.
1. Scan the Criminal Warrant, DHS Form 59, and the supporting documents.

2. Following the procedures outlined for Administrative Warrants, submit the Criminal Warrant, DHS Form 59, and supporting documents to the LESC within 24 hours of the issuance of the warrant. If the submission is delayed, state why in Block 32, Remarks.
3. If processing multiple defendants under the same case number, use the case number followed by each Subject's last name e.g., CR-1234-10-Jones, CR-1234-10-Smith.
4. Update EARM to reflect all actions taken in the case.

Target Folder Creation

Compile a "target" folder containing the investigative information needed to locate and arrest an NFOP target. Do not take an A-file into the field. Target folders will contain copies of the following documents as they relate to the NFOP case:

- Signed Field Operations Worksheet (FOW)
- Signed Form I-205 (Warrant of Deportation/Removal)
- Final Order and BIA decisions
- Judicial decisions on removal
- Recent photographs
- Information about family members and known associates
- Fingerprint card
- Initial and subsequent I-213s (Record of Deportable Alien)
- Benefit applications (I-130, G-325A, I-485, etc.)
- Public record database queries
- Mandatory database checks (may be noted on FOW)
- Employment information
- G-166C (Memorandum of Investigation)
- Criminal search warrant
- Criminal arrest warrant
- Miscellaneous information, e.g., driver's license, vehicle registration, firearm registration, passport, travel documents, Social Security card, etc.

The FOT maintains the Target Folder pending completion of the investigation. Do not combine the target folder with the A-file. FOWs and other documents containing intelligence or sensitive information do not belong in the A-file.

ICE "Wanted" Posters

In certain egregious cases, the FOT may create an ICE "wanted" poster (see [Appendix 2](#)). Before releasing it for circulation, however, the FOT Supervisor must confirm that the subject of the wanted poster has been entered into NCIC by the LESC (see NCIC warrant entry requirements, above). This action will enable other law enforcement agencies to arrest the wanted person.

Exceptions to NCIC warrant entry requirements include an escape, threat to national security, NFOP directive, or other exigent circumstances.

Fugitives Located while Incarcerated

If a fugitive is located while incarcerated, file an immigration detainer with the detention facility (I-247) and prepare an I-213. Change the case category in EARM to reflect that the individual is no longer a fugitive (Case Category 5B to 3, 8E to 8C, 8I to 8G). Update EARM screens accordingly.

For statistical purposes, update the Fugitive Case Management System (FCMS) to read "Located/Detainer (I-247 Lodged)." The FOT member lodging the detainer will then refer the case to the field office section that processes detention releases and detainees.

Operational Plans and Requirements

If the FOT's activities will extend beyond the normal scope of daily operations, prepare an NFOP Operational Plan (Op Plan) (see [Appendix 3](#)). Op Plans are required for operations including, but not limited to, those involving the arrest of a large number of targets or specific target groups; those expected to attract media attention; and those extending beyond the geographical boundaries of the FOT's Area of Responsibility (AOR). Op Plans can originate at either the Field Office or headquarters.

Note: Both HQ- and FOD-approved Operations have special statistical reporting requirements. FOT Supervisors coordinate with their assigned HQ NFOP staff officer and, if needed, the FOISC, to meet these requirements.

Juveniles

As with other aspects of operational casework, preparation can solve or at least mitigate many problems. Preparatory planning for every operation should include the possibility that the FOT will encounter a juvenile, i.e., a child under the age of eighteen. Determine the local child protective services (CPS) protocol for referring children.

Involve the Field Office Juvenile Coordinator in the planning process when:

- Surveillance, file review, or any other activity leads you to expect a juvenile encounter during a particular operation; and
- The operation will be large scale.

If it appears that the juvenile(s) involved is a lawful permanent resident (LPR) or U.S. citizen (USC), contact CPS.

Field Office-initiated Op Plans

Use a Field Office-initiated Op Plan when:

- Conceived and driven at the local level;
- Taking place within the field office's AOR; and
- Targeting 10 or more NFOP cases per team per day.

Request the current NFOP Op Plan template and Target List template from your assigned NFOP staff officer.

The FOT Supervisor selects the approved enforcement initiative title (i.e., Cross Check, Return to Sender, Secure Streets, Media Ride-along, etc.) and forwards the Op Plan to the FOD for signature. The FOD returns the signed plan to the FOT Supervisor, who then forwards a copy to the Detention Operations Coordination Center (DOCC) mailbox, DOCC, and NFOP. DOCC notification must occur at least two weeks before the operation whether or not logistical assistance is sought.

At least seven business days before the operation, the FOT will notify NFOP of DOCC's response.

NFOP will notify the FOT of concurrence with the Op Plan.

HQ-initiated Op Plans

An HQ-approved Op Plan is required when:

- Targeted enforcement action(s) will extend beyond a field office's AOR; or
- A target or target list expected to draw significant media or departmental attention, including operations concerning sensitive targets, public officials, political candidates, or religious or political organizations, or requests made by foreign governments; or
- HQ NFOP initiates the enforcement action.

The FOT Supervisor will use the HQ-approved NFOP Operational Plan template and Target List template to generate the Op Plan.

In the case of an HQ NFOP-initiated enforcement action, the Op Plan may be generated from headquarters and sent to the FOT. The FOT Supervisor will prepare or update an Op Plan with guidance from HQ NFOP and forward the Op Plan to the FOD for signature. The FOD will return the signed plan to the FOT Supervisor, who will then forward a scanned copy to the [DOCC](#) and to [HQDRO, FUGOPS](#). DOCC notification must occur at least two weeks before the operation whether or not logistical assistance is sought.

At least seven business days before the operation, the FOT will notify NFOP of DOCC's response.

NFOP will notify the FOT of approval of the Op Plan.

PART 3: Conducting Operations

Surveillance

Field surveillance should precede every operation. You must have a signed FOW before conducting field surveillance. When conducting static surveillance, notify the local LEA with jurisdiction.

GPS Tracking Devices

[Forthcoming.]

Communications

The FOT Supervisor or designated FOT member will notify local LEAs of FOT operations in their jurisdiction. Document notification on the FOW. The responsible officer will document the time of notification, point of contact, and a contact number, along with any issues or concerns raised by local LEAs.

Identify primary and secondary means of communication, e.g., vehicle radios, hand-held radios, cell phones and synchronize communications among FOT members before commencing the enforcement action.

The primary point of contact for criminal and administrative records checks during operations should be the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) at 802-872-(b)(6). The National Law Enforcement Support Center (NLESC, also known as Sector Communications, or C-100) at 1-800-X-SECTOR (1-800-973-2867) is also available to assist in conducting record checks and case workups. Contact both the LESC and NLECC before conducting field operations to verify that contact information and profiles are on record and properly inputted. Notify the LESC and/or NLECC in advance of large-scale operations so that they may adjust their staffing levels to better assist FOTs.

Law Enforcement Identification

Teams should take environmental conditions into account when planning operations and deciding the level of officer visibility. Factors to consider include officer safety and public perception.

High-visibility operational environment

When conducting High Visibility operations, acceptable means of identification include vest placards or clothing clearly identifying you as a law enforcement officer.

Low-visibility operational environment

In certain situations, high visibility could hinder the operation or endanger officer safety. If environmental or operational concerns dictate a low-visibility approach, you may wear clothing that helps you blend into the environment.

Whenever your weapon is visible, your ICE badge must be visible. This means you must either wear the ICE badge on a chain/lanyard around your neck (recommended) or clipped to your belt, in plain sight--unobstructed by any clothing.

Pre-operational briefing

An operational briefing will precede every enforcement action, absent exigent circumstances. Representatives from other LEAs involved in the operation should participate in the briefing.

The briefing will cover information in the target folder, including the type of warrant being executed (administrative arrest, criminal search, or criminal arrest). Explaining the scope of an ICE administrative warrant is particularly important for officers from other LEAs with limited or no experience participating in ICE administrative arrests.

During the briefing any other operational concerns will be addressed, to include medical, communications, and equipment issues.

Ruses

A ruse is a tactic designed to control the time and location of a law enforcement encounter. The result is improved safety for the officers and the public by reducing the opportunity for the target to flee. FOT use of ruses will comply with the ICE memorandum, "[Use of Ruses in Enforcement Operations](#)," dated August 22, 2006.

A ruse involving the impersonation of a federal, state, local, or private-sector employee is contingent on permission from the proposed cover employer. Your point of contact must be an executive with the authority to grant permission for the impersonation. Generate a memorandum documenting the cover employer's concurrence with the plan, and place it in the target folder.

Within 48 hours of receiving a complaint or concern from the cover employer, the FOT Supervisor will notify the FOD and NFOP Chief, who will notify the Deputy Assistant Director for Compliance Enforcement.

The use of ruses involving misrepresentation as a religious worker, health and safety worker/inspector, or census takers is prohibited without approval from the ICE Assistant Secretary.

Consent

Because neither a Warrant for Arrest of Alien (I-200) nor an administrative Warrant of Removal (I-205) authorizes you to enter the subject's residence or anywhere else affording a reasonable expectation of privacy, you must obtain voluntary consent before entering a residence. You may not coerce consent. (See "[Documentation of Consent in Enter and Search](#)," dated January 19, 2010.)

Consent is involuntary when it is the product of coercion or threat, express or implied. Other factors affecting voluntariness include: an officer's claim or show of authority, prior illegal government action, mental or emotional state of the person, cooperation or lack thereof, and custody. Officers need not advise the subject that consent may be refused, although whether such an advisory is given is a factor in determining the voluntariness of the consent. Do not

enter, search, or remain inside a residence without the consent of a person with apparent authority, who is at least 18 years of age.

When you request and receive consent, use the FOW to record the name of the person giving consent, the time and scope of the consent, and other relevant factors, such as the names of witnesses to the granting of consent. Also record the time you complete the search.

If an arrest is made, provide the consent information in the arrest narrative of the I-213, including the names of any witnesses to the consent.

If consent is denied, document the denial in the FOW, noting that the FOT departed without entering the residence. Likewise, if the FOT must leave the residence because consent is withdrawn before any FOT member sees the target, note the time consent was withdrawn on the FOW.

Travel Documents

Try to obtain a travel document and birth certificate at the time of arrest. If not in plain view or on the alien's person, request consent to search in areas where documents may be found. Verbal consent in the presence of at least one other LEO is acceptable.

Vehicle Stops and Pursuits

FOT members who have completed FLETC vehicle stop training may conduct vehicle stops. Vehicles used to perform these stops must have emergency equipment in compliance with state laws.

Do not follow a target who fails to pull over. ERO law enforcement officers are not authorized to engage in vehicular pursuits.

Arrests

Planned arrests should take place between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. You may proceed with an arrest after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m. only with the FOD's approval. In such cases, record the FOD's approval on the FOW and in the I-213 narrative, the EARM Case Comments box under the Comments tab, and in FCMS.

Do not make an arrest at a funeral or other religious ceremony or in a sensitive area (place of worship, day-care center, school, hospital, nursing home, etc.), except under exigent circumstances (see ICE memorandum, "[Field Guidance on Enforcement Activities At or Near Sensitive Community Locations](#)," dated July 3, 2008). Arrests to be conducted at an institution of higher learning (community college, university, vocational school, etc.) must have the cooperation of campus authorities. Otherwise, await the target's departure from the campus before making the arrest.

A planned arrest requires at least two law enforcement officers, one of whom is an ICE Deportation Officer or SDDO. Always identify yourself as an ICE law enforcement officer at the time of arrest, if you have not already done so.

Special Considerations for Arrest

Upon arrest, ask the Subject at least these questions:

- Do you have any medical issues or concerns?
 - If so, do you have medication or an assistive device to take with you?
- Do you have any children or other custodial responsibilities?
 - If so, are you the sole caregiver?
- Do you have a travel document?

Juveniles

Upon encountering a juvenile, the FOT Supervisor or team leader will contact the Field Office Juvenile Coordinator (if not already on-site) for guidance. Regardless of the juvenile's citizenship, the FOT Supervisor or team leader will carefully weigh the circumstances of the encounter in deciding whether to exercise prosecutorial discretion. Discretionary release options include placing the custodial parent(s) or guardian(s) in the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program; releasing on bond, Order of Recognizance, Order of Supervision, etc.

If uncertain about whether the young person in question is in fact a juvenile, refer the case to the Field Office Juvenile Coordinator.

In every case:

- Identify the parent(s), family member(s), or legal guardian(s) of each juvenile you encounter during an operation—regardless of the juvenile's citizenship. Document all actions taken.
- Obtain complete biographical information of everyone involved, including witnesses. Document this information on case-related forms (e.g., the I-213 and G-166) and databases (e.g., the Case Comments box under the Comments tab in EARM).
- Separate juveniles and family units from unrelated adults (*Flores settlement agreement*).

USC/LPR Juveniles

If the fugitive alien parent or legal guardian asks that you release the USC/LPR juvenile to a specified **third party**, facilitate contact between the fugitive alien and the third party.

- Document the request—preferably in the fugitive alien's own handwriting.
- Verify the identity of the third party through government issued identity cards before releasing the USC/LPR juvenile into that person's care.

If the parent or legal guardian is subject to **mandatory detention** and the parent/legal guardian does not specify a custodial third party, contact CPS to arrange suitable placement of the USC/LPR juvenile.

- Seek guidance from the FOD if local CPS is unresponsive. It may be necessary to coordinate with local law enforcement to complete the transfer.
- If necessary, document the inability of local CPS to take timely custody of the juvenile in memorandum format.
- If the juvenile or any proposed third party caregiver is known or suspected to be involved in criminal activity (for example, trafficking), contact local law enforcement and/or CPS to review the suitability of placement decisions.
- Forward copies of relevant documents to local CPS for further processing.

Prosecutorial Discretion

As a rule, FOT members will not take into custody aliens who are physically or mentally ill, disabled, elderly, pregnant, nursing, or the sole caretaker(s) of children or the infirm (see ICE NFOP memorandum dated December 8, 2009). FOT members may exercise discretion within the limits of agency authority and are expected to do so in a judicious manner throughout the enforcement process.

For more information on prosecutorial discretion, see ICE memorandum, "[Prosecutorial and Custody Discretion](#)," dated November 7, 2007.

Post-Operational Debrief

The FOT Supervisor should hold a debriefing session after the enforcement action to address safety issues and evaluate the operation.

PART 4: Processing Cases

FOTs will follow standard processing procedures for the removal of an alien with a final order (see the CAP/FUGOPS Quick Reference Processing Guide at (b)(7)(E)) FOT Supervisors are responsible for implementing any superseding or additional guidance sent out by the NFOP.

Officers will also update FCMS and EARM with criminal activity, case category changes, and case actions. Concisely note the arrest and any special circumstances surrounding the case in the Case Comments box under the Comments tab. If an A-file has to be requested from the National Records Center or another field office, the processing FOT officer will make the request and document it in the A- or T-file and EARM.

Review cases for prosecutability. Present amenable cases to the Assistant U.S. Attorney or refer them to the Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS) unit or prosecution officer. An officer will establish a case in (b)(7)(C) and complete a Report of Investigation (ROI). See the [DRO \(b\)\(7\)\(C\) Case Management User Guide](#).

When transferring a case to the detained docket, provide the travel document and birth certificate, if available, and, from the target folder copies of the signed I-205, final order of removal and BIA decisions and any judicial decisions on removal.

Do not place FOWs or investigative paperwork in the A-file. The Field Office must maintain Target Folders indefinitely, pending further guidance.

Reporting Requirements

FCMS

Enter daily enforcement activities into FCMS as they occur, but no later than midnight Friday, as follows:

- **Arrest:** If applicable, select "Arrest" from the "Action" drop-down menu.
- **Located/Detainer (I-247 Lodged):** Select "Located/Detainer (I-247 Lodged)" from the "Action" drop-down menu after locating and placing a detainer on an individual detained by another agency.
- **Case Category Changed:** If the fugitive case category (5B, 8E, or 8I) is no longer appropriate, select "Case Category Changed" from the "Action" drop-down menu.
- **Case Closure:** If the alien is no longer a fugitive and the case should be closed, select "Case Closure – Self Removal," "Case Closure – Deceased," "Case Closure – Benefits REC'D," or "Case Closure – Removed" from the "Action" drop-down menu.

Exhausted Leads

If all leads are exhausted, as confirmed by the Fugitive Alien Cold Case checklist, generate a Report of Investigation (Form G-166C) and give it to the FOT Supervisor for review. The FOT Supervisor will review the G-166C to verify that all investigative leads have been pursued.

NFOP has initiated a process for handling cold cases (see DRO memorandum, "[Designation of Cold Case Fugitive Files](#)," dated September 4, 2009). For information on this program, contact your FOSC staff officer.

Special Activities

ATD Violations

The FOT Supervisor should work closely with the Field Office's ATD unit to establish a local plan of action for an ATD violation.

ATD violations are often well-planned events that require immediate action to recover an ATD violator. Therefore, open communication between the FOT and ATD is crucial. The likelihood of recovery decreases substantially as the time between violation and referral to the FOT increases.

The ATD program has an established reporting procedure for ATD violations different from escapes. The ATD officer takes the lead on reporting unless the FOD decides otherwise.

Escapes

In the event of an escape, the FOT Supervisor will be the officer in charge of the escape investigation. The FOT will be responsible for the investigation, tracking, and locating of the escapee. A number of very specific reporting actions need to take place in the event of an escape (see DRO memoranda, "Escape Reporting," dated July 14, 2006; and "Standard Operating Procedure, Escapes and Releases," dated December 11, 2006).

Complete and fax an Escape Worksheet (see [Appendix 5](#)) to the HQ ERO Detention Management Division within 24 hours of the escape.

Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR) Requests

A FAR request concerns an international fugitive who has an outstanding Criminal Arrest Warrant issued under the authority of the criminal justice system in the country where the criminal activity took place, provided:

- the international fugitive's crime is also considered a crime within the United States;
- the requesting government has provided evidence of the existence of the arrest warrant through official correspondence such as the issuance of an (b)(7)(E) Red Notice (b)(7)(E) Diffusion message; or actual, translated copy of the warrant; and

- the requesting government has agreed to expeditious issuance of travel documents to facilitate the target's return, if necessary.

When (b)(7)(E) issues a FAR request (Red Notice, Diffusion Message, or Special Notice) for an international fugitive believed to be in the United States, NFOP will alert the FOT Supervisor with jurisdiction.

Liaison and Task Forces

FOT members are encouraged to interact with other law enforcement agencies, task forces, and non-governmental organizations to foster cooperative relationships. Officers may, with approval from the FOD, serve on law enforcement task forces that share common goals with the NFOP and contribute to the ERO mission as a force multiplier. See the "Building Partnerships" section of [ICE Directive 11001.1](#).

Media

Do not interact with media representatives. Refer media inquiries to the FOD, who will coordinate with the ICE Office of Public Affairs.

Refer requests for "ride-alongs" to the FOD, who will coordinate with the Public Affairs Office, and HQ NFOP. The FOT Supervisor will submit an operational plan and target list to the FOD and HQ NFOP.

Appendix 1: Field Operations Worksheet

Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Operations Worksheet



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Case Officer:							
Name:				AKA:			
Country of Citizenship:							
File Number:		Sex:		Date of Birth:		Age:	
Height:		Weight:		Eyes:		Hair:	
Complexion:		Scars, Marks and/or Tattoos:					
FBI Number:		Social Security Number:		SID:			
Driver License Number:		Issuing State:					
Vehicles:		Spouse:					
Immigration History		EARM Updated:		EOIR Contacted:			
CIS:		NCIC WP:		IJ DEC/DATE:			
VD Exp Date:		BIA Dec/Date:		VD Exp Date:			
Other Litigation:		Benefits Checks					
		ABC	TPS	Family Unity	NACARA	DED	CAT
		[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
CRIMINAL HISTORY					PHOTO		
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
LAST KNOWN ADDRESS							
Address:							
City:		State:					
Telephone Number:							
Secondary Address:							
Employment:							

Appendix 1: Field Operations Worksheet

SITUATION / MISSION / INVESTIGATIVE LEADS
--

EQUIPMENT / CLOTHING

Team:		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
Team:		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	

COMMUNICATIONS			
Type:	Channel:	Frequency:	Team/Individual:

LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTIFICATION AND CASE DECONFLICTED				(b)(7)(E)
Agency:		Name:		Telephone:
Agency:		Name:		Telephone:
Agency:		Name:		Telephone:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES/TRAUMA CENTER			
Name:	Telephone:		
Location:			
Name:	Telephone:		
Location:			

Date of Operation:	Time of Operation:	Justification for After Hours Operation:	
Supervisory Concurrence		FOD/DFOD/AFOD Approval	
CONSENT	Name of Consent Provider:	Scope of Consent:	Time Consent Granted:
CONSENT	Witness to Consent:	Time Search Completed:	Time If Consent is Withdrawn:
RESULTS	Date of Arrest:	Location of Arrest:	Additional Information:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Field Office



WANTED

For Immediate Arrest and Deportation

NOTICE TO ARRESTING AGENCY: Before arrest, validate warrant through Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Washington Field Office, (202) 345 (b)(6) or call the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center at (802) 872 (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

NAME: LAST, First Middle

ALIAS: LAST, First Middle

(b)(7)(E)

ALIEN NUMBER: A# (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Physical Description:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

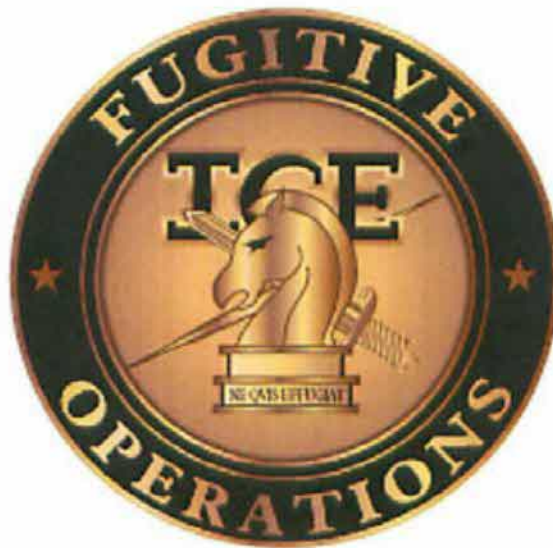
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

WANTED FOR: DEPORTATION

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: Convicted Annoy Molest Child

If arrested or whereabouts known, notify the local ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations office telephone: (123) 456 (b)(6) or contact WAS Fug Ops at (123) 456 (b)(6)

XXXX Field Office
Fugitive Operations Team



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

HEADQUARTERS
FUGITIVE OPERATIONS PLAN:
ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

FIELD OFFICE

Operation Return to Sender/Secure Streets/Cross Check

Dates: Month XX-XX, 20XX

I. Situation

The objective of Operation "Return to Sender/ Cross Check / Secure Streets" is to apply an organized, methodical approach to the location and arrest of ICE fugitive aliens within the XXXX Field Office Area of Operational Responsibility (AOR). The primary purpose of this operation is to reduce the backlog of fugitive aliens in the XXXX AOR.

The Field Office Director, Deputy Field Office Director and Assistant Field Office Director have been briefed on this operational plan, and support its execution upon approval from HQ ERO.

A) Targeted Fugitive Aliens – (Number of Targets)

Number (XX) ICE fugitives have been identified and will be targeted during this operation. Of this number, number (XX) are criminal aliens, and none are non-criminals. (If Applicable) In addition, number (XX) Cross Check and/or Secure Street targets have been identified. Of this number, number (XX) are criminal aliens, and none are non-criminals. (See Attached handout for target list.)

B) Hours of Operation

Team members will conduct necessary pre-operational surveillance as resources permit. Operational hours will be from 0600 hrs to 2200 hrs each day. Although the operational hours for conducting arrests will be from 0600 hrs to 2200 hrs daily, the team leader(s) will determine the actual duty hours. No operation will begin prior to 0600 hrs or after 2200 hrs, unless the Field Office Director has reviewed the case, and given approval based on specific justification for each case (attachment three). All activities will be conducted pursuant to the National Fugitive Operations Program Policy and Procedures.

Supervisory staff will change shift hours as needed in order to facilitate the operation. Operational hours will be between XXXX hrs and XXXX hrs.

C) Local Situation

The XXXX Fugitive Operations Team(s) will conduct the operation with support from other resources from the XXXX ERO Office as well as the XXXX local Police or Sheriff's Department, and other participating Law Enforcement agencies. The Field Office Director has committed all necessary resources within his or her jurisdiction.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

D) Operational De-Confliction

OI has been advised of the operation and has stated that they do not anticipate any conflict in the area and have **agreed/declined** to participate. No additional request for assistance was made by ERO. The target list has been queried in **(b)(7)(E)** and **(b)(7)(E)** to ensure de-confliction with OI and other law enforcement entities.

E) Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

The Fugitive Operations Team SDDO shall advise local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) prior to the execution of any headquarters approved fugitive operation plan. The standard operating procedure for local law enforcement agencies will vary from location to location and should be established through proactive liaison. In the presence of exigent circumstances, it may be prudent not to provide notification to LEAs of impending fugitive operations within your jurisdiction. If indeed this is the case, the Field Office Director must be made aware of these circumstances and concur with written justification not to notify the local LEAs.

F) Community Issues or Politically Sensitive Issues

Three (3) days prior to the execution of the operation, the Field Office will provide the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) and Office of Congressional Relations (OCR) with the specifics of the operation, to include the operational dates and location of the initiative. **This operation may result in negative community response due to area being designated a "Sanctuary City" or other social / political issues currently taking place.**

G) Juveniles

The presence of juveniles at a target location, or in the care of a fugitive, will be explored during initial investigation, surveillance and diligent research of available indices. In the event that children are identified, or likely to be encountered at a particular residence; family members, care providers and community, as well as state and county juvenile resources, will be examined and a plan of care for the juveniles will be addressed prior to the commencement of operations. **List names and ages of known juveniles, and plan of care- including care giver contact name and numbers. If no juveniles on target list state so here.**

If unaccompanied alien juveniles are encountered, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) will be notified at 202-401 **(b)(6)** after all processing tasks are performed.

In the event that juvenile(s) are present, and their presence was not anticipated during operational enforcement activities, the SDDO and Team Leaders may need to seek assistance from the state or local governmental agency responsible for juvenile issues, i.e. Child Protective Services (CPS). As such, the SDDO and Team Leaders are in possession of the agency's appropriate contact numbers, to be used as deemed necessary throughout the entirety of the operation. **List agency names, contacts and phone numbers here or add as an attachment and state so.**

Whenever possible, juveniles will be placed in the care of immediate family members that have no ascertainable criminal history. If there are no other options, sole care givers who are subject to removal, that have no ascertainable criminal record may be placed on an Order of Supervision with SDDO/AFOD approval.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

H) Prosecutions

In instances where an alien is amenable to prosecution, the case will be presented to the United States Attorney's Office/State Attorney's Office. If the case is accepted for prosecution, an I-247 (Detainer) will be filed with the agency assuming custody of the alien. If the United States Attorney's Office/State Attorney's Office declines to prosecute, the declination will be recorded in the file.

I) Gangs

In the event that ICE personnel encounter an alien affiliated with a street gang, officers must record the appropriate information on form I-213 and photograph any tattoos. A copy of the I-213 and photos will be forwarded to the officer responsible for entering the subject's information into the ICE gang database. Additionally, in houses where gang tags are prevalent, photos will be taken, as well as a photo of the front of the house for future officer safety concerns.

II. Mission.

Operation "Return to Sender / Cross Check / Secure Streets" is an effort to apply an organized, methodical approach to the location and arrest of ICE fugitive cases within the XXXX Field Office(s) AOR. Additionally, to identify, arrest and process for removal any criminal aliens residing in XXXX Field Office AOR. The sustained cooperation of other Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) throughout the area is paramount in order to be successful in this initiative.

Execution.

A) Directors Intent

This operation is being conducted pursuant to the National Fugitive Operations Program Policy and Procedures (Ch.19). The mission of the National Fugitive Operations Program is to reduce the backlog of ICE fugitives throughout the United States.

B) Concept of Operations

The operation will consist of number (XX) designated arrest teams in the area of operational responsibility (AOR). The teams will consist of members of the XXXX Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs); the teams will also be assisted by Deportation Officers (DOs) and Immigration Enforcement Agents (IEAs) from CAP, detained / non-detained sections of XXXX ERO. One DO will be assigned as the Team Leader (TL) for each team and one will be assigned as the File Control Officer (FCO). The teams will be assigned unmarked vehicles as well as secure transport vehicles for their use.

As arrest efforts progress, team resources may be reassigned to other geographical areas to meet operational needs or returned to their official duty posts as deemed appropriate by the SDDO. The law enforcement liaison officer will be responsible for establishing liaison with local law enforcement offices in the areas that arrest efforts will be conducted. All participating officers will be fully equipped with both deadly and non-deadly force equipment and personal body armor.

Beyond identifying themselves verbally as law enforcement officers/agents, ERO enforcement personnel utilize law enforcement identifiers, such as neck badges, belt badges, and outer

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

garments affixed with ICE identifiers. In order to ensure uniformity, if utilized during enforcement operations, outer garments must be prominently affixed with both the words "ICE" and "Police."

This operation will consist of [number (XX) days] of enforcement activity being executed throughout the [XXXX] AOR from [Month, XX, 20XX], through [Month, XX, 20XX].

Phase I: [Month, XX, 20XX]: Operational briefing at [XXXX] hours at the [XXXX]. All officers participating in the operation will attend the pre-operational briefing.

Phase II: [Month XX, 20XX to Month XX, 20XX]: Officers from the [XXXX] FOTs will deploy throughout the [XXXX] area to initiate arrests at residences and places of employment.

Phase III: [Month, XX, 20XX]: If deemed necessary, the [XXXX] ICE Public Affairs Office will issue a press release following the completion of the operation once approved by the FOD.

C) Tasks

1. Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC): A copy of the Operational Plan and target list has been sent to the FOSC.
2. The Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC): Is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and can provide support to Fugitive Operations Teams conducting operations. It is recommended that you provide all officers/agents participating in the operation the contact number for the LESC.

Detention Operations Coordination Center (DOCC): Detention space is [limited / suitable] within the [XXXX] AOR, and detention locations have been identified. Although DOCC assistance was not requested they have been provided a copy of this operational plan and have concurred with the operation. The DOCC has been provided a copy of this Operational plan and their assistance was requested, the DOCC has concurred with the operation and will be providing the following assistance.

D) Safety and Logistics

1. Mandatory Element: **Safety is paramount.** Officers will not engage in high/low-speed vehicle pursuits. Officers will carry and have on their person non-lethal force weapons, service-issued firearms and personal body armor.

Beyond identifying themselves verbally as law enforcement officers/agents, ERO enforcement personnel utilize law enforcement identifiers, such as neck badges, belt badges, and outer garments affixed with ICE identifiers. In order to ensure uniformity, if utilized during enforcement operations, outer garments must be prominently affixed with both the words "ICE" and "Police."

2. ☐ No training will be necessary prior to this operation.
3. Primary processing location: All detainees will be transported to the [XXXX] for processing.

a. Secondary detention and processing site(s) to be determined as needed.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

- b. The SDDO will coordinate requests for additional staff to support the enforcement operation. Requests will be made through the Operations AFOD with concurrence from the [REDACTED] Field Office Director.
4. Logistics.
- a. Lodging and per diem expenses will not be required for the operation. In the event that the need arises to utilize lodging and per diem, it will be funded at the local level.
 - b. No Health & Safety inspection required for any facility or equipment being utilized for this operation.
 - c. No contracts need to be reevaluated.
5. Removal Efforts: It is the intent of the Field Office Director to expeditiously remove all ICE fugitive aliens and non-fugitive aliens from [REDACTED] the United States. The below actions have been performed to facilitate this objective:
- a. Once arrested, all detainees will be transported to the [REDACTED] for initial processing. All files will be reviewed by the Fug Ops Team Leader/SDDO for legal sufficiency prior to the alien being transferred to an appropriate detention facility.
 - b. Each operational team has been instructed to secure any and all legally issued identity documents for all arrestees who will require a travel document for removal. All teams will make every legal effort to secure these documents prior to departing the arrest location. Obtaining these documents at the time of arrest will [REDACTED] greatly decrease time spent in detention for all cases.
 - c. All non-fugitive arrests that require a Notice to Appear will be [REDACTED] presented with the option of a Stipulated Removal to aid in the reduction of detention time. The [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been advised and contacted as to the availability to approve stipulated removals during the operation.
 - d. When appropriate, a form of alternative detention will be utilized.
[REDACTED]

E) General Reporting Requirements

1. Daily Reports: Submitted to the AFOD and HQ FUGOPS utilizing the HQ approved Enforcement Activity Report spreadsheet.

Via/Transmission: E-mail (HQERO, FUGOPS)
Due: 2400 daily
Period Covered: That day's 24-hour period (0001-2400 hours)
2. Weekly Reports: Standard HQ FUGOPS reporting via the FCMS system.
3. Significant Event Notification (SEN): A SEN / SIR / SPEAR will only need to be submitted if events or incidences occur that warrant their generation in accordance with established policy and procedures.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

4. Report Format: At the conclusion of field operations the Team Leaders will ensure that the Command Center and Processing Teams properly update FCMS with all arrests by COB each day.
5. A/S Notes: A/S notes will only need to be submitted if events or incidences occur that warrant their generation in accordance with established policy and procedures.

F) After Action Reporting Requirements

1. Initial after action conferences will be conducted as follows:
 - a. Key operational personnel involved in the final Phase(s) of the enforcement operation will be held on **Month XX, 20XX** at the **XXXX**.
2. Format: The format for issues will be:
 - a. Topic
 - b. Discussion
 - c. Recommendation(s)
3. Formal after action report: A memorandum of results will be generated and forwarded to the FOD for review.
4. **XXXX** ICE Public Affairs will coordinate with the FOD and generate a press release upon completion of the operation. **ICE Public Affairs contact number(s)**

G) Command and Control

1. Primary means of communication will be via radio, telephone and E-mail.

AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

Field Office Director
Field Office

APPROVING OFFICIAL

Assistant Director, Enforcement
Enforcement and Removal Operations

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

TABS:

TAB A: Operational Support

Attachment 1: CPS Contacts

Attachment 2: Supporting Agency Contact Information

Attachment 3: Other than normal operational hour's justification

Handout: Complete target list

DISTRIBUTION:

FOD

DFOD

Operations AFOD

Appendix 4: Fugitive Report (DHS Form 59)

(b)(7)(E)

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

FUGITIVE REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

Red fields are mandatory.

Block 1 - Date of Report	Enter date of report. If date is more than 24 hours from the Date of Warrant, explain in Block #32.
Block 2 & 3 - Originating Office/ Case Number	Enter office name and case number. Check box if HIDTA or OCDETF investigation.
Block 4 - Check Boxes	Check all that applies to Fugitive. In Block #32, explain why the Armed/Dangerous and/or Suicidal Tendencies block(s) were checked. Use additional pages if necessary.
Block 5 - Name	Enter full name (Last, First, Middle). If subject has more names, use Block 30, Aliases.
Block 6 - Date of Birth	Enter date of birth using 6 digits. If more, use Block 29.
Block 7 - Birthplace	City or town, State and Country of birth.
Block 8 - Race/Sex	<div> Race Codes W=White B=Black I=American Indian A=Asian or Pacific Islander U=Unknown (Note: Records for Hispanics should be entered with the race code most closely representing the individual) </div> <div> Sex Codes M=Male F=Female U=Unknown </div>
Block 9 - Height	In feet and inches. Minimum is 4' to a max of 7'11". If the information is unknown, enter "Unknown" and an estimate in Box 32, "Remarks".
Block 10 - Weight	In pounds. Minimum of 050 and maximum of 499. If the information is unknown, enter "Unknown" and an estimate in Box 32, "Remarks".
Block 11 - Eye Color	Brown, Blue, Green, etc.
Block 12 - Hair Color	Self-explanatory
Block 13 - Skin Tone	Light, Medium, or Dark
Block 14 - (b)(7)(E)	If known
Block 15 - Fingerprint Classification	If known
Block 16 - Scars/Marks/Tattoos	Self-explanatory
Block 17 - Operator License Number	Driver's License number
Block 17 - License State	State where license was issued
Block 17 - Year Expires	Year license expires
Block 18 - Warrant Number	Self-explanatory
Block 19 - Date of Warrant	Date Warrant was issued
Block 20 - Warrant Type	i.e., Arrest
Block 21 - Bond	Amount in dollars, if known
Block 22 - Charge	Describe charge or, if known, NCIC offense code.
Block 23 - Court of Jurisdiction	Court where warrant was issued
Block 24 - Social Security Number	Self-explanatory. If more, use Block 29.
Block 25 - Citizenship	If known, country where citizen, not necessarily birth country
Block 26 - Alien Registration Number	Self-explanatory, if known
Block 27 - Passport Number	Self-explanatory; if more, use Block 29, Other Miscellaneous Numbers.
Block 28 - State Agency NBR (SID)	If known, this is the identification number of a state criminal history record. Include state.
Block 29 - Last Known Address/ Other Miscellaneous Numbers	Last known address: Other identification cards, identifications, or numbers of subject. Additional dates of birth. Other Social Security Numbers. List numbers of cell phones, pagers, associate phone numbers used by fugitive or family.
Block 30 - Aliases	Other names and aliases of the subject
Block 31 - Photo	Attach photo to DHS Form 59, if applicable.
Block 32 - Remarks	Include here: Any additional data. Reason report date is 24 hours older than Warrant date, i.e., "Sealed Indictment." When entering License Plate and/or Vehicle data, two (2) higher standards MUST be met. 1-Location of vehicle and/or license plate MUST be unknown. AND 2: the reporting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the subject is operating the vehicle or a vehicle with the license plate. Note: Mere knowledge or verification through a DMV that a vehicle and/or license plate is registered to the subject does not meet the criteria for entry!
Block 33 - Clearance Information	Use this block ONLY if the subject has been apprehended. Blocks are self-explanatory.
Block 34 - Cancellation Information	Use this block to explain any reason why the warrant is no longer valid.
Block 35 - (b)(7)(E)	(b)(7) Record Identification number
Block 36 - NIC	National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) number, if known, used for removing an NCIC record.
Block 37 - OCA	OCA is an NLECC assigned number.
Block 38 - Primary Apprehension Responsibility	Check one box to signify the agency which has primary apprehension responsibility.
Block 39 - Reporting Officer	Print name, sign, and date. Include office telephone and cellular numbers.
Block 40 - Approving Official	Print name, sign, and date.

DHS Form 59 (10/09)

Enforcement and Removal Operations Escape Reporting Worksheet



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Within 24 hours send to the Detention Management Division. Fax # (202) 732-5586 or scan and email to (b)(7)(E)					
SIGNIFICANT EVENT NOTIFICATION #:					
TODAY'S DATE:		SPECIAL INTEREST CASE:		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
ESCAPE DATE/TIME:					
DETAINED AS (CHECK ONE):					
<input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> CRIMINAL <input type="checkbox"/> MATERIAL WITNESS <input type="checkbox"/> _____					
NUMBER OF ESCAPEES:		FIELD OFFICE:			
ESCAPE LOCATION NAME:					
TYPE OF FACILITY:					
ALIEN#:	A	SEX:	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	CHECK ONE:	<input type="checkbox"/> ADULT <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE
SUBJECT'S NAME:			DOB:		
NATIONALITY:			IMMIGRATION STATUS:		
RESTRAINTS:			RE-ARRESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N		
COMMENTS:(i.e.) DISCIPLINARY ACTION, SIR #, PROSECUTED:					

Appendix 6: NFOP Acronym List

Area of Responsibility
Alternatives to Detention
Board of Immigration Appeals
Cold Case File
Child Protective Services
Detention Operations Coordination Center
ENFORCE Alien Removal Module
Fugitive Alien Removal
Fugitive Case Management System
Fugitive Operations Support Center
Fugitive Operations Team
Field Operations Worksheet
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Force
Law Enforcement Agency
Law Enforcement Support Center
Legal Permanent Resident
National Crime Information Center
National Fugitive Operations Program
National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit
Resident Agent in Charge
Special Agent in Charge
United States Citizen
Violent Criminal Alien Section

(b)(7)(E)

Enforcement and Removal Operations Fugitive Operations Handbook

July 23, 2014*

***This document was missing Appendices 3 to 5.
We have inserted those pages from the July 23,
2010 version of the Handbook**

Issue Date: July 23, 2010
Review Date: July 23, 2014



Enforcement and Removal Operations
Fugitive Operations Handbook

Version One

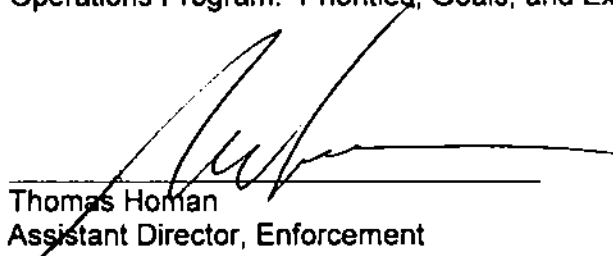
FOREWORD

The Fugitive Operations Handbook compiles, for the first time, all current policies, procedures, and best practices established for the National Fugitive Operations Program within Enforcement and Removal Operations. It takes the place of the long-anticipated, never-issued Chapter 19 of the DRO Policy and Procedure Manual.

This compilation incorporates all current Fugitive Operations-specific processes and procedures, although the memoranda cited in the Handbook may contain more detailed information. The Handbook also includes templates for operational plans and operations worksheets. It is an operational guide for Fugitive Operations Teams.

Previously DRO- or ERO-issued documents that are fugitive operations-specific now take on the status of historical reference material or supplemental information. As a result, all such documents will move from "Current" to "Archived Documents" in the ERO Resource Library. When conducting a search for these documents in the Resource Library, remember to search under "Archived Documents."

Fugitive enforcement is guided by the June 30, 2010, ICE memorandum titled "Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens" (ICE Policy Number 10072.1) and the December 8, 2009, ICE memorandum titled, "National Fugitive Operations Program: Priorities, Goals, and Expectations" (ICE Policy Number 11001.1).



Thomas Homan
Assistant Director, Enforcement

Date

2/23/10

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	2
PART 1: Fundamentals of the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP).....	5
Introduction	5
Authority.....	5
Responsibilities	6
Priorities.....	6
Training.....	7
PART 2: Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) Casework	8
Lead Development.....	8
Case Management.....	8
Docket Management	8
EARM Update	9
A-File Review	9
Administrative Subpoenas.....	10
Referral to the Law Enforcement Service Center (LESC)	10
Administrative Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements.....	10
Criminal Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements	11
Target Folder Creation	12
ICE "Wanted" Posters	12
Fugitives Located while Incarcerated	13
Operational Plans and Requirements.....	13
Juveniles	13
Field Office-initiated Op Plans	13
HQ-initiated Op Plans.....	14
PART 3: Conducting Operations	15
Surveillance	15
GPS Tracking Devices	15
Communications	15
Law Enforcement Identification	15
High-visibility operational environment	15
Low-visibility operational environment	15

Pre-operational briefing	16
Ruses	16
Consent	16
Travel Documents	17
Vehicle Stops and Pursuits	17
Arrests	17
Special Considerations for Arrest	18
Juveniles	18
USC/LPR Juveniles	18
Prosecutorial Discretion	19
Post-Operational Debrief	19
 PART 4: Processing Cases	 20
Reporting Requirements	20
FCMS	20
Exhausted Leads	21
Special Activities	21
ATD Violations	21
Escapes	21
Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR) Requests	21
Liaison and Task Forces	22
Media	22
 Appendices	
Appendix 1: Field Operations Worksheet	23
Appendix 2: Wanted Poster (Sample)	25
Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)	26
Appendix 4 Fugitive Report (DHS Form 59)	34
Appendix 5 Escape Reporting Worksheet	36
Appendix 6 NFOP Acronym List	37

PART 1: Fundamentals of the National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP)

Introduction

The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) identifies and arrests fugitive aliens, previously removed aliens, criminal aliens at large, and certain other fugitives in the United States. Fugitive aliens are aliens who have failed to comply with a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion; or who have failed to report or appear as demanded by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). "Others" may include alien escapees; Alternatives to Detention (ATD) violators; fugitives wanted by other law enforcement agencies or countries; and immigration status violators, among others.

The main goal of the NFOP is the reduction of the national fugitive alien backlog using targeted operations based on the best available intelligence and investigative techniques. Additionally, NFOP assets bolster the integrity of the immigration system by targeting and arresting previously removed aliens who have re-entered the United States in violation of the law. NFOP assets are also utilized to provide security to America's communities by targeting at-large aliens with criminal convictions for arrest and removal.

Authority

Pursuant to Section 287(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(1), as amended, an ICE officer has the authority, without a warrant, to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or remain in the United States. INA § 287(a)(2) provides the authority to make an arrest of an alien who the officer/agent has reason to believe is in the United States in violation of the immigration laws and is likely to escape before an arrest warrant can be obtained. Further, INA § 287(a)(5) provides authority to make general arrests without a warrant for crimes recognized under federal law, to carry firearms, and to execute and serve any order, warrant, subpoena, summons, or other process issued under authority of the United States.

To detain an individual for further questioning, the ICE officer must have reasonable suspicion that the individual:

- Committed a crime, or
- Is unlawfully present in the United States, or
- Is an alien with status who is either inadmissible or removable, or
- Is a non-immigrant required to provide truthful information to DHS personnel upon demand (see 8 CFR 214.1(f)).

Responsibilities

Deputy Assistant Director (DAD), Compliance Enforcement Division. Oversees NFOP, including the HQ Fugitive Operations Unit (FOU) and the Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC).

Chief, Fugitive Operations Unit. Leads NFOP; serves as main point of contact for all queries about the NFOP from higher level management and the Field Office Directors. Interprets directives of ICE upper management, DHS, Congress, and the Executive Branch and monitors field implementation and reporting of statistical data. Determines geographic locations of Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs) nationwide.

Chief, Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC). Manages and directs the FOSC. Develops leads and analyzes data from multiple sources to support FOT enforcement operations; reviews and updates fugitive cases in the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM). Reports on the nature and characteristics of the fugitive backlog. Manages the Cold Case docket and is the system owner for the Fugitive Case Management System (FCMS).

Field Office Director (FOD). Oversees local implementation of Fugitive Operations-related policy. Meets NFOP performance goals. Sets policy on rotation and placement of FOT members (FOT locations are determined at headquarters). Fully staffs FOT positions; uses NFOP resources and funding solely to advance the NFOP mission.

Assistant Field Office Director (AFOD). Provides guidance and oversight to FOT SDDOs. Briefs FOD on FOT operations and concerns. During HQ-driven operations, is the main point of contact with the NFOP.

FOT Supervisor. Plans and implements team operations based on guidance and goals set by the NFOP and the FOD. Addresses administrative issues concerning FOT, including performance evaluations, training, leave, and disciplinary actions. Reviews and monitors all FOT processing work: Field Operations Worksheets (FOWs), Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE), Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM), Alien-Files (A-Files), and Target Folders. Communicates and monitors compliance with the most recent processing guidance. Provides on-site leadership both in the field and in the office.

Fugitive Operations Team (FOT). Comprised of one Supervisory Detention and Deportation Officer (SDDO), four Deportation Officers (DOs), one Immigration Enforcement Agent (IEA), and one Detention and Removal Assistant (DRA), conducts enforcement activities based on the policies set by the NFOP and the FOD.

Priorities

The FOT Supervisor assigns cases for review and preparation based on the priorities established under "Enforcement Priorities" in the ICE memorandum, "National Fugitive Operations Program: Priorities, Goals, and Expectations," dated December 8, 2009, in descending order of priority, as follows:

Tier 1 Fugitives aliens

I. Who pose a threat to national security

- II. Convicted of violent crimes or who otherwise pose a threat to the community
- III. With a criminal conviction of other than a violent crime
- IV. With no criminal conviction.

Tier 2 Previously removed aliens

- I. Who pose a threat to national security
- II. Convicted of violent crimes or who otherwise pose a threat to the community
- III. With a criminal conviction of other than a violent crime
- IV. With no criminal conviction

Tier 3 Removable aliens convicted of crimes

- I. Aliens convicted of Level 1 offenses, as defined for purpose of Secure Communities.
- II. Aliens convicted of Level 2 offenses, as defined for purpose of Secure Communities.
- III. Aliens convicted of Level 3 offenses, as defined for purpose of Secure Communities.

For details, see the above-mentioned ICE NFOP memorandum. As priorities may change rapidly, FOT Supervisors should maintain an open dialogue with the NFOP to remain current.

Training

ICE officers participating in fugitive operations must have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training (see 8 CFR 287.1(g)).

All Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) members must successfully complete the Fugitive Operations Training Program (FOTP) within two years of assignment to a FOT, or as soon as the training schedule permits. FOT members must obtain and maintain current certifications in Basic First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. FOT Supervisors will provide all officers participating in a fugitive operation with a copy of this handbook. FOT Supervisors will also provide the Senior Field Training Officer with a signed acknowledgment of receipt of this handbook from each permanently assigned FOT member. The Senior Field Training Officer will add these receipts to the officers' training files.

FOTs will receive Fourth Amendment training approved by the ICE Office of Principal Legal Advisor every six months.

FOT Officers are required to attend and pass all quarterly firearms and tactical qualifications consistent with the ICE Firearms Policy and the ICE Use of Force Policy.

Since officers carry different models of firearms, all team members should familiarize themselves with the weapons carried by other team members. For this reason, a second day of Advanced Firearms Training Exercises is considered a best practice to be adopted by the field offices. FOT Supervisors will work closely with the SFTOs to identify training that will improve the skill sets of FOT members, such as officer survival, emergency medical procedures, defensive tactics, and response coordination.

PART 2: Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) Casework

Lead Development

NFOP cases may come from docket management, leads from the Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC); the ICE Tip Line (888-DHS-2ICE); INTERPOL; and other FOTs, DHS entities, and law enforcement agencies (LEAs).

Once a case or investigative lead is identified as an NFOP case, it belongs with the FOT with geographical jurisdiction. The originating office will officially transfer the A-file, T-File(s), and Work Folder(s) through the National File Tracking System (NFTS) to the responsible FOT Supervisor. The originating office will then forward these files and folder(s) along with the Target Folder and any other lead information to the FOT.

FOTs may also develop leads for criminal aliens by working with probation and parole offices in their AOR. Consistent with local policy, FOTs may take an active role in the apprehension of criminal violators as identified by CIS Fraud Detection and National Security Units. (For background and clarification on this issue, see the memoranda "Benefits Fraud Units Transfer Of Criminal Alien Referrals from Office of Investigation to Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations" and "Charging Document Issuance and Processing by Enforcement and Removal Operations of Citizenship and Immigration Services Referral Cases," respectively dated April 8, 2005, and October 30, 2006.)

FOTs should use open sources such as television¹, newspaper, and other media outlets that profile wanted individuals to identify and build Target Folders for high-priority fugitive aliens. However, NFOP must review and approve the target folder based on those sources before the FOT conducts an operation involving a high-priority fugitive.

ICE ERO does not have a confidential informant policy or training program established. FOT members can however use other tools to develop sources of information. An FOT Officer, with an FOT Supervisor's approval, may consider the use of prosecutorial discretion, or one of the variety of Alternatives to Detention as a possible means to continue an individual's productive cooperation.

Before making the decision to exercise prosecutorial discretion, the FOT Officer and Supervisor must carefully review the criminal background and the totality of the circumstances that surround the Subject.

The FOD should always be informed and consulted before anyone is given an incentive to provide information as described above.

Case Management

Docket Management

The FOT Supervisor should divide the cases among the team in a fair and intelligent manner. Docket management includes the careful review of cases on each fugitive docket. This will lead to a systematic review and proper vetting of all cases.

¹ Television programs such as Fox Networks "America's Most Wanted"

Proper docket management allows the FOD and FOT Supervisor to track progress made in reducing the fugitive backlog and make adjustments as needed. It also reduces the chances of unnecessary duplication of work. Fugitive cases in each AOR can be identified through EARM as well as with the assistance of the FOSC.

EARM Update

(b)(7)(E)

A-File Review

FOT members will:

- Verify NFOP case status by conducting **mandatory** checks of the following databases:
 - EARM
 - Central Index System (CIS)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS)
 - Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)
 - National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
- Avoid conflict with other law enforcement investigations by conducting **mandatory** checks of (b)(7)(E) and state and local databases. FOTs should also liaise with local task forces such as the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Task Force, which may maintain a local deconfliction database.

(b)(7)(E)

- If the fugitive appears to reside outside of the FOT's AOR, update EARM. Establish contact with the FOT with jurisdiction over the apparent new location to request a field investigation. If the alien is located in that jurisdiction, forward the case documents and information to that FOT, following the procedures for case assignment.

Administrative Subpoenas

FOT members use Immigration Enforcement Subpoenas (DHS Form I-138) to compel the appearance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, consistent with 8 C.F.R. 287.4.

The NFOP collects data on subpoenas from all field offices, including the number of immigration subpoenas requested, the number issued, and the number served. Each FOD must submit these statistics to the (b)(7)(E) FUGOPS by the close of business each Friday.

Referral to the Law Enforcement Service Center (LESC)

By tapping the resources of other law enforcement agencies to help identify, locate, and arrest fugitives, NCIC acts as a force multiplier. Placing fugitive cases into NCIC via the LESC increases the probability of arrest, providing a service to ICE and the community.

Administrative Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements

Timely submission of data is key to the effective working of the system. The DRO memorandum, "Placement of Fugitive Cases into the National Crime Information Center's Immigration Violator File," dated August 28, 2005, sets the goal for submission into NCIC at 120 days after the date the final order was issued.

1. Assigned ERO personnel will review the A-File and run all relevant checks to determine the viability of locating the subject.

- a. If you do not find a viable address, confirm that the file contains:

- -
 -
 -
 -
- (b)(7)(E)

- b. Update the EARM Case Comments box under the Comments tab. Sample comments include:

- "Case reviewed by [Field Office Name] Fugitive Operations. No leads found. Information forwarded to LESC for input into NCIC."
- "Case reviewed by [Field Office Name] Fugitive Operations. Target Folder created. Information forwarded to LESC for input into NCIC."
- "[Date], Attempted to locate Subject at [Street Address], [City, State]."
- "[Date], Contacted grandmother [time] at [phone number]. She will bring passport to ERO office at [time]."

- "Negative Contact. No further leads. Information forwarded to LESC for input into NCIC."
- c. Present the A-File to the appropriate mission support personnel, referred to in this Handbook as the Detention Removal Assistant (DRA).
2. Using a color scanner, the DRA will scan the following documents in portable document format (pdf), with a minimum resolution of 600 dots per inch (dpi):

-
 -
 -
 -
 -

(b)(7)(E)
 3. The DRA will name the pdf document with the Alien number of the Subject (i.e., "A00 000 000 LAST NAME, First Name.pdf"). Save a copy of the pdf file to the local share drive in the folder designated by the FOT Supervisor.
 4. The DRA will then create an e-mail with a Subject line that reads "NCIC: A00 000 000, LAST NAME, First Name" and attach the scanned documents relating to that Subject. The body of the e-mail should read: "Please accept the attached documents that relate to the Subject referenced in the subject line of this e-mail for input into NCIC."
 5. The DRA will send the e-mail to (b)(7)(E) with a courtesy copy to the responsible docket officer; and place a copy of the e-mail in the A-file for recordkeeping.

Criminal Warrants: NCIC Entry Requirements

Criminal Warrant NCIC entries must include:

- A copy of the criminal Warrant for Arrest issued by a U.S. District or Magistrate Court, signed by either the Federal District Court Judge, a Magistrate, or other court official.
 - A DHS Form 59, Fugitive Report (see Appendix 4), which must include:
 - All pertinent information, including but not limited to the mandatory blocks highlighted in red, and;
 - The signature of the case officer and the approving SAIC/RAIC/FOD.
 - For an aggravated felon, criminal history documents such as judgment and conviction records providing sentencing information, qualifying the offense as an aggravated felony; and
 - Supporting documentation such as copies of the criminal complaint, indictment, photo, or fingerprints, if available.
1. Scan the Criminal Warrant, DHS Form 59, and the supporting documents.

2. Following the procedures outlined for Administrative Warrants, submit the Criminal Warrant, DHS Form 59, and supporting documents to the LESC within 24 hours of the issuance of the warrant. If the submission is delayed, state why in Block 32, Remarks.
3. If processing multiple defendants under the same case number, use the case number followed by each Subject's last name e.g., CR-1234-10-Jones, CR-1234-10-Smith.
4. Update EARM to reflect all actions taken in the case.

Target Folder Creation

Compile a "target" folder containing the investigative information needed to locate and arrest an NFOP target. Do not take an A-file into the field. Target folders will contain copies of the following documents as they relate to the NFOP case:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

(b)(7)(E)

The FOT maintains the Target Folder pending completion of the investigation. Do not combine the target folder with the A-file. FOWs and other documents containing intelligence or sensitive information do not belong in the A-file.

ICE "Wanted" Posters

In certain egregious cases, the FOT may create an ICE "wanted" poster (see [Appendix 2](#)). Before releasing it for circulation, however, the FOT Supervisor must confirm that the subject of the wanted poster has been entered into NCIC by the LESC (see NCIC warrant entry requirements, above). This action will enable other law enforcement agencies to arrest the wanted person.

Exceptions to NCIC warrant entry requirements include an escape, threat to national security, NFOP directive, or other exigent circumstances.

Fugitives Located while Incarcerated

If a fugitive is located while incarcerated, file an immigration detainer with the detention facility (I-247) and prepare an I-213. Change the case category in EARM to reflect that the individual is no longer a fugitive (Case Category 5B to 3, 8E to 8C, 8I to 8G). Update EARM screens accordingly.

For statistical purposes, update the Fugitive Case Management System (FCMS) to read "Located/Detainer (I-247 Lodged)." The FOT member lodging the detainer will then refer the case to the field office section that processes detention releases and detainees.

Operational Plans and Requirements

If the FOT's activities will extend beyond the normal scope of daily operations, prepare an NFOP Operational Plan (Op Plan) (see [Appendix 3](#)). Op Plans are required for operations including, but not limited to, those involving the arrest of a large number of targets or specific target groups; those expected to attract media attention; and those extending beyond the geographical boundaries of the FOT's Area of Responsibility (AOR). Op Plans can originate at either the Field Office or headquarters.

Note: Both HQ- and FOD-approved Operations have special statistical reporting requirements. FOT Supervisors coordinate with their assigned HQ NFOP staff officer and, if needed, the FOISC, to meet these requirements.

Juveniles

As with other aspects of operational casework, preparation can solve or at least mitigate many problems. Preparatory planning for every operation should include the possibility that the FOT will encounter a juvenile, i.e., a child under the age of eighteen. Determine the local child protective services (CPS) protocol for referring children.

Involve the Field Office Juvenile Coordinator in the planning process when:

- Surveillance, file review, or any other activity leads you to expect a juvenile encounter during a particular operation; and
- The operation will be large scale.

If it appears that the juvenile(s) involved is a lawful permanent resident (LPR) or U.S. citizen (USC), contact CPS.

Field Office-initiated Op Plans

Use a Field Office-initiated Op Plan when:

- Conceived and driven at the local level;
- Taking place within the field office's AOR; and
- Targeting 10 or more NFOP cases per team per day.

Request the current NFOP Op Plan template and Target List template from your assigned NFOP staff officer.

The FOT Supervisor selects the approved enforcement initiative title (i.e., Cross Check, Return to Sender, Secure Streets, Media Ride-along, etc.) and forwards the Op Plan to the FOD for signature. The FOD returns the signed plan to the FOT Supervisor, who then forwards a copy to the Detention Operations Coordination Center (DOCC) mailbox, DOCC, and NFOP. DOCC notification must occur at least two weeks before the operation whether or not logistical assistance is sought.

At least seven business days before the operation, the FOT will notify NFOP of DOCC's response.

NFOP will notify the FOT of concurrence with the Op Plan.

HQ-initiated Op Plans

An HQ-approved Op Plan is required when:

- Targeted enforcement action(s) will extend beyond a field office's AOR; or
- A target or target list expected to draw significant media or departmental attention, including operations concerning sensitive targets, public officials, political candidates, or religious or political organizations, or requests made by foreign governments; or
- HQ NFOP initiates the enforcement action.

The FOT Supervisor will use the HQ-approved NFOP Operational Plan template and Target List template to generate the Op Plan.

In the case of an HQ NFOP-initiated enforcement action, the Op Plan may be generated from headquarters and sent to the FOT. The FOT Supervisor will prepare or update an Op Plan with guidance from HQ NFOP and forward the Op Plan to the FOD for signature. The FOD will return the signed plan to the FOT Supervisor, who will then forward a scanned copy to the DOCC and to (b)(7)(E) DOCC notification must occur at least two weeks before the operation whether or not logistical assistance is sought.

At least seven business days before the operation, the FOT will notify NFOP of DOCC's response.

NFOP will notify the FOT of approval of the Op Plan.

PART 3: Conducting Operations

(b)(7)(E)

Whenever your weapon is visible, your ICE badge must be visible. This means you must either wear the ICE badge on a chain/lanyard around your neck (recommended) or clipped to your belt, in plain sight--unobstructed by any clothing.

Pre-operational briefing

An operational briefing will precede every enforcement action, absent exigent circumstances. Representatives from other LEAs involved in the operation should participate in the briefing.

The briefing will cover information in the target folder, including the type of warrant being executed (administrative arrest, criminal search, or criminal arrest). Explaining the scope of an ICE administrative warrant is particularly important for officers from other LEAs with limited or no experience participating in ICE administrative arrests.

During the briefing any other operational concerns will be addressed, to include medical, communications, and equipment issues.

Ruses

(b)(7)(E)

Consent

Because neither a Warrant for Arrest of Alien (I-200) nor an administrative Warrant of Removal (I-205) authorizes you to enter the subject's residence or anywhere else affording a reasonable expectation of privacy, you must obtain voluntary consent before entering a residence. You may not coerce consent. (See "[Documentation of Consent in Enter and Search](#)," dated January 19, 2010.)

Consent is involuntary when it is the product of coercion or threat, express or implied. Other factors affecting voluntariness include: an officer's claim or show of authority, prior illegal government action, mental or emotional state of the person, cooperation or lack thereof, and custody. Officers need not advise the subject that consent may be refused, although whether such an advisory is given is a factor in determining the voluntariness of the consent. Do not

enter, search, or remain inside a residence without the consent of a person with apparent authority, who is at least 18 years of age.

When you request and receive consent, use the FOW to record the name of the person giving consent, the time and scope of the consent, and other relevant factors, such as the names of witnesses to the granting of consent. Also record the time you complete the search.

If an arrest is made, provide the consent information in the arrest narrative of the I-213, including the names of any witnesses to the consent.

If consent is denied, document the denial in the FOW, noting that the FOT departed without entering the residence. Likewise, if the FOT must leave the residence because consent is withdrawn before any FOT member sees the target, note the time consent was withdrawn on the FOW.

Travel Documents

Try to obtain a travel document and birth certificate at the time of arrest. If not in plain view or on the alien's person, request consent to search in areas where documents may be found. Verbal consent in the presence of at least one other LEO is acceptable.

Vehicle Stops and Pursuits

FOT members who have completed FLETC vehicle stop training may conduct vehicle stops. Vehicles used to perform these stops must have emergency equipment in compliance with state laws.

Do not follow a target who fails to pull over. ERO law enforcement officers are not authorized to engage in vehicular pursuits.

Arrests

(b)(7)(E)

Special Considerations for Arrest

Upon arrest, ask the Subject at least these questions:

- Do you have any medical issues or concerns?
 - If so, do you have medication or an assistive device to take with you?
- Do you have any children or other custodial responsibilities?
 - If so, are you the sole caregiver?
- Do you have a travel document?

Juveniles

Upon encountering a juvenile, the FOT Supervisor or team leader will contact the Field Office Juvenile Coordinator (if not already on-site) for guidance. Regardless of the juvenile's citizenship, the FOT Supervisor or team leader will carefully weigh the circumstances of the encounter in deciding whether to exercise prosecutorial discretion. Discretionary release options include placing the custodial parent(s) or guardian(s) in the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program; releasing on bond, Order of Recognizance, Order of Supervision, etc.

If uncertain about whether the young person in question is in fact a juvenile, refer the case to the Field Office Juvenile Coordinator.

In every case:

- Identify the parent(s), family member(s), or legal guardian(s) of each juvenile you encounter during an operation—regardless of the juvenile's citizenship. Document all actions taken.
- Obtain complete biographical information of everyone involved, including witnesses. Document this information on case-related forms (e.g., the I-213 and G-166) and databases (e.g., the Case Comments box under the Comments tab in EARM).
- Separate juveniles and family units from unrelated adults (*Flores settlement agreement*).

USC/LPR Juveniles

If the fugitive alien parent or legal guardian asks that you release the USC/LPR juvenile to a specified **third party**, facilitate contact between the fugitive alien and the third party.

- Document the request—preferably in the fugitive alien's own handwriting.
- Verify the identity of the third party through government issued identity cards before releasing the USC/LPR juvenile into that person's care.

If the parent or legal guardian is subject to **mandatory detention** and the parent/legal guardian does not specify a custodial third party, contact CPS to arrange suitable placement of the USC/LPR juvenile.

- Seek guidance from the FOD if local CPS is unresponsive. It may be necessary to coordinate with local law enforcement to complete the transfer.
- If necessary, document the inability of local CPS to take timely custody of the juvenile in memorandum format.
- If the juvenile or any proposed third party caregiver is known or suspected to be involved in criminal activity (for example, trafficking), contact local law enforcement and/or CPS to review the suitability of placement decisions.
- Forward copies of relevant documents to local CPS for further processing.

Prosecutorial Discretion

As a rule, FOT members will not take into custody aliens who are physically or mentally ill, disabled, elderly, pregnant, nursing, or the sole caretaker(s) of children or the infirm (see ICE NFOP memorandum dated December 8, 2009). FOT members may exercise discretion within the limits of agency authority and are expected to do so in a judicious manner throughout the enforcement process.

For more information on prosecutorial discretion, see ICE memorandum, "Prosecutorial and Custody Discretion," dated November 7, 2007.

Post-Operational Debrief

The FOT Supervisor should hold a debriefing session after the enforcement action to address safety issues and evaluate the operation.

PART 4: Processing Cases

FOTs will follow standard processing procedures for the removal of an alien with a final order (see the CAP/FUGOPS Quick Reference Processing Guide at <http://tinyurl.com/2faphzb>). FOT Supervisors are responsible for implementing any superseding or additional guidance sent out by the NFOP.

Officers will also update FCMS and EARM with criminal activity, case category changes, and case actions. Concisely note the arrest and any special circumstances surrounding the case in the Case Comments box under the Comments tab. If an A-file has to be requested from the National Records Center or another field office, the processing FOT officer will make the request and document it in the A- or T-file and EARM.

Review cases for prosecutability. Present amenable cases to the Assistant U.S. Attorney or refer them to the Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS) unit or prosecution officer. An officer will establish a case in (b)(7)(C) and complete a Report of Investigation (ROI). See the (b)(7)(E) Case Management User Guide.

When transferring a case to the detained docket, provide the travel document and birth certificate, if available, and, from the target folder copies of the signed I-205, final order of removal and BIA decisions and any judicial decisions on removal.

Do not place FOWs or investigative paperwork in the A-file. The Field Office must maintain Target Folders indefinitely, pending further guidance.

Reporting Requirements

FCMS

Enter daily enforcement activities into FCMS as they occur, but no later than midnight Friday, as follows:

- **Arrest:** If applicable, select "Arrest" from the "Action" drop-down menu.
- **Located/Detainer (I-247 Lodged):** Select "Located/Detainer (I-247 Lodged)" from the "Action" drop-down menu after locating and placing a detainer on an individual detained by another agency.
- **Case Category Changed:** If the fugitive case category (5B, 8E, or 8I) is no longer appropriate, select "Case Category Changed" from the "Action" drop-down menu.
- **Case Closure:** If the alien is no longer a fugitive and the case should be closed, select "Case Closure – Self Removal," "Case Closure – Deceased," "Case Closure – Benefits REC'D," or "Case Closure – Removed" from the "Action" drop-down menu.

Exhausted Leads

If all leads are exhausted, as confirmed by the Fugitive Alien Cold Case checklist, generate a Report of Investigation (Form G-166C) and give it to the FOT Supervisor for review. The FOT Supervisor will review the G-166C to verify that all investigative leads have been pursued.

NFOP has initiated a process for handling cold cases (see DRO memorandum, "Designation of Cold Case Fugitive Files," dated September 4, 2009). For information on this program, contact your FOSC staff officer.

Special Activities

ATD Violations

The FOT Supervisor should work closely with the Field Office's ATD unit to establish a local plan of action for an ATD violation.

ATD violations are often well-planned events that require immediate action to recover an ATD violator. Therefore, open communication between the FOT and ATD is crucial. The likelihood of recovery decreases substantially as the time between violation and referral to the FOT increases.

The ATD program has an established reporting procedure for ATD violations different from escapes. The ATD officer takes the lead on reporting unless the FOD decides otherwise.

Escapes

In the event of an escape, the FOT Supervisor will be the officer in charge of the escape investigation. The FOT will be responsible for the investigation, tracking, and locating of the escapee. A number of very specific reporting actions need to take place in the event of an escape (see DRO memoranda, "Escape Reporting," dated July 14, 2006; and "Standard Operating Procedure, Escapes and Releases," dated December 11, 2006).

Complete and fax an Escape Worksheet (see Appendix 5) to the HQ ERO Detention Management Division within 24 hours of the escape.

Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR) Requests

A FAR request concerns an international fugitive who has an outstanding Criminal Arrest Warrant issued under the authority of the criminal justice system in the country where the criminal activity took place, provided:

- the international fugitive's crime is also considered a crime within the United States;
- the requesting government has provided evidence of the existence of the arrest warrant through official correspondence such as the issuance of an INTERPOL Red Notice; INTERPOL Diffusion message; or actual, translated copy of the warrant; and

- the requesting government has agreed to expeditious issuance of travel documents to facilitate the target's return, if necessary.

When (b)(7)(E) issues a FAR request (Red Notice, Diffusion Message, or Special Notice) for an international fugitive believed to be in the United States, NFOP will alert the FOT Supervisor with jurisdiction.

Liaison and Task Forces

FOT members are encouraged to interact with other law enforcement agencies, task forces, and non-governmental organizations to foster cooperative relationships. Officers may, with approval from the FOD, serve on law enforcement task forces that share common goals with the NFOP and contribute to the ERO mission as a force multiplier. See the "Building Partnerships" section of ICE Directive 11001.1.

Media

Do not interact with media representatives. Refer media inquiries to the FOD, who will coordinate with the ICE Office of Public Affairs.

Refer requests for "ride-alongs" to the FOD, who will coordinate with the Public Affairs Office, and HQ NFOP. The FOT Supervisor will submit an operational plan and target list to the FOD and HQ NFOP.

Enforcement and Removal Operations
Field Operations Worksheet



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

Appendix 1: Field Operations Worksheet

SITUATION / MISSION / INVESTIGATIVE LEADS
EQUIPMENT / CLOTHING

Team:		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
Team:		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	

COMMUNICATIONS			
Type:	Channel:	Frequency:	Team/Individual:

LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTIFICATION AND CASE DECONFLICTED (SQ11/SQAD IN TECS)			
Agency:	Name:	Telephone:	
Agency:	Name:	Telephone:	
Agency:	Name:	Telephone:	

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES/TRAUMA CENTER			
Name:		Telephone:	
Location:			
Name:		Telephone:	
Location:			

Date of Operation:	Time of Operation:	Justification for After Hours Operation:	
Supervisory Concurrence		FOD/DFOD/AFOD Approval	
CONSENT	Name of Consent Provider: Scope of Consent:		Time Consent Granted:
	Witness to Consent: Time Search Completed: Time If Consent is Withdrawn:		
RESULTS	Date of Arrest: Location of Arrest:		Additional Information:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Field Office



WANTED



For Immediate Arrest and Deportation

(b)(7)(E)

**Appendices 3 to 5. Inserted from the July 23,
2010 version of the Handbook**

XXXX Field Office
Fugitive Operations Team



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

HEADQUARTERS
FUGITIVE OPERATIONS PLAN:
ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

FIELD OFFICE

Operation Return to Sender/Secure Streets/Cross Check

Dates: Month XX-XX, 20XX

I. Situation

The objective of Operation "Return to Sender/ Cross Check / Secure Streets" is to apply an organized, methodical approach to the location and arrest of ICE fugitive aliens within the XXXX Field Office Area of Operational Responsibility (AOR). The primary purpose of this operation is to reduce the backlog of fugitive aliens in the XXXX AOR.

The Field Office Director, Deputy Field Office Director and Assistant Field Office Director have been briefed on this operational plan, and support its execution upon approval from HQ ERO.

A) Targeted Fugitive Aliens – (Number of Targets)

Number (XX) ICE fugitives have been identified and will be targeted during this operation. Of this number, number (XX) are criminal aliens, and none are non-criminals. (If Applicable) In addition, number (XX) Cross Check and/or Secure Street targets have been identified. Of this number, number (XX) are criminal aliens, and none are non-criminals. (See Attached handout for target list.)

B) Hours of Operation

Team members will conduct necessary pre-operational surveillance as resources permit. Operational hours will be from 0600 hrs to 2200 hrs each day. Although the operational hours for conducting arrests will be from 0600 hrs to 2200 hrs daily, the team leader(s) will determine the actual duty hours. No operation will begin prior to 0600 hrs or after 2200 hrs, unless the Field Office Director has reviewed the case, and given approval based on specific justification for each case (attachment three). All activities will be conducted pursuant to the National Fugitive Operations Program Policy and Procedures.

Supervisory staff will change shift hours as needed in order to facilitate the operation. Operational hours will be between XXXX hrs and XXXX hrs.

C) Local Situation

The XXXX Fugitive Operations Team(s) will conduct the operation with support from other resources from the XXXX ERO Office as well as the XXXX local Police or Sheriff's Department and other participating Law Enforcement agencies. The Field Office Director has committed all necessary resources within his or her jurisdiction.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

D) Operational De-Confliction

OI has been advised of the operation and has stated that they do not anticipate any conflict in the area and have **agreed/declined** to participate. No additional request for assistance was made by ERO. The target list has been queried in **(b)(7)(E)** and **(b)(7)(E)** to ensure de-confliction with OI and other law enforcement entities.

E) Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

The Fugitive Operations Team SDDO shall advise local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) prior to the execution of any headquarters approved fugitive operation plan. The standard operating procedure for local law enforcement agencies will vary from location to location and should be established through proactive liaison. In the presence of exigent circumstances, it may be prudent not to provide notification to LEAs of impending fugitive operations within your jurisdiction. If indeed this is the case, the Field Office Director must be made aware of these circumstances and concur with written justification not to notify the local LEAs.

F) Community Issues or Politically Sensitive Issues

Three (3) days prior to the execution of the operation, the Field Office will provide the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) and Office of Congressional Relations (OCR) with the specifics of the operation, to include the operational dates and location of the initiative. **This operation may result in negative community response due to area being designated a "Sanctuary City" or other social / political issues currently taking place.**

G) Juveniles

The presence of juveniles at a target location, or in the care of a fugitive, will be explored during initial investigation, surveillance and diligent research of available indices. In the event that children are identified, or likely to be encountered at a particular residence; family members, care providers and community, as well as state and county juvenile resources, will be examined and a plan of care for the juveniles will be addressed prior to the commencement of operations. **List names and ages of known juveniles, and plan of care- including care giver contact name and numbers. If no juveniles on target list state so here.**

If unaccompanied alien juveniles are encountered, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) will be notified at 202-401 **(b)(6)** after all processing tasks are performed.

In the event that juvenile(s) are present, and their presence was not anticipated during operational enforcement activities, the SDDO and Team Leaders may need to seek assistance from the state or local governmental agency responsible for juvenile issues, i.e. Child Protective Services (CPS). As such, the SDDO and Team Leaders are in possession of the agency's appropriate contact numbers, to be used as deemed necessary throughout the entirety of the operation. **List agency names, contacts and phone numbers here or add as an attachment and state so.**

Whenever possible, juveniles will be placed in the care of immediate family members that have no ascertainable criminal history. If there are no other options, sole care givers who are subject to removal, that have no ascertainable criminal record may be placed on an Order of Supervision with SDDO/AFOD approval.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

H) Prosecutions

In instances where an alien is amenable to prosecution, the case will be presented to the United States Attorney's Office/State Attorney's Office. If the case is accepted for prosecution, an I-247 (Detainer) will be filed with the agency assuming custody of the alien. If the United States Attorney's Office/State Attorney's Office declines to prosecute, the declination will be recorded in the file.

I) Gangs

In the event that ICE personnel encounter an alien affiliated with a street gang, officers must record the appropriate information on form I-213 and photograph any tattoos. A copy of the I-213 and photos will be forwarded to the officer responsible for entering the subject's information into the ICE gang database. Additionally, in houses where gang tags are prevalent, photos will be taken, as well as a photo of the front of the house for future officer safety concerns.

II. Mission.

Operation "Return to Sender / Cross Check / Secure Streets" is an effort to apply an organized, methodical approach to the location and arrest of ICE fugitive cases within the XXXX Field Office(s) AOR. Additionally, to identify, arrest and process for removal any criminal aliens residing in XXXX Field Office AOR. The sustained cooperation of other Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) throughout the area is paramount in order to be successful in this initiative.

Execution.

A) Directors Intent

This operation is being conducted pursuant to the National Fugitive Operations Program Policy and Procedures (Ch.19). The mission of the National Fugitive Operations Program is to reduce the backlog of ICE fugitives throughout the United States.

B) Concept of Operations

The operation will consist of number (XX) designated arrest teams in the area of operational responsibility (AOR). The teams will consist of members of the XXXX Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs); the teams will also be assisted by Deportation Officers (DOs) and Immigration Enforcement Agents (IEAs) from CAP, detained / non-detained sections of XXXX ERO. One DO will be assigned as the Team Leader (TL) for each team and one will be assigned as the File Control Officer (FCO). The teams will be assigned unmarked vehicles as well as secure transport vehicles for their use.

As arrest efforts progress, team resources may be reassigned to other geographical areas to meet operational needs or returned to their official duty posts as deemed appropriate by the SDDO. The law enforcement liaison officer will be responsible for establishing liaison with local law enforcement offices in the areas that arrest efforts will be conducted. All participating officers will be fully equipped with both deadly and non-deadly force equipment and personal body armor.

Beyond identifying themselves verbally as law enforcement officers/agents, ERO enforcement personnel utilize law enforcement identifiers, such as neck badges, belt badges, and outer

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

garments affixed with ICE identifiers. In order to ensure uniformity, if utilized during enforcement operations, outer garments must be prominently affixed with both the words "ICE" and "Police."

This operation will consist of **number (XX) days** of enforcement activity being executed throughout the **XXXX AOR** from **Month, XX, 20XX**, through **Month, XX, 20XX**.

Phase I: **Month, XX, 20XX**: Operational briefing at **XXXX** hours at the **XXXX**. All officers participating in the operation will attend the pre-operational briefing.

Phase II: **Month XX, 20XX to Month XX, 20XX**: Officers from the **XXXX** FOTs will deploy throughout the **XXXX area** to initiate arrests at residences and places of employment.

Phase III: **Month, XX, 20XX**: If deemed necessary, the **XXXX** ICE Public Affairs Office will issue a press release following the completion of the operation once approved by the FOD.

C) Tasks

1. Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC): A copy of the Operational Plan and target list has been sent to the FOSC.
2. The Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC): Is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and can provide support to Fugitive Operations Teams conducting operations. It is recommended that you provide all officers/agents participating in the operation the contact number for the LESC.

Detention Operations Coordination Center (DOCC): Detention space is **limited / suitable** within the **XXXX AOR**, and detention locations have been identified. Although DOCC assistance was not requested they have been provided a copy of this operational plan and have concurred with the operation. The DOCC has been provided a copy of this Operational plan and their assistance was requested, the DOCC has concurred with the operation and will be providing the following assistance.

D) Safety and Logistics

1. Mandatory Element: **Safety is paramount**. Officers will not engage in high/low-speed vehicle pursuits. Officers will carry and have on their person non-lethal force weapons, service-issued firearms and personal body armor.

Beyond identifying themselves verbally as law enforcement officers/agents, ERO enforcement personnel utilize law enforcement identifiers, such as neck badges, belt badges, and outer garments affixed with ICE identifiers. In order to ensure uniformity, if utilized during enforcement operations, outer garments must be prominently affixed with both the words "ICE" and "Police."

2. ☐ No training will be necessary prior to this operation.
3. Primary processing location: All detainees will be transported to the **XXXX** for processing.
 - a. Secondary detention and processing site(s) to be determined as needed.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

- b. The SDDO will coordinate requests for additional staff to support the enforcement operation. Requests will be made through the Operations AFOD with concurrence from the [REDACTED] Field Office Director.
4. Logistics.
- a. Lodging and per diem expenses will not be required for the operation. In the event that the need arises to utilize lodging and per diem, it will be funded at the local level.
 - b. No Health & Safety inspection required for any facility or equipment being utilized for this operation.
 - c. No contracts need to be reevaluated.
5. Removal Efforts: It is the intent of the Field Office Director to expeditiously remove all ICE fugitive aliens and non-fugitive aliens from the United States. The below actions have been performed to facilitate this objective:
- a. Once arrested, all detainees will be transported to the [REDACTED] for initial processing. All files will be reviewed by the Fug Ops Team Leader/SDDO for legal sufficiency prior to the alien being transferred to an appropriate detention facility.
 - b. Each operational team has been instructed to secure any and all legally issued identity documents for all arrestees who will require a travel document for removal. All teams will make every legal effort to secure these documents prior to departing the arrest location. Obtaining these documents at the time of arrest will greatly decrease time spent in detention for all cases.
 - c. All non-fugitive arrests that require a Notice to Appear will be presented with the option of a Stipulated Removal to aid in the reduction of detention time. The [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been advised and contacted as to the availability to approve stipulated removals during the operation.
 - d. When appropriate, a form of alternative detention will be utilized.
[REDACTED]

E) General Reporting Requirements

- 1. Daily Reports: Submitted to the AFOD and HQ FUGOPS utilizing the HQ approved Enforcement Activity Report spreadsheet.

Via/Transmission: E-mail (HQERO, FUGOPS)
Due: 2400 daily
Period Covered: That day's 24-hour period (0001-2400 hours)
- 2. Weekly Reports: Standard HQ FUGOPS reporting via the FCMS system.
- 3. Significant Event Notification (SEN): A SEN / SIR / SPEAR will only need to be submitted if events or incidences occur that warrant their generation in accordance with established policy and procedures.

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

4. Report Format: At the conclusion of field operations the Team Leaders will ensure that the Command Center and Processing Teams properly update FCMS with all arrests by COB each day.
5. A/S Notes: A/S notes will only need to be submitted if events or incidences occur that warrant their generation in accordance with established policy and procedures.

F) After Action Reporting Requirements

1. Initial after action conferences will be conducted as follows:
 - a. Key operational personnel involved in the final Phase(s) of the enforcement operation will be held on **Month XX, 20XX** at the **XXXX**.
2. Format: The format for issues will be:
 - a. Topic
 - b. Discussion
 - c. Recommendation(s)
3. Formal after action report: A memorandum of results will be generated and forwarded to the FOD for review.
4. **XXXX** ICE Public Affairs will coordinate with the FOD and generate a press release upon completion of the operation. **ICE Public Affairs contact number(s)**

G) Command and Control

1. Primary means of communication will be via radio, telephone and E-mail.

AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

Field Office Director
Field Office

APPROVING OFFICIAL

Assistant Director, Enforcement
Enforcement and Removal Operations

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

TABS:

TAB A: Operational Support

Attachment 1: CPS Contacts

Attachment 2: Supporting Agency Contact Information

Attachment 3: Other than normal operational hour's justification

Handout: Complete target list

DISTRIBUTION:

FOD

DFOD

Operations AFOD

Appendix 4: Fugitive Report (DHS Form 59)

(b)(7)(E)

Appendix 3: Operational Plan (Sample)

FUGITIVE REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

Red fields are mandatory.

Block 1 - Date of Report	Enter date of report. If date is more than 24 hours from the Date of Warrant, explain in Block #32.
Block 2 & 3 - Originating Office/ Case Number	Enter office name and case number. Check box if HIDTA or OCDETF investigation.
Block 4 - Check Boxes	Check all that applies to Fugitive. In Block #32, explain why the Armed/Dangerous and/or Suicidal Tendencies block(s) were checked. Use additional pages if necessary.
Block 5 - Name	Enter full name (Last, First, Middle). If subject has more names, use Block 30, Aliases.
Block 6 - Date of Birth	Enter date of birth using 6 digits. If more, use Block 29.
Block 7 - Birthplace	City or town, State and Country of birth.
Block 8 - Race/Sex	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Race Codes W=White B=Black I=American Indian </div> <div> A=Asian or Pacific Islander U=Unknown (Note: Records for Hispanics should be entered with the race code most closely representing the individual) </div> <div> Sex Codes M=Male F=Female U=Unknown </div> </div>
Block 9 - Height	In feet and inches. Minimum is 4' to a max of 7'11". If the information is unknown, enter "Unknown" and an estimate in Box 32, "Remarks".
Block 10 - Weight	In pounds. Minimum of 050 and maximum of 499. If the information is unknown, enter "Unknown" and an estimate in Box 32, "Remarks".
Block 11 - Eye Color	Brown, Blue, Green, etc.
Block 12 - Hair Color	Self-explanatory
Block 13 - Skin Tone	Light, Medium, or Dark
Block 14 - (b)(7)(E)	If known
Block 15 - Fingerprint Classification	If known
Block 16 - Scars/Marks/Tattoos	Self-explanatory
Block 17 - Operator License Number	Driver's License number
License State	State where license was issued
Year Expires	Year license expires
Block 18 - Warrant Number	Self-explanatory
Block 19 - Date of Warrant	Date Warrant was issued
Block 20 - Warrant Type	i.e., Arrest
Block 21 - Bond	Amount in dollars, if known
Block 22 - Charge	Describe charge or, if known, NCIC offense code.
Block 23 - Court of Jurisdiction	Court where warrant was issued
Block 24 - Social Security Number	Self-explanatory. If more, use Block 29.
Block 25 - Citizenship	If known, country where citizen, not necessarily birth country
Block 26 - Alien Registration Number	Self-explanatory, if known
Block 27 - Passport Number	Self-explanatory; if more, use Block 29. Other Miscellaneous Numbers.
Block 28 - State Agency NBR (SID)	If known, this is the identification number of a state criminal history record. Include state.
Block 29 - Last Known Address/ Other Miscellaneous Numbers	Last known address: Other identification cards, identifications, or numbers of subject. Additional dates of birth. Other Social Security Numbers. List numbers of cell phones, pagers, associate phone numbers used by fugitive or family.
Block 30 - Aliases	Other names and aliases of the subject
Block 31 - Photo	Attach photo to DHS Form 59, if applicable.
Block 32 - Remarks	Include here: Any additional data. Reason report date is 24 hours older than Warrant date, i.e., "Sealed Indictment." When entering License Plate and/or Vehicle data, two (2) higher standards MUST be met. 1-Location of vehicle and/or license plate MUST be unknown. AND 2- the reporting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the subject is operating the vehicle or a vehicle with the license plate. Note: Mere knowledge or verification through a DMV that a vehicle and/or license plate is registered to the subject does not meet the criteria for entry!
Block 33 - Clearance Information	Use this block ONLY if the subject has been apprehended. Blocks are self-explanatory.
Block 34 - Cancellation Information	Use this block to explain any reason why the warrant is no longer valid.
Block 35 - (b)(7)(E)	(b)(7) Record identification number
Block 36 - NIC	National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) number, if known; used for removing an NCIC record.
Block 37 - OCA	OCA is an NLECC assigned number.
Block 38 - Primary Apprehension Responsibility	Check one box to signify the agency which has primary apprehension responsibility.
Block 39 - Reporting Officer	Print name, sign, and date. Include office telephone and cellular numbers.
Block 40 - Approving Official	Print name, sign, and date.

Appendix 5: Escape Reporting Worksheet

Enforcement and Removal Operations Escape Reporting Worksheet



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Within 24 hours send to the Detention Management Division. Fax # (202) 732-5586 or scan and email to (b)(7)(E)									
SIGNIFICANT EVENT NOTIFICATION #:									
TODAY'S DATE:				SPECIAL INTEREST CASE:		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			
ESCAPE DATE/TIME:									
DETAINED AS (CHECK ONE):									
<input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> CRIMINAL <input type="checkbox"/> MATERIAL WITNESS <input type="checkbox"/> ____									
NUMBER OF ESCAPEES:					FIELD OFFICE:				
ESCAPE LOCATION NAME:									
TYPE OF FACILITY:									
ALIEN#:		A		SEX:		<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		CHECK ONE: <input type="checkbox"/> ADULT <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE	
SUBJECT'S NAME:						DOB:			
NATIONALITY:					IMMIGRATION STATUS:				
RESTRAINTS:					RE-ARRESTED?		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N		
COMMENTS:(i.e.) DISCIPLINARY ACTION, SIR #, PROSECUTED:									

Appendix 6: NFOP Acronym List

Area of Responsibility
Alternatives to Detention
Board of Immigration Appeals
Cold Case File
Child Protective Services
Detention Operations Coordination Center
ENFORCE Alien Removal Module
Fugitive Alien Removal
Fugitive Case Management System
Fugitive Operations Support Center
Fugitive Operations Team
Field Operations Worksheet
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Force
Law Enforcement Agency
Law Enforcement Support Center
Legal Permanent Resident
National Crime Information Center
National Fugitive Operations Program
National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit
Resident Agent in Charge
Special Agent in Charge
United States Citizen
Violent Criminal Alien Section

(b)(7)(E)

**ICE Academy, Detention and Removal
Operations, Training Division, “Fugitive
Operations “Internet and Intranet Resources”
(undated)**



ICE Academy Detention and Removal Operations Training Division Charleston, SC



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**



Fugitive Operations

“Internet and Intranet Resources”



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Learning Objectives:

- **Identify and describe the use of internet and intranet websites to aid in locating fugitives.**
- **Identify ICE intranet resources and the types of information available in each site.**
- **Identify Non-ICE internet resources and the types of information available in each site.**
- **Develop database and internet search skills.**



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement





- There is an abundance of public records created for each and every person, and those records are easily accessible if we know where to look.
- Our job is to find those records and trace them back to the source.

Examples: Cell phone, Drivers License, Credit Cards, Parking Tickets, Debts, Employment



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



Corrections/Jail Databases

- Corrections databases often assist in identifying and locating fugitives already in custody.
- Accurate telephone numbers, addresses, personal data, next of kin
- Logs and identification of family and visitors



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

ICE.214-FOIA-01578.002061



State and Local Courts



- **Recent arrests and arraignments**
- **Next appearance date**
- **Judge and courtroom information**
- **Decisions and Appeal information**

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

BIA Decisions on the Intranet

This page will enable you to search BIA Decisions by BIA Decision Date range, and/or an individual A-Number, and/or immigration judge name and/or base city.

Please enter your search criteria ...

Search by Date Range: From

To

Search by A-Number: A

(i.e. "12345678" or "12-345-678")

Appeal Type:

Please Select One



Search by IJ Name:

Please choose IJ Name



Search by Base City:

Please choose Base City



Clear



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

ICE.214-FOIA-01578.002063



Sex Offender Registries

- Must register current address and employment information
- Recent photos, and description of previous offenses and charges
- All 50 states are documented on the FBI's Crimes Against Children Directory
- Risk assessment



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)



- International database of fugitives and wanted persons
- Criminal warrants, extradition, international liaison (FBI cooperation)
- Drugs, terrorism, human-trafficking, and organized crime



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

ICE Fugitive Operations

- Top ten fugitive lists
- NFOP Directory
- Amber Alerts
- Officer safety bulletins
- HQ Directives, Policy, and Operations



(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Intranet Databases

- Field Manuals for Deportation Officers (do's & don'ts)
- Field Manuals for Adjudicators (applications/rules), Inspectors (authorization), Special Agents (criminal search & seizure), Border Patrol Agents (regulations), Asylum Officers (applications), and Juvenile and Refugee aliens (what to do if...)
- Electronic Handbooks for NLETS and NCIC, also an F2 function
- INSERTS: CFR's, Administrative Decisions, Federal Register, ICE-specific forms, EEO Handbook, CIMT in depth coverage, BIA, case summaries, and much more

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

Password/Account Maintenance for

(b)(7)(E)

databases

Event control options

Weekly statistics and reports

Training



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

ICE Agency-Specific

Agency-specific databases contain the ability to identify and input: *person, place, or thing queries; intelligence; watch lists and alerts; visa applications; Significant Event Notifications and Significant Incident Reports.*

There are direct links to FPS, FDL, and the US State Department

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement





Satellite Imagery

Satellite Imagery provides aerial observation of a specific location and the surrounding area.

This is beneficial in determining possible escape routes, perimeter set-up, and operation/surveillance planning.

There are many excellent websites that utilize this technology:

Imapdata (requires password), Google Earth, and Local Live



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

Other Internet Checks

Hospital Record Checks

City, State, and Local Police Department Records

County Property Assessment Records

Taxing Authorities

Department of Motor Vehicles

Reverse Phone/Address/Email Directories

Credit Bureaus



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(7)(E)

ICE.214-FOIA-01578.002071

The Legal Department

Appeals checks, Justice & Commitment Records, and court decisions can often be verified through court databases such as PACER.

Each state maintains extensive court records, most are slowly becoming available online.

Build a list of Local, State, and Federal Court websites that can be easily utilized, and maintain a strong working relationship with the office of the Court Clerk.

(b)(7)(E)



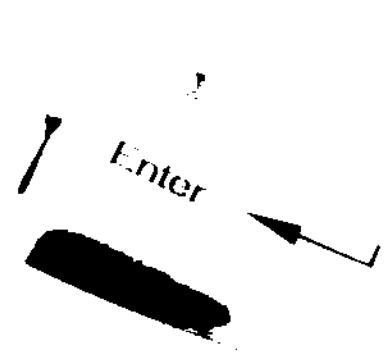
U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



Remember...

The internet and modern technology are a necessary advantage in apprehending fugitives and enforcing our laws.

The more we learn to utilize these systems, the more efficient and effective our efforts will be.



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

The End



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement



Fugitive Operations "Mock" A-File Field Operation Accountability



	Number of Folders	Date Checked	Number of Pages (Left Side)	Number of Pages (Right Side)	Control Folder	Alien Number	Case Leads / Comments	Arrest
6A	5	5/30/06	6	19		(b)(6),(b)(7) (C)		No
6B	5	5/30/06	121	101			OSUP – reporting in	No
6C	5	5/30/06	8	8			X-wife Informs Transfer	Yes
6D	5	5/30/06	6	12			Jail visitation Logs	Yes
5A	5	5/31/2006	4	19				No
5B	1	5/31/2006	151	6	*		BIA Appeal	No
5C	5	5/31/2006	4	38			CI gives up vehicle info	Yes
5D	5	5/31/2006	4	8	*		Local PD Gang Task Force	Yes
4A	1	5/31/2006	93	35			AG Fel with 212(c) waiver	No
4B	5	5/31/2006	10	79	**		Subpoena wife's utility info	Yes
4C	5	5/31/2006	9	18				No
4D	5	5/31/2006	7	49			M-551 to local PD	Yes
3A	5	5/31/2006	5	39			Bank account under wife	Yes
3B	5	5/31/2006	6	21	**			No
3C	5	5/31/2006	9	19	*		NCIC court appearance	Yes
3D	1	5/31/2006	84	20			Section 245 adj. Granted	No
2A	5	5/31/2006	36	41	**		State custody	Yes
2B	5	5/31/2006	11	41				No
2C	5	5/31/2006	44	22	**		Withholding granted	No
2D	5	5/31/2006	3	21	**		Child Support Payments	Yes
1A	5	5/29/2006	7	34	**			No
1B	5	5/29/2006	7	36	**			No
1C	5	5/29/2006	8	24	*		Probation assistance	Yes
1D	5	5/29/2006	56	9	*		V-visa eligible	No

* Denotes F.O.R.C.E. input.

** Denotes Red Folder practical cases developed.

Denotes Benefits *GRANTED*, not removable.

Denotes locates.

ICE.214-FOIA-01578.002075



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

“Ruse” Memos


- **Memo from John Torres, “Addition to Section 5, Chapter 19 (Field Operations and Tactics) of the Detention and Deportation Field Officer’s Manual (DDFM) - USE OF RUSES DURING ARREST OPERATIONS,” Aug. 18, 2005.**
- **Memo from John Torres, “Uses of Ruses in Enforcement Operations,” Mar. 6, 2006.**
- **Memo from Marcy Forman and John Torres, “Use of Ruses in ICE Enforcement Operations,” Aug. 22, 2006**



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

AUG 15 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR: All Field Office Directors
ICE Academy

FROM: John P. Torres
Acting Director 

SUBJECT: Addition to Section 5, Chapter 19 (Field Operations and Tactics)
of the Detention and Deportation Officer's Field Manual
(DDFM) – **Use of Ruses During Arrest Operations**

Purpose

This memorandum announces an immediate addition to Section 5, Chapter 19 of the DDFM.

Action

Field Office Directors will ensure that all personnel who conduct enforcement operations within their area of responsibility are aware of this addition. The ICE Academy will ensure that future students of the Fugitive Operations Training Program (FOTIP) as well as all other DRO structured courses are made aware of this addition. A revised Section 5 will be issued in the near future.

This addition will be inserted in paragraph V. (Arrest Locations) just before the section labeled **'Fugitives Encountered in Vehicles'**:

Use of Ruses During Arrest Operations

The USMS, FBI and various other federal, state and local agencies have successfully used 'ruses' to lure targets to locations where the arrests were made with the least amount of danger to both the officers and targets. The use of a ruse during an arrest means that we control the time and location, not the target. The use of ruses is taught in the FOTP at FLETC.

Ruses can run the gamut from announcing that you are with DRO and looking for a person other than the target to adopting the guise of another agency (federal, state or local) or that of a private entity. When using the name of another agency or that of a private entity to cover the operation, the Team Leader will contact that agency or entity. The initial point of contact with the proposed cover agency or entity should be the local agency head or the local chief of security of the private entity. A memorandum to the file should be prepared to document these discussions.

www.ice.gov

SUBJECT: Addition to Section 5, Chapter 19 of the DDFM

Page 2

The purpose of the contact is to ensure that the agency or entity's name who we wish to use as a cover has an opportunity to raise concerns about how our use of their name will affect their public image or raise security concerns for their employees. Private entities can be particularly sensitive to the use of their name in law enforcement operations.

If the affected agency or entity has concerns with the use of the ruse, contact the Headquarters Fugitive Operations Unit. The HQ/FOU will weigh the affected agency or entity's equities and concerns against the well-known and inherent advantages that a ruse offers. It is our intention to use whatever means available to ensure that officer, target and innocent third party safety is not compromised.

Any questions regarding this policy should be directed to (b)(6), (b)(7)
(C) Chief,
Headquarters Fugitive Operations Unit at (202)353-(b)(6)

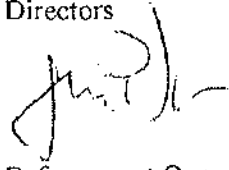
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
425 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20536



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

MAR - 6 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR: Headquarters Divisions
All Field Office Directors

FROM: John P. Torres
Acting Director 

SUBJECT: Use of Ruses in Enforcement Operations

Purpose

This memorandum serves to provide additional guidance originally issued on August 15, 2005, regarding the use of ruses during arrest operations. This memorandum, with forthcoming updated policy directive, applies to all Detention and Removal enforcement operations. The use of ruses in the performance of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) law enforcement mission remains a valuable and effective tool. Ruses are used by virtually every law enforcement agency in the federal government. One of the main objectives of the ruse is to prevent violators from fleeing, thereby allowing for a safe arrest that does not place the violator, the arresting officer or innocent bystanders at risk.

Discussion

The use of a ruse during an arrest involves controlling the time and location of the encounter as dictated by ICE officers. Ruses may involve impersonating employment with other federal, state, local, or private entities. As outlined in the original guidance, it is still incumbent upon the arresting officers to provide prior notice to the affected entity. This notice affords the affected entity the opportunity to raise concerns regarding the affect the ruse may have on their security or public image. The point of contact with the proposed cover entity shall be the appropriate agency head authorized for giving concurrence. A memorandum to the file shall be prepared to document these discussions.

Any issues raised by the affected entity shall be forwarded within two working days to the appropriate Headquarters' Deputy Assistant Director. The Deputy Assistant Director, in consultation with the Office of Principal Legal Advisor, will consider the issues and provide guidance as appropriate.

In particular, ICE Headquarters has directed that the use of ruses involving *health and safety* programs administered by a private entity or a federal, state, or local government agency, such as Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), will be discontinued. All other ICE investigative enforcement actions requiring the use of a health or safety-based ruse must

www.ice.gov

Subject: Use of force in Enforcement Operations
Page 2

be pre-approved by the Assistant Secretary of ICE and coordinated with the respective government agency or private entity.

Should you have any questions regarding this issue, please contact the Assistant Director for Operations or Chief of Staff at 202-305-(b)(7)
(C)(b)(7)



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

AUG 22 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR: All Special Agents in Charge
All ICE Attachés
All Field Office Directors

FROM: *SM* Marcy M. Forman *Real Power*
Director, Office of Investigations
John P. Torres *John P. Torres*
Acting Director, Detention and Removal Operations

SUBJECT: Use of Ruses in ICE Enforcement Operations

This memorandum serves as joint guidance on the use of ruses in criminal investigations and law enforcement operations. The use of ruses in law enforcement operations is an effective law enforcement tool that enhances officer safety. One main objective of a ruse is to prevent violators from fleeing and placing themselves, officers and innocent bystanders in a potentially dangerous situation.

However, the use of ruses utilizing the names of agencies and companies involved in the administration of health and safety programs can impede the functions of those organizations by creating a perception that these organizations are acting as an enforcement tool of ICE. The use of ruses involving health and safety programs undermines the efforts to increase safety in the workplace and undercuts workers willingness to report workplace safety violations based on a fear of law enforcement action being initiated against the reporting worker.

Pursuant to memorandums dated March 6, 2006, subject Use of Ruses in Enforcement Operations, the Offices of Investigations and Detention and Removal Operations discontinued the use of ruses involving health and safety programs administered by a private entity or a federal, state, or local government agency, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), for the purpose of immigration worksite enforcement. The cited memorandums require Assistant Secretary pre-approval of all other investigative enforcement actions requiring the use of a health or safety-based ruse, as well as appropriate coordination with the respective government agency or private entity.

This jointly issued memorandum reinforces the prohibitions and approval requirements outlined in the March 6, 2006, memorandums.

Questions on this matter from OI offices should be directed to Acting Deputy Assistant Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) at (202) 305 (b)(6) and from DRO offices to Deputy Assistant Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) at (202) 616 (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**ICE Training and Policy Statement, April 10,
2013 (issued to ERO and H.S.I. as part of the
settlement in *Aguilar et al. v. ICE et al.*)**

A Message from Peter T. Edge, Deputy Executive Associate Director

To all Special Agents-in-Charge

April 10, 2013

ICE Training and Policy Statement

It is important to comply with existing law and ICE policy regarding the conduct of law enforcement operations. This memorandum addresses three particular aspects of enforcement operations that officers and agents should keep in mind.

First, all ICE officers and agents are reminded that in consent-based home operations, they cannot enter the curtilage or areas around a home where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, unless they obtain consent to do so. This is consistent with ICE's policies as well as the training that federal officers and agents receive at FLETC. Attached for your reference is a sample FLETC lesson plan explaining the concept of "curtilage," which is defined as private property where one has a reasonable expectation of privacy (for example, a backyard surrounded by a six-foot privacy fence).

Second, officers and agents are reminded that, in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision in Maryland v. Buie, protective sweeps are permitted only where there is a reasonable, articulable suspicion of danger, and protective sweeps cannot be conducted upon entry of a home without such reasonable, articulable suspicion. As above, this is a generally applicable rule that applies not only to ICE, but to all federal officers and agents. For your reference, attached is a portion of the HSI Search and Seizure Handbook dated August 18, 2010 that discusses not only protective sweeps, but also curtilage and other Fourth Amendment issues such as the scope of consent and the reasonable expectation of privacy.

Third, officers and agents are reminded that consent to enter or search a private residence must be sought in language understood by the resident of the residence granting consent whenever feasible, and one or more Spanish-speaking officers must be available to seek such consent where the target is thought to be from a Spanish-speaking country. Additionally, for consent-based home operations, ICE makes reasonable efforts to make available an agent or officer proficient in the language spoken by the target. Thus, the documentation for the operation should reflect the language used in seeking to obtain consent.

Sample Administrative Warrant

File No. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Event No. (b)(7)(C)

FINS #: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Date: October 20, 2010

To any officer delegated authority pursuant to Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

From evidence submitted to me, it appears that:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
(Full name of alien)
an alien who entered the United States at or near EAGLE PASS, TEXAS on
(Port)
March 1, 2003 is within the country in violation of the immigration laws and is
(Date)
therefore liable to being taken into custody as authorized by section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the immigration laws of the United States and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, I command you to take the above-named alien into custody for proceedings in accordance with the applicable provisions of the immigration laws and regulations.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Signature of Designated Immigration Officer)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Print name of Designated Immigration Officer)

SDDO

(Title)

Certificate of Service

Served by me at NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE on October 20, 2010 at 12:00 AM.
I certify that following such service, the alien was advised concerning his or her right to counsel and was furnished a copy of this warrant.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Signature of officer serving warrant)

SENIOR SPECIAL AGENT

(Title of officer serving warrant)

Form I-200 (Rev. 02/01/07)

Notice and Order of Expedited Removal

DETERMINATION OF INADMISSIBILITY

Event Number (b)(7)(C)

File No. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Date: May 31, 2007

In the Matter of: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Pursuant to section 235(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)), the Immigration and Naturalization Service has determined that you are inadmissible to the United States under section(s) 212(a) ☐ (6)(C)(i); ☐ (6)(C)(ii); ☒ (7)(A)(i)(I); ☐ (7)(A)(i)(II); ☐ (7)(B)(i)(I); and/or ☐ (7)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, as amended, and therefore are subject to removal, in that:

- 1) You are an immigrant not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid entry document required by the Immigration and Nationality Act; To wit: You are a citizen and or national of Honduras by virtue of birth with no valid United States immigration documents. You entered illegally on May 26, 2007 at approximately 5:00 P.M. by wading across the Rio Grande River at or near Hidalgo, Texas with the intention to reside and find work in Miami, Florida.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
BORDER PATROL AGENT
Name and title of immigration officer (Print)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Signature of immigration officer

ORDER OF REMOVAL
UNDER SECTION 235(b)(1) OF THE ACT

Based upon the determination set forth above and evidence presented during inspection or examination pursuant to section 235 of the Act, and by the authority contained in section 235(b)(1) of the Act, you are found to be inadmissible as charged and ordered removed from the United States.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
SUPERVISORY BORDER PATROL AGENT
Name and title of immigration officer (Print)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
ACTING FIELD OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR
Name and title of supervisor (Print)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

☐ Check here if supervisory concurrence was obtained by telephone or other means (no supervisor on duty).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I personally served the original of this notice upon the above-named person on 5-31-07
(Date)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Signature of immigration officer

Form I-220 (Rev. 4-1-97)

File No. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Event No. (b)(7)(C)

PINS #: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D)

Date: October 21, 2010

To any officer delegated authority pursuant to Section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

From evidence submitted to me, it appears that:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Full name of alien)

Unknown

an alien who entered the United States at or near _____ on _____

(Port)

Unknown Date _____ is within the country in violation of the immigration laws and is _____

(Date)

therefore liable to being taken into custody as authorized by section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the immigration laws of the United States and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, I command you to take the above-named alien into custody for proceedings in accordance with the applicable provisions of the immigration laws and regulations.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Signature of Designated Immigration Officer)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Print name of Designated Immigration Officer)

SUPERVISORY DEPORTATION OFFICER

(Title)

Certificate of Service

Served by me at NASHVILLE, TN on October 20, 2010 at 11:00 PM.
I certify that following such service, the alien was advised concerning his or her right to counsel and was furnished a copy of this warrant.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(Signature of officer serving warrant)

Deportation Officer

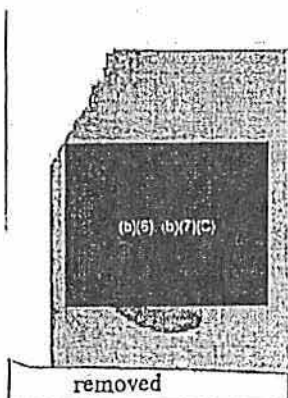
(Title of officer serving warrant)

Form I-200 (Rev. 01/01/07)

To be completed by Service officer executing the warrant:
Name of alien being removed:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Port, date, and manner of removal: _____



(Signature of alien being fingerprinted)



ing print)

Departure witnessed by: _____

(Signature and title of ICE official)

If actual departure is not witnessed, fully identify source or means of verification of departure:

If self-removal (self-deportation), pursuant to 8 CFR 241.7, check here. ☐

Departure Verified by: _____

(Signature and title of ICE official)

**Sample Field Operations Worksheet and I-213
(Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien)**

Enforcement and Removal Operations
Field Operations Worksheet



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	Case Officer:												
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	Name:					AKA:	None						
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	Country of Citizenship:	Guatemala											
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	File Number:			Sex:	M	Date of Birth:			Age:	35		(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	
	Height:	Unk	Weight:	Unk	Eyes:	BRO	Hair:	BLK					
	Complexion:	Med		Scars, Marks and/or Tattoos:					None				
	FBI Number:	None			Social Security Number:					SID:	None		(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
	Driver License Number:	None			Issuing State:			None					
	Vehicles:	Montero, Toyota PU, Chevy Venture, Colorado					Spouse:						(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
	Immigration History	(b)(7)(E)					EOIR Contacted: yes						
		(b)(7)(E)					IJ DEC/DATE: 3/11/99						
	VD Exp Date: none	BIA Dec/Date: none					VD Exp Date: none						
(b)(7)(E)	Other Litigation:	(b)(7)(E)											
CRIMINAL HISTORY												PHOTO	
1.	B&B											NONE	
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
LAST KNOWN ADDRESS												NONE	
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	Address:												
	City:	Rainsville				State:	AL						
	Telephone Number:												
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)	Secondary Address:												
	Employment:	None											

16

SITUATION / MISSION / INVESTIGATIVE LEADS

Records checks were conducted and subject appears to reside at the above address. Subject is a final order of removal and has no applications for relief pending at this time, which would stop removal. (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E) Criminal history includes only immigration. (b)(7)(E)

EQUIPMENT / CLOTHING

(b)(7)(E)

Team:	A	Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
Team:		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	
		Officer/Agency:		Officer/Agency:	

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

COMMUNICATIONS

Type:	Channel:	Frequency:	Team/Individual:
(b)(7)(E)		Local	Team

LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTIFICATION AND CASE DECONFLICTED

Agency:	Rainsville PD	Name:	Dispatch	Telephone:	256-638
Agency:	Fort Payne PD	Name:	Dispatch	Telephone:	256-845
Agency:		Name:		Telephone:	

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES/TRAUMA CENTER

Name:		Telephone:	911
Location:			
Name:		Telephone:	
Location:			

Date of Operation:	Time of Operation:	Justification for After Hours Operation:	
12/09/2011	0600		
Supervisor:	FOD/DFOD/AFOD Approval		
CONSENT	Consent: Time Consent Granted:		
CONSENT	Time Search Completed: Time If Consent is Withdrawn:		
RESULTS	Date of Arrest:	Location of Arrest:	Additional Information:
	12/11/11	Residence	N/A

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID

Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Alien's Name	File Number	Date 12/09/2011
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Event No:		
<p>(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Subject was encountered by Birmingham Fugitive Operations outside of his residence, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Scottsboro, AL. The team was in the area as part of Operation Crosscheck. The subject is an ICE fugitive and was the target of the team's investigation. When questioned, the subject stated that he was a citizen of Mexico and that he did not have immigration documents allowing him to be in the United States. His wife produced a receipt from CIS indicated that she recently filed an I-130. The subject was taken into custody and transported to the Chattanooga ICE Office for processing. Record checks indicate that the Immigration Judge ordered the subject removed from the US in absentia on 04/29/1997. The subject failed to depart the US as ordered and is considered an ICE fugitive. The subject is being held in ICE custody pending removal from the US. He is in good health and not taking any medication. He was able to contact his wife via telephone while in custody.</p>		
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Signature	(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Title Deportation Officer	

**Documents from Joint Taskforce Raid in
Nashville, TN (October 20, 2010) between
Metropolitan Nashville Police, ICE/FOT and
Homeland Security Investigations.**

**ACLU settled a lawsuit on this warrantless raid in July
2015 (see: [http://www.aclu-tn.org/aclu-announces-
settlement-lawsuit-warrantless-raid-us-immigration-
agents-nashville-police/](http://www.aclu-tn.org/aclu-announces-settlement-lawsuit-warrantless-raid-us-immigration-agents-nashville-police/))**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
 Sent: Thursday, October 21, 2010 5:11 PM
 To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
 Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
 Subject: Gang Arrests
 Attachments: (b)(7)(e) Nashville Gang Ops.hlm

This may or may not catch some press.

NOTE: that the residents of the apartment complex openly thanked DHS and Metro Agents for taking an active role in protecting the public.

Report Title: Nashville Gang Enforcement Operation

Over the past few weeks, Metropolitan Nashville Police (Metro) have received numerous complaints concerning criminal street gang activity at the Clairmont Apartments, 1019 Patricia Drive, Nashville, TN. Also, the Nashville ICE/Fugitive Operation Team (FOT) has encountered a number of ICE fugitives in the apartment complex. After a recent ICE/FOT operation in the complex, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F) were threatened by young Hispanic males for their alleged cooperation with ICE/FOT. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F) HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang identified two active street gangs affiliated with SUR 13 in the complex: Surenos Locos Criminales (SLC) and Seven Oaks Park (7OP). HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang identified four apartments associated with the criminal activity: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

On October 20, 2010, HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang Unit conducted knock and talks at apartments (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) in an effort to identify street gang members and their associates in the complex. HSI, along with ICE/FOT, assisted Metro Gang unit with the identification of foreign nationals at the residences. HSI and ICE/FOT made administrative arrests of foreign nationals, specifically street gang members and their associates.

All individuals administratively arrested by HSI and/or ICE/FOT were transported to the HSI Venture Circle office for processing.

Total Administrative Arrests: 20

Immigration Status: NTAs (13), B&Bs (3), Reinstatements (3), BIA Appeal Pending (1)- released on order of supervision by ERO

Nationalities: Honduras (9), Mexico (7), Guatemala (4)

Gang Members/Associates: 3 - Surenos Locos Criminales (SLC), a SUR 13 clique

Criminal Charges: None

SAS: (b)(7)(e)

Thank you,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Resident Agent in Charge
 US Department of Homeland Security
 Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
 612 Hangar Lane, Suite 101
 Nashville, TN 37217
 O-615-781 (b)(6) / C-615-566 (b)(6) / F-615-781-5472

(b)(6)

4/20/2011

REQUESTED BY: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~ ~~TECS II INFORMATION~~ ~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

04/21/11

TECS II - CASE RECORD

PAGE 1

CASE NUMBER: (b)(7)(C) OPEN STATUS DATE: 10132010
CASE TITLE: OPERATION COMMUNITY SHIELD FY-2011

CASE OFFICER: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) SPECIAL AGENT
SUPERVR: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) OI GRP SUPERVISOR
OFFICE : NV NASHVILLE, TN - RAC CASE OFFICER PHONE #: 615-736-(b)(6)

CATEGORY: 16 GENERAL ALIEN INVEST SUB-CATEGORY: J GENERAL ALIEN INVEST
SOURCE : R ICE - INVESTIGATIONS JTTF: N FORGN LANG REQR: Y SP
GROUP : PROGRAM: YSO GANGS X FOR MORE:
PROSECUTION STATUS: N DATE: 00000000
TITLE 21: DATE: 00000000
OCDETF: N DATE: 00000000 CASE #: USCS SPON OCDETF:
DATE OF FIRST COMMERCIAL ENTRY: 00000000 SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: N QRY NOT: 1
JUDICIAL DISTRICT: 75 TENNESSEE, MIDDLE CERT. UNDRCVR : N

COUNTRY CODE: ORIGIN US X FOR MORE: NATIONAL SECURITY RELATED: N
TRANSIT X FOR MORE: DISCRETIONARY CASE : Y
DESTINATION X FOR MORE: SPECIAL INTEREST ALIEN : N
ADDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION: X FOR MORE: DEATH/VIOLENCE : 01

>>>> SUMMARY/DESCRIPTION <<<<

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) has partnered with the Metropolitan Nashville Police Gang Unit (Metro Gang) and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), Fugitive Operations Team, to conduct criminal investigations and other enforcement operations against transnational criminal street gangs in furtherance of Operation Community Shield. HSI, ERO, and Metro Gang are working together to identify violent, foreign national street gang members and their associates in the Nashville, Tennessee area. HSI will seek criminal prosecution of alien gang members, when applicable, and/or their removal from the United States. This case is opened to document the criminal and administrative arrests of transnational criminal street gang members in the Middle District of Tennessee.

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~ ~~TECS II INFORMATION~~ ~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ICE		TECS ACCESS CODE (b)(7)E	
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		PAGE 1	
TITLE: OPERATION COMMUNITY SHIELD FY-2011		CASE NUMBER (b)(7)E	
CASE STATUS: INIT RPT			
REPORT DATE 102210	DATE ASSIGNED 101310	PROGRAM CODE (b)(7)E	REPORT NO. 001
RELATED CASE NUMBERS:			
COLLATERAL REQ:			
TYPE OF REPORT: INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS			
TOPIC: KNOCK AND TALK OPERATION - CLAIRMONT APARTMENTS			

SYNOPSIS:

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) has partnered with the Metropolitan Nashville Police Gang Unit (Metro Gang) and the ICE Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) to conduct criminal investigations and other enforcement operations against transnational criminal street gangs in furtherance of Operation Community Shield. HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang are working together to identify violent, foreign national street gang members and their associates in the Nashville, Tennessee area. HSI will seek criminal prosecution of alien gang members, when applicable, and/or their removal from the United States. This case is opened to document the criminal and administrative arrests of transnational criminal street gang members in the Middle District of Tennessee.

This Report of Investigation (ROI) documents a knock and talk operation conducted with ICE/FOT and Metro Gang at the Clairmont Apartments, 1019 Patricia Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, on October 20, 2010.

DISTRIBUTION: (b)(7)E	SIGNATURE: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) SENIOR SPEC AGENT
	APPROVED: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) GRP SUPERVISOR
	ORIGIN OFFICE: NV NASHVILLE, TN - RAC
TELEPHONE: 615 736 (b)(6)	
TYPIST: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~THIS DOCUMENT IS LOANED TO YOU FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY AND REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, ICE. ANY FURTHER REQUEST FOR DISCLOSURE OF THIS DOCUMENT OR INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN SHOULD BE REFERRED TO ICE HEADQUARTERS TOGETHER WITH A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT.~~

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ICE	PAGE 2
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION CONTINUATION	CASE NUMBER (b)(7)D
	REPORT NUMBER: 001

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION:

Over the past few weeks, the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department (Metro) has received numerous complaints concerning criminal street gang activity at the Clairmont Apartments, 1019 Patricia Drive, Nashville, TN. Also, the Nashville ICE Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) has encountered a number of ICE fugitives in the apartment complex. After a recent ICE/FOT operation in the complex, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F) were threatened by young Hispanic males for their alleged cooperation with ICE/FOT. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F)

HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang identified two active street gangs affiliated with SUR 13 in the complex: Surenos Locos Criminales (SLC) and Seven Oaks Park (7OP). HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang identified four apartments associated with the criminal activity: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

On October 20, 2010, HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang conducted knock and talks at apartments (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) in an effort to identify street gang members and their associates in the complex. HSI, along with ICE/FOT, assisted Metro Gang with the identification of foreign nationals at the residences. HSI and ICE/FOT made administrative arrests of twenty (20) individuals for immigration violations. Three of the individuals were identified as members / associates of the Surenos Locos Criminales. They were (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

All individuals administratively arrested by HSI and/or ICE/FOT were transported to the HSI Venture Circle office for processing.

Total Administrative Arrests: 20

Gang Members / Associates: 3 Surenos Locos Criminales (SLC), a SUR 13 clique

Processing Disposition: NTAs (13), B&Bs (3), Reinstatements (3),
BIA Appeal Pending (1) Released on an order of supervision by ICE/FOT

Nationalities: Honduras (9), Mexico (7), Guatemala (4)

SAS: (b)(7)D

Investigation continues.

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~THIS DOCUMENT IS LOANED TO YOU FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY AND REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, ICE. ANY FURTHER REQUEST FOR DISCLOSURE OF THIS DOCUMENT OR INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN SHOULD BE REFERRED TO ICE HEADQUARTERS TOGETHER WITH A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT.~~

MEMORANDUM OF INVESTIGATION

File Number Gang Investigation Community Shield Case (b)(7)(D)	Title: Nashville Hispanic Street Gangs	Control Office ICE/NVL FUGOPS
<p>Background: On several occasions, Fugitive Operations Team (FOT) officers have located and arrested ICE fugitives and criminal aliens at or near Claiborne Apartments at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Nashville, TN. This apt complex has become bank owned and a new management company, Greystar took over managing the property within the last year. After this mgmt. transition, FOT officers were having some difficulty obtaining cooperation with onsite leasing staff regarding possible ICE fugitives or criminal aliens living or being present at the property. FOT officers continue to receive several fugitive cases with last known addresses or possible addresses located at this apt complex. Information suggests some of the leasing staff were sympathetic to illegal immigration and had direct ties to illegal immigrants. This property is also known to have a past and present gang, narcotic, and other criminal activity. The property is fenced in except for the entrance and is directly across the street from Glenview Elementary School. Other apt complexes adjacent to this property on Thompson Lane are also known for the same criminal activity and been subject to prior successful local and federal investigations involving an MS-13 clique (Thompson Place Lokotes).</p> <p>Recently, FOT officers were approached by (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)</p> <p>(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)</p> <p>FOT officers then began to conduct surveillance around the complex and research specific apts. This research revealed several possible occupants are either criminal aliens, prior removals, or have outstanding orders of removal from the United States. Investigation efforts also suggest several apts are used as stash houses for concealing weapons/firearms, used in narcotic sales, or possible alien smuggling.</p> <p>Information was also obtained regarding ICE fugitives being sought by FOT officers that recently switched apts from (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) After FOT officers arrested two criminal aliens from this apt. (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)</p> <p>(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)</p> <p>After being informed of these threats, FOT officers contacted Nashville Metro Police Gang Unit Detectives to establish information sharing and develop a plan of action. Over the past few weeks, Gang Unit Detectives, FOT officers, and HS-I Special Agents have met on multiple occasions (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)</p> <p>(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)</p> <p>(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f) to obtain information and possibly identify the persons responsible for the threats, criminal activity being conducted at the apt complex, and/or active gang members in the area. Metro Gang Unit Detectives have conducted multiple surveillance operations and made visible presence visits to the area.</p>		

Investigation efforts by all law enforcement agencies involved (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f) resulted in the following information on gang members and criminal activity in the area: Active street gangs SLC (Surenos Locos Criminales), and 7OP (Seven Oaks Park). SLC is believed to be a SUR 13 clique with one or both possibly being MS-13 affiliated. Although SUR13 and Mara Salvatrucha cooperation is abnormal historically, multiple known SLC gang members are from Honduras.

- Two individuals are thought to be responsible for the threats and may or may not be gang affiliated to an MS-13 clique. These individuals known only as (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) have been seen at the property and are possibly associated with (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) also may reside at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Murfreesboro Rd, a short distance from Claiborne apts. Intelligence suggests that they are illegal aliens from Honduras. Both are primarily known to commit strong arm robbery, assaults, and other violent crimes against other illegal immigrants in the surrounding area (most unreported). They frequent billiard club/bar "El Uno" on Millwood road, one block from Claiborne apts. Both are known to carry handguns and to be drug users.
 - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) a possible Sur 13 gang member, is believed to be residing in (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) with at least six other individuals all believed to be illegal aliens previously removed from the United States. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). Possible criminal activity involving narcotics and home invasion robbery (illegal alien contractors), and Burglary.
 - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) along with his brother (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) are believed to be residing with USC spouse/girlfriend (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Nashville, TN. Both are said to be illegal aliens from Honduras previously removed from the United States. Vehicle associated is a (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is described as (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). Criminal activity includes narcotics sales, home invasion robbery (illegal alien contractors), and Burglary. Frequent billiards club/bar "El Uno."
 - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is believed to be related (cousin) of (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is known as the "go to" for firearms including assault weapons. Possibly illegal alien from Honduras residing at apt complex at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and a (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) were previously listed at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).
 - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is said to be the main narcotics connection in the area and frequents/possibly operates out of El Uno. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is described as (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is allegedly associated with a (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) DOB: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) possibly in (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). She has multiple apts in the complex associated with her name. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Natz USC) appears to be related to (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and has multiple apts associated to him at the complex via utility information (b)(6), (b)(7)(C).
- The following information was found via (b)(7)(e)
- (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (DL# (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) has (b)(7)(e) in apartments (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (DL# (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) has NES in his name in Apt (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
- Two vehicle tag #s that he says are involved also:
- (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) -intel suggests a white male has dropped off several Hispanics near (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) in the complex in this vehicle. The vehicle comes back to a (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Vehicle comes back to (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) -mother of (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) aka (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) -SLC gang member and ICE Fugitive - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) arrested 10/14/10 as ICE fugitive.

Apartments in question:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

HS-I Special Agents and FOT officers are planning to assist Nashville Metro Gang Unit in the near future with a series of "knock and talks" on some or all of these apartments to interpret and interview as needed.

Additional:

Liaisons established with the Metro Gang Unit have enabled HSI to initiate a Community Shield case involving violent street gangs in middle Tennessee area of operation, as well as, assist FOT officers in identifying multiple gang members that are ICE fugitives with outstanding orders of removal from the United States. **Community Shield Case** (b)(7)(F)

FY11 ARRESTS TO DATE: 10/12/10, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Mexico. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is a known Brown Pride gang member with a violent criminal history including homicide related and other assault and drug charges as a juvenile. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) was previously removed from the U.S. to Mexico in 2006 and illegally re-entered. FOT officers and HSI Special Agents assisted Metro Gang Detectives in identifying (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) as an illegal alien after a search warrant was executed by Nashville Metro SWAT and Gang Unit involving illegal narcotic activity at (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Nashville, TN. HSI Special Agents presented (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) for prosecution in the middle District of Tennessee for 8 USC 1326. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) arrest and prosecution is a direct result of cooperation with FOT officers, HSI Special Agents, and the Nashville Metro Gang Unit.

ICE Fugitives identified: FOT officers were able to identify (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) aka (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) a known SLC gang member. Metro Gang Unit Detectives aware of (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) recent gang tagging activity secured a local graffiti search warrant on (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) residence, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Antioch, TN on 10/14/2010. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) was not immediately located, and FOT officers were called to assist in interviewing (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Honduras). (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) the mother of (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) was determined to be illegally present in the U.S. and an ICE fugitive. FOT officers arrested (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and processed her as an ICE fugitive. As a result of the search warrant, it was revealed that (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is also an ICE fugitive with outstanding order of removal under (b)(6), (b)(7)(C). Gang Unit Detectives anticipate locating (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) in the near future for local charges and will immediately notify FOT officers.

Deportation Officer

NFL/TN Fugitive Operations

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Date

10/15/2010

Form G-166C (7-1-83)



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

ENFORCEMENT OPERATION PLAN

ICE Office: RAC Nashville, Tennessee	Case Number: (b)(7)(c)
Case Agent: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	Contact Number(s): 615-566 (b)(6)
ICE Supervisor: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	Contact Number(s): 615-533 (b)(6)
Title 21 Investigation: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (IF YES, DEA NOTIFICATION PAGES MUST BE COMPLETED) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (IF NO, DO NOT SUBMIT DEA NOTIFICATION PAGES)	
Operation Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Search Warrant Execution <input type="checkbox"/> Arrest Warrant Execution <input type="checkbox"/> Flash Roll	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance <input type="checkbox"/> U/C Meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Knock and Talk
Violations/Charges: TN State Violations / 8 USC 1326 / 18 USC 922(g)	
Date/Time of Operation: 10/20/2010 1700 hours	
Location of Operation: Clairmont Apartments, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Nashville, TN 37217	
Briefing Location: ICE Fugitive Operations Team Office, Nashville, TN	
Staging Location: ICE Fugitive Operations Team Office, Nashville, TN	
Address of Target Location: Clairmont Apartments, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Nashville, TN	
Type of Premises: Apartment Complex	
Description of Premises: Multi-unit, two story, apartment complex	
Conveyance Type: N/A	
Type/Quantity of Contraband Involved: N/A	
Name of AUSA Assigned: John Webb	Office: Middle District of Tennessee
Telephone Number: 615-736 (b)(6)	Blackberry/Cell Number: N/A

Summary of Investigation: (provide a brief description of the investigation)

Metropolitan Nashville Police (Metro) have received numerous complaints concerning criminal street gang activity at the Clairmont Apartments, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Nashville, TN. Also, the ICE/Fugitive Operation Team (FOT) has encountered a number of ICE fugitives in the apartment complex. After a recent ICE/FOT operation in the complex, (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) were threatened by young Hispanic males for their alleged cooperation with ICE/FOT. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(F) HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang have identified two active street gangs affiliated with SUR 13 in the complex: Surenos Locos Criminales (SLC) and Seven Oaks Park (7OP). HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang have identified four apartments associated with the criminal activity: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Operational Objectives: (detail the action planned and the anticipated outcome)

HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang Unit will conduct knock and talks at apartments (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) in an effort to identify street gang members and their associates in the complex. Metro Gang will make arrests for any state violations discovered during the knock and talk operation. HSI, along with ICE/FOT, will assist Metro Gang with the identification of any foreign nationals at the residences. HSI and ICE/FOT may also make administrative arrests of foreign nationals, specifically street gang members and their associates.

SUSPECT INFORMATION: (Attach additional information if more than one suspect)

Name of Suspect: N/A		Date of Birth (DOB): N/A
Address of Suspect: N/A		
Physical Description: N/A		
Vehicle(s): N/A		
History of Violence or Weapons: N/A		
Prior Criminal History: N/A		
<input type="checkbox"/> US Citizen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-US Citizen	
Immigration Status and A-Number (if known): N/A		
Other Pertinent Information: N/A		
Photo Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

UNDERCOVER AGENT: (Attach additional information if more than two U/C)

Primary U/C: No Undercover

Secondary U/C: No Undercover

☐ Other:

Name of U/C: N/A

Physical Description: N/A

Pager/Cellular Phone Number(s): N/A

U/C Vehicle: N/A

Distress Code

Arrest Signal

Radio Channels

Audio: N/A

Audio: N/A

Primary: (b)(7)E

Visual:

Visual:

Secondary:

Mobile Phone Numbers:

Detective (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Metro Gang Unit

615-509-(b)(6)

Sector Phone Number: 1-800-973-(b)(7)E

Local Police Notified?

☒ Yes☐ No

Name of P.D.:

Metropolitan Nashville Police
Department

P.D. Location & Phone:

615-509-3742

Air Support To Be Utilized: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Type of Aircraft: N/A

Air Support Instructions: N/A

Nearest Hospital:

Name: Vanderbilt Medical Center

Street: 1211 Medical Center Drive

City, St: Nashville, TN 37232

Phone: 615-322-5000

PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS:

Assignments:

(b)(7)e

	Name:	Call Sign:	Assignments:
1.	(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	(b)(7)e	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.	ICE/Fugitive Operations Team - (b)(7)e		
9.	Metro Nashville Police Gang Unit - (b)(7)e		
10.			
11.			
Prisoner Processing Location: 247 Venture Circle, Nashville, TN			
Evidence To Be Transported: N/A			
Equipment Required: Identifiable ICE/ POLICE clothing, Weapon, Flashlight			
Attire: Rough Duty			
Hazards: Apartments of suspected criminal street gang members - possibly weapons and/or animals.			

Report Assignments	
Name:	Assignment:
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	ROI
	Select One
	Select One
	Select One
	Select One
	Select One
<p>Additional Information: HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang will brief at the ICE/FOT office prior to the knock and talk operation at the Clairmont Apartments. (b)(7)(e) each consisting of (b)(7)(e) HSI agents, (b)(7)(e) ICE/FOT officers, and (b)(7)(e) Metro Gang detectives, will conduct knock and talks on four apartments in the complex. Metro Gang will make arrests for violations of state law discovered during the knock and talk operation. HSI and ICE/FOT may make administrative arrests of foreign national gang members.</p> <p>Any individuals administratively arrested by HSI and/or ICE/FOT will be transported to the Venture Circle office for processing. HSI will handle any federal criminal prosecutions relating to the operation.</p>	
Approval(s): (if required)	
Select One	
Signature/Title	Signature/Title
cc: Case File Sector DEA (if applicable) Title 21 Operation Plan Log (if applicable)	

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ERO Annex to OI Operation Plan

Operation Name: No specific operation name
Operation Order Number: TECS case number (b)(7)g
Operation Date(s): 10/20/2010 (b)(7)g
Report Date: 10/19/2010

DRO Logistics in Support of OI Operation

Briefing is 10/20/2010 at (b)(7)g hours at the Nashville FOT Office. All members of the FOT have agreed to change their shift from (b)(7)g for participation in operation.

Responsibility of NSV/ERO during OI Operation

Nashville Fug/Ops will be responsible for assisting with interviewing and determining legal status of any foreign nationals that may be encountered once Nashville Metro PD has secured consent to enter a residence. NVL Fug/Ops will assist with administrative arrests (if any) and processing, as needed. ERO will be assigned to teams that include HSI and Nashville Metro PD (see HSI Op Plan) during the briefing that will be held on 10/20/10. All entries made into any residences will be based upon consent of the occupant(s), as requested by Nashville Metro PD. There will be no dynamic entries or search warrants served.

Juvenile Issues

Due to the time and location, it is not anticipated that any juveniles will be encountered.

If a juvenile is apprehended, the primary or secondary juvenile coordinator will be contacted for placement.

Detainee Movement

Existing detention vans will be utilized to facilitate transport from arrest site to 247 Venture Circle, Nashville, TN for processing and to Davidson County Jail for detention.

Alien Property

Alien Property will not be received by ERO unless it is properly tagged and documented. Per New Orleans Field Office policy, any property not going with detained aliens will be

retained by the Office of Investigations for dissemination, to include bicycles, cell phones, laptops, etc.

Travel Voucher Information for Detail

None

Contact Numbers

Address:
ICE RAC/Nashville
247 Venture Circle
Nashville, TN



Office of Investigations telephone numbers:

See OI OpsPlan

Cell numbers of participating ERO personnel:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	DO	615-642-	
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	DO	615-642-	
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	IEA	615-416-	
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	DO	504-329-	
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	DO	615-642-	
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	SDDO	615-642-	

APPROVING OFFICIAL



Philip T. Miller
Field Office Director
New Orleans Field Office

OCT 19 2010

Date



ICE Anticipated Operational Activity / Events

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)*Week of October 17, 2010:*

New Orleans Field Office

- Joint Gang Operation (no specific name)
 - 10/20/2010
 - Nashville, TN.
 - Gang Members/affiliated individuals
 - 4 targeted apartments at a large complex
 - Joint Op involving the Nashville Metro PD Gang Unit, Nashville HSI and FOT
 - Lead Agency is Nashville Metro PD
 - No Anticipated Media Impact
 - Point of Contact ERO: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), SDDO FOT (615) 316- (b)(6)

Pre-Operation Synopsis:

Metropolitan Nashville Police (Metro) received numerous complaints concerning criminal street gang activity at the Clairmont Apartments, 1019 Patricia Drive, Nashville, TN. Also, the ICE/Fugitive Operation Team (FOT) has encountered a number of ICE fugitives in the apartment complex. After a recent ICE/FOT operation in the complex, (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c) were threatened by young Hispanic males for their alleged cooperation with ICE/FOT. (b)(6), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f) HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang have identified two active street gangs affiliated with SUR 13 in the complex: Surenos Locos Criminales (SLC) and Seven Oaks Park (7OP). HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang have identified four apartments associated with the criminal activity: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Post Operation Results:

On October 20, 2010, a joint enforcement operation was conducted at 1019 Patricia Lane (Claiborne Apartments) by the Nashville, TN Fugitive Operations Team (FOT), Special Agents of Homeland Security Investigations, and the Nashville Metro PD Gang Unit. This enforcement operation resulted in the arrest of twenty (20) individuals that were determined to be illegally present in the United States with several of the individuals positively identified as known gang members and previously targeted ICE fugitives.

Several other United States Citizen (USC) possible juvenile gang members from 7OP (Seven Oaks Park) MS-13 clique and SLC (Surenos Locos Criminales) Sur 13 clique were interviewed and identified by Nashville Metro PD Gang Unit and ICE Officers/Agents.

All arrestees were taken to the ICE Nashville Office for processing. One (1) subject was released; due to a pending appeal on an IJ Order of Removal and active immigration bond. Nineteen (19) remain in ICE custody, pending removal from the United States.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, October 26, 2010 2:31 PM
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Subject: INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED ON 10-20-10 JOINT GANG OP
Importance: High
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed
Attachments: INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED ON 10-20-10.doc

Hello (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Here is the info that you requested. Please be advised that this is an on going investigation by HSI and Metro PD Gang Unit.

Thank You,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

*Supervisor Fugitive Operations
DHS/ICE/ERO
New Orleans Field Office
Nashville Sub-Office
(615) 316- (b)(6) desk
(615) 642- (b)(6) Blackberry*

5/4/2011

INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED ON 10/20/2010 – JOINT OP WITH HSI AND NASHVILLE METRO PD
 TOTAL = 20
 RELEASED = 1
 IN ICE CUSTODY = 19

File No.	Name of Person		DOB	Nationality	Status (1)	Sex	Convictions
	LAST	FIRST					
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)				MEXIC	NTA	M	shoplift
				MEXIC	NTA	M	trespass
				MEXIC	T	M	NTA
				MEXIC	NTA	M	ewi sur 13
				MEXIC	NTA	M	Trespass
				MEXIC	NTA	M	ewi
				MEXIC	T	M	NTA & NO DL
				HONDU	871	M	871
				GUATE	NTA	M	EWI
				HONDU	BB	M	assault sur 13
				HONDU	NTA	M	ewi
				HONDU	871	M	reinstate sur 13
				GUATE	NTA	M	EWI
				GUATE	NTA	M	NTA 5000
				HONDU	871	M	ewi
				HONDU	NTA	M	NTA
				HONDU	Reinst	M	ewi sur 13
				GUATE	NTA	M	EWI
				HONDU	NTA	M	dwl sur 13
				HONDU	RELEASED APPEAL PENDING BIA	M	

ICE Significant Incident Report

Submitted Date and Time of Report: 10/21/2010 1805 EST

Incident Date: 10/20/2010	Incident Time: 1800	Incident Location: Nashville, TN
ICE Component: Investigations	Division: Division 2 - Financial, Narcotics & Public Safety Division	Area: NGU - ICE National Gang Unit (NGU)
Case Number: (b)(7)e	Office: NV - NASHVILLE, TN - RAC	Lead Agency: B - DHS / ICE
SEN Incident Number: (b)(7)e	Initial/Follow-Up: Initial	Event Status: Routine
Related SEN Number:	Related Case Number: —NV—	SEACATS Number: (b)(7)e
Intel Number:	ENFORCE Number: (b)(7)e	

Employee	Operational	Security	Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Shots Fired At Employee	<input type="checkbox"/> Air/Marine Incidents	<input type="checkbox"/> National Security Interest	<input type="checkbox"/> Escape
<input type="checkbox"/> Shots Fired By Employee	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Facility Disturbance	<input type="checkbox"/> Suicide Attempt
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee Assaulted	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant Seizure	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism Related	<input type="checkbox"/> Hunger Strike
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee Death	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Arrest	<input type="checkbox"/> Bomb Threat/Suspicious Activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Media Interest
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee Injured	<input type="checkbox"/> Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Military/Police Incursion	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien Injury/Death
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee Arrested	<input type="checkbox"/> Weapon Violations	<input type="checkbox"/> WMD/HAZMAT	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Incidents
<input type="checkbox"/> Firearms Discharge to Include Unintentional Discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Agency Interest	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of Baton or other Impact Weapon		<input type="checkbox"/> JTTF	<input type="checkbox"/> Predator
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of OC Spray or other Chemical Agents			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Use of Force			
<input type="checkbox"/> Loss or Theft of Firearm or Body Armor			

Principal Subject: Person	Last Name: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	First Name: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	Alien ID:
Date of Birth: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)	Country of Birth: Honduras	Citizenship: Honduras	

Narrative

Report Title: Nashville Gang Enforcement Operation

Over the past few weeks, Metropolitan Nashville Police (Metro) have received numerous complaints concerning criminal street gang activity at the Clairmont Apartments, 1019 Patricia Drive, Nashville, TN. Also, the Nashville ICE/Fugitive Operation Team (FOT) has encountered a number of ICE fugitives in the apartment complex. After a recent ICE/FOT operation in the complex, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(F) were threatened by young Hispanic males for their alleged cooperation with ICE/FOT. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(F) HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang identified two active street gangs affiliated with SUR 13 in the complex: Sureños Locos Criminales (SLC) and Seven Oaks Park (7OP). HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang identified four apartments associated with the criminal activity: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(F).

On October 20, 2010, HSI, ICE/FOT, and Metro Gang Unit conducted knock and talks at apartments (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) in an effort to identify street gang members and their

(b)(7)e

4/27/2011

associates in the complex. HSI, along with ICE/FOT, assisted Metro Gang unit with the identification of foreign nationals at the residences. HSI and ICE/FOT made administrative arrests of foreign nationals, specifically street gang members and their associates.

All individuals administratively arrested by HSI and/or ICE/FOT were transported to the HSI Venture Circle office for processing.

Total Administrative Arrests: 20
Immigration Status: NTAs (13), B&Bs (3), Reinstatements (3), BIA Appeal Pending (1) - released on order of supervision by ERO
Nationalities: Honduras (9), Mexico (7), Guatemala (4)
Gang Members/Associates: 3 - Sureños Locos Criminales (SLC), a SUR 13 clique
Criminal Charges: None
SAS: (b)(7)(e)

Violations of Law: TN State Violations / 8 USC 1326 / 18 USC 922(g)

Action Taken:

Other Agencies Notified:

Name	Agency	Phone	Date	Time
none				

Injuries: No Injuries (Names and Extent of Injury):
Fatalities: No
Damage: No

Reported to ICE Operations Center via Phone:

Reported By: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Phone: 61578 (b)(6)

Cell/Pager: 615566

Supervisor: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Phone: (901) 312 (b)(6)

Cell/Pager: 901553 (b)(6)

4/27/2011

Appendix B

Reports of raids collected by IDP, broken down by the identified ICE tactic, demonstrating the range of strategies used in their enforcement actions.

Contents

These summaries reflect a sample of the hundreds of ICE arrests reported to IDP between 2013 and 2016, highlighting different problematic aspects of ICE raids and community arrests:

- p. 1 A small sample of the **broad range of people targeted** by ICE, which includes vulnerable community members
- p. 8 The **use of force and threats** during home raids
- p. 12 The **use of deception and ruses** during home raids, organized by ruse:
 - “Need to talk to victim of identity theft”
 - “Looking for criminal ‘suspect’ believed to be in the house”
 - “Want help with a criminal investigation”
 - “Need to clear up a court compliance issue”
- p. 23 The **use of deception to lure people into public spaces**
- p. 27 The **use of gratuitous or excessive searches** once inside the home
- p. 32 The **impact on people who were not the target where ICE agents**:
 - Unnecessarily scrutinize the identity and documents of non-targets
 - Involve non-targets in carrying out raids, often using intimidation, hostility and/or deception
 - Conducted raids involving or impacting children in the home

Some reports involved more than one problematic ICE tactic; these appear in multiple sections and generally were edited to highlight the relevant issue in that section. For stories with full names, IDP has received permission to use the information in the materials as such.

ICE Raids
The broad range of people targeted, including
vulnerable community members

The following are a sample of reports that reflect how ICE targets a wide range of people in their enforcement actions, including those who are highly vulnerable due to serious medical conditions and those who play central roles in their families and communities.

Story 28 (CSM): Days before Christmas 2015, around 5:45am, CSM was leaving his house in Long Island, NY when agents detained him. CSM had just backed out of his driveway when his car was blocked by two unmarked cars. 7 to 8 officers in bulletproof vests yelled at him to get out of the car, holding guns and flashlights since it was still dark outside. He got out of the car and they detained him. CSM had come to the U.S. as a green card holder when he was 11 years old. He got into trouble with law while in college, ending up with 2 drug convictions as a result. He was ordered deported while incarcerated and then was released in 2005 under an order of supervision by ICE. He completed parole early because of good behavior and since he had completed all mandated programs. He returned to his U.S. citizen wife and continued raising their 4 U.S. citizen children. He maintained steady employment, became a volunteer firefighter, regularly attended church, and bought a house. His children became reflections of his hard work, as two of them volunteered at the Fire Department and his 13-year-old daughter was an honor roll student attending a STEM (Science Technology Engineering Math) program at a prestigious local university. His immediate family was in the U.S., including his U.S. citizen mother as well as his brother, who had completed numerous operations with the U.S. military. When ICE arrested CSM, he had been reporting dutifully to DHS for a decade and had never been in trouble with the law since being released from incarceration. He was detained at a jail in NJ briefly and the facility would not let his family see him for Christmas because officials claimed he had not been there long enough to receive visitors. Shortly thereafter, CSM was moved to another facility and deported.

Story 39 (RWB): In June 2014, ICE agents detained RWB outside of the family homeless shelter in New York City where he was living at the time with his partner and children. RWB was came to the U.S. as a green card holder in 1989. He had worked at a packing facility for a number of years but he and his partner did not have enough money for stable housing. So, in the months before ICE detained him, the family lived in a shelter and saved money to rent an apartment. When ICE detained RWB, his oldest son was 1 and both upset and confused by the sudden loss of his father. The agents arrested him 5 days prior to the birth of his second son, leaving RWB's partner on her own to give birth and take care of three young children. He was then detained in an immigration jail, preventing him from meeting his newborn and taking part in the lives of his children.

Story 40 (JD): In March 2015, around 2am, ICE agents went to a shelter in Brooklyn, NY to detain JD. JD was born in Haiti and violently assaulted there before moving to the U.S. as a

green card holder nearly 2 decades before the raid. The shelter in which he resided provided transitional housing for mentally ill adult men experiencing homelessness. The agents lied and claimed that they were police who had to bring JD to court to discuss an open warrant. They told him it would not take long and promised he would be back in his bed soon. Since JD thought he was returning, he left his belongings behind, including identification documents, pictures of his children and all of his clothes. Once they arrived at the federal building, the agents revealed they were immigration authorities. They said he would be held in ICE custody pending his removal proceedings and, as a result, would have to fight deportation without any of his important belongings.

Story 41 (FWC): In January 2015, 2 ICE agents went to a supportive housing residence for people diagnosed with mental illnesses. They spoke to the security guards who were at the front entrance and said they were looking for FWC. The guards gave them FWC's room number. The agents knocked on FWC's door and said he had 15 minutes to get dressed and ready before he had to go with them. The agents then handcuffed FWC in the lobby and claimed FWC would be back soon. FWC was born in Central America and came to the U.S. as a green card holder when he was 17 years old. He married a U.S. citizen and they had 4 children together. While FWC stayed with his wife and children periodically, he had lived in the supervised residence for years before ICE picked him up where he received medication and support for his mental health treatment. FWC was held by ICE but eventually released after filing a federal habeas petition. He is still fighting deportation.

Story 71 (YCC): In November 2014, ICE agents detained YCC at her Brooklyn, NY home. YCC was born in Honduras. She came to the U.S. in 1991 as a green card holder when she was just 13 years old. At 19, YCC fell in love for the first time with a man who was abusive and controlling. She was with him for 7 years and it was during that time she was arrested in VA. In 2005, she pled guilty to 2 felony counts of embezzlement in state court and received a suspended sentence, probation and no jail time. After her plea, her boyfriend stole her rent money and abandoned her; so, she moved back to NY to rebuild her life. She began legal assistant classes with the goal of becoming a paralegal. Finding work was difficult because of her record but she persisted. She worked at a medical office and then as an assistant at a law office. Her employer and co-workers often told her she was a pleasure to work with and a hard worker. Nearly 10 years later, the ICE raid disrupted YCC's full life. Her mother, with whom she lived, had several health issues and was retired. She relied on YCC's support to maintain her medical regimen and cover financial costs for the household. As they were very close, YCC's detention was especially difficult for her mother. Moreover, YCC could not imagine returning to Honduras, as her siblings, aunts and uncles all lived in the U.S.; her only family member who remained in Honduras was an uncle who was kidnapped and killed in 2012. YCC was detained by ICE and eventually released after filing a federal habeas petition. She is still fighting deportation.

Story 80 (RWN): In July 2016, ICE agents posing as "police" called RWN's phone and said they wanted to inspect his car to see if it was in an accident. Knowing he was not involved in an

accident, RWN confidently made an appointment to meet with them at his job in Queens, NY where ICE agents immediately detained him for removal proceedings. ICE sought to deport RWN for 2 drug convictions from the early 1990s. Nearly 25 years later, RWN had no new convictions and transformed his life, which involved becoming the sole breadwinner for his growing family. RWN, a green card holder who had lived in the U.S. for over 20 years, had an extensive network in the U.S., including his U.S. citizen mother and 5 siblings. In addition, he had been married to his U.S. citizen wife for 12 years and together they had two children, ages 12 and 4 months. At the time of the raid, their youngest child, who was born 2 months premature, had been home for only a few weeks after being released from the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). As the result of the sudden, unexpected ICE raid, his wife had to apply for public benefits, including Medicaid and food stamps, for the first time ever. At the time of publication, RWN was still fighting deportation.

Story 81 (JRO): In March 2015, ICE agents detained JRO in front of his New York City home and put him into removal proceedings for 2 drug convictions that took place over a decade prior when JRO was 19 years old. At the time of the raid, JRO was the sole provider for his family, as his U.S. citizen wife of 10 years stayed home to take care of their 4 U.S. citizen children, ages 19, 9 and 4-year-old twins. He also was an engaged father, spearheading family outings and taking the children to extracurricular activities. He had been working as the superintendent of multiple apartment buildings for 7 years, with his employer stating that JRO was trustworthy, hardworking and a model employee who had earned the respect of his co-workers and residents of the buildings. With JRO's hard-earned salary, the family had recently been able to purchase a home and a car. JRO was also able to support his wife going back to school and pay for his 19-year-old step-daughter to attend college. As the result of the raid, the family could not imagine how they would be able to pay their bills and his step-daughter had to drop out of school. At the time of publication, JRO was still fighting deportation.

Story 98 (OHA): In May 2014, ICE agents went to a home in upstate NY. OHA was heading to work and, as she got into her car, a black Yukon pulled up and blocked her in. She identified herself to the officers and they immediately arrested her. She started crying as they put her right into the back of the ICE vehicle. OHA had lived in the U.S. since the 1980s and was a green card holder. Her sole conviction was for a drug sale that was tied into an addiction she suffered to painkillers and her relationship with a boyfriend who was involved in drugs. She agreed to participate in drug diversion court and successfully completed treatment. Two months later, she was clean and thought that was all behind her when ICE showed up. OHA was deported about a month after the ICE raid. In the months that followed, she attempted suicide and was diagnosed with a mental illness, but was able to maintain her sobriety and eventually find employment.

Story 103 (KWP): In January 2014, ICE agents raided a homeless shelter for men diagnosed with mental illnesses and detained KWP, a green card holder who had lived in the U.S. since he was 12 years old. A lawyer tried to meet with KWP about representation but KWP initially refused. Once they met, it became clear that KWP had long-standing mental health issues.

Two months later, after an evaluation, a doctor concluded that KWP was not competent to proceed. In May 2014, the immigration court held a hearing and determined that KWP was not legally competent to proceed. After multiple adjournments for judicial deliberation and a failed attempt to resolve the case with the government's consent, an immigration judge closed the case in October 2014 so that KWP could receive proper mental health treatment. After 10 months of detention in an immigration jail, KWP's condition had clearly worsened but he was finally released. The shelter where he had lived helped him secure long-term supervised supportive housing that would help KWP maintain treatment compliance and improve his mental health. ICE still required that KWP additionally check-in with the agency regularly pursuant to an immigration order of supervision.

Story 112 (HEN): In April 2012, ICE agents went to HEN's home in New York City to deport her. HEN was a green card holder at the time and the mother of a 7-year-old daughter. Shortly after arriving in the U.S., HEN was identified as the victim of human trafficking, with the trafficker in her country of birth threatening her and her daughter if she returned. She eventually received a visa for victims of trafficking. In the years that followed, HEN pled guilty to non-violent convictions related to control exerted by the trafficker, who was demanding money and threatening harm. She received her green card in 2010 and ICE agents detained her at home with her 7-year-old daughter present in 2012.

Story 114 (JAT): In 2006, JAT fled Central America as a young adult out of fear for his safety. He eventually married and became the primary breadwinner for his wife and 2 children, ages 5 and 3. In March 2016, ICE agents sought him out for deportation in Southern California based on his sole conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol. They went to his previous residence at 5:40am and asked the property manager to call JAT. On that call, they claimed they were police who needed to review paperwork showing he had completed DUI classes. Feeling confident about his compliance, JAT agreed to meet and was handcuffed immediately, thrown to the ground and detained. Recalling that day, JAT regrets not waking his children up to say goodbye, as he thought he would show paperwork and return home. JAT still faces deportation and has a pending application for a U visa, as he was the victim of an assault.

Story 119 (ARV): In May 2014, ARV's 16-year-old daughter crossed the U.S. border, fleeing from Honduras. She was placed in a shelter for minors and they contacted ARV to retrieve his daughter. ARV went to Texas and submitted fingerprints to verify his identity. 2 weeks later, ICE agents came to his home in New York and detained him for removal proceedings in front of his wife, 6-year old U.S. citizen daughter, and 9-year-old U.S. citizen daughter. ARV's sole conviction was for driving under the influence of alcohol 10 years prior for which he completed mandated classes.

Story 121 (GM): On August 1, 2014, around 6am, ICE agents detained GM at home in Long Island, NY. GM was born in Ecuador and came to the United States at 6 years old as a green card holder. He grew up entirely in the United States, marrying his high school sweetheart and having 3 children and a grandchild -- all U.S. citizens. In the 1990s, GM pled guilty to 3

non-violent offenses for which he completed an intensive therapeutic program while incarcerated designed to promote successful reintegration into the community. In the two decades since that time period, GM worked as an electrician, supported his wife and children, bought a home, and spent time with his large extended family, including a son-in-law in the military.

Story 124 (GIL): In October 2015, ICE agents arrested GIL at home early in the morning in Manhattan, NY. GIL, who was 57 years old, had lived in the U.S. for nearly 30 years. He resided in supervised community supportive housing for people with mental illnesses who have HIV/AIDS. At the facility, workers ensured that residents were medication compliant and did not display any acute symptoms of mental illness. At the time of the raid, GIL's treatment compliance was also monitored by a mental health court. The ICE agents who arrived talked to a social worker on duty and claimed they needed to take GIL for something related to a mistaken identity. The agents then went to GIL's room/studio where they immediately detained him, ripping GIL away from the significant support and comprehensive medical care that helped him maintain a necessary but complicated medical regimen. ICE insisted on holding GIL in a jail for months, even as he required surgery for serious medical issues that led him to have to use a catheter. After significant advocacy, an Immigration Judge ordered GIL's release in April 2016 so he could resume intensive community care.

Story 128 (LAS): In March 2015, 4 ICE agents detained LAS at his home in New York City after harassing and searching the apartment of a former roommate in Queens, NY. In 2008, LAS served time for a felony conviction by completing a boot camp for non-violent offenders. After release from criminal custody, ICE pursued deportation but proceedings were terminated. Thereafter, LAS rebuilt his life. He married a U.S. citizen, became a homeowner and was steadily employed. He and his wife could not understand why ICE came after him 7 years later without any warning, as he had worked at 26 Federal Plaza -- a federal building housing immigration authorities -- in 2011; traveled in and out of the country in 2012; and completed fingerprints for a replacement green card in 2015.

Story 129 (BEA): In May 2015, ICE agents arrived early in the morning to a home in Staten Island, NY to deport BEA. She had come to the U.S. as a refugee when she was 11 and, four years later, her father abandoned her and her siblings, returning to their country of birth. At this tumultuous time, BEA got involved with a man who abused her and masterminded a scam that left her with two convictions for petit larceny and possession of a forged instrument for which she completed probation. Years later, BEA was a single mother and suffering from a severe chronic disease that forced her to be hospitalized regularly. When ICE agents detained her, BEA had recently had surgery and still had an open wound on her side, a fact which became clear as agents patted her down at home. Despite knowing she was sick, ICE detained BEA for months in a jail where she deteriorated. After significant advocacy, BEA was finally released but immediately admitted to a local hospital where she was placed on life support because of her poor health.

Story 131 (REG): In early 2014, ICE agents went to the Bronx, NY apartment of REG to deport him for two pleas to drug offenses from over a decade before the raid -- for which he received a sentence of probation and no jail time. REG, a green card holder for over a decade, had never been arrested since then; so, his family members were stunned that ICE would show up at his door out of nowhere after so many years. When ICE agents arrived, it became clear that REG had serious medical issues, including limited mobility and being legally blind. In addition, REG suffered from kidney problems and seizures. While ICE did not detain REG, they continued to pursue his deportation.

Story 137 (ANZ): In April 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Manhattan, NY at 5:30am. When they arrived, they told ANZ, a 61-year-old disabled man, to get dressed and said they were going to take him due to a criminal problem he had in the 1990s. ANZ, a long-time green card holder, could not understand why immigration authorities were going after him now after all of these years. He explained to the agents that he suffered from depression and they allowed him to take his medication just before handcuffing him. ANZ is still in removal proceedings as of the time of this report.

Story 169 (VEN): In early March 2016, VEN was at a friend's home in Williamstown, NY when 3 agents appeared and said they were going to detain VEN without showing any paperwork. VEN was 67 years old at the time of the raid and as VEN's wife cried when recounting the raid, the agents arrested him so quickly, "They didn't even let him take his teeth!"

Story 207 (NA): In May 2016, ICE agents detained NA on the street in front of her child's preschool in the Bronx, NY. They approached her, handcuffed her and put a chain around her waist in sight of the school and other parents. They said she had a problem with immigration and they were taking her for her sole conviction, a 2008 offense involving falsified records for which she received only a sentence of restitution and probation. She explained that she had just dropped her 3-year-old off at school and her 9-year-old was at home waiting for her. They said, "We know, we know," but generally disregarded her and refused to let her use her cell phone. She explained that she needed to get her medication for a serious medical condition. Without telling them her address, they drove to her home. She told agents she did not want her mother or child to see her in shackles. So, the agent called NA's mother on speakerphone to let NA explain the situation, took off his police vest and went to the home to retrieve medication. They then processed her and detained her in an immigration jail. NA's U.S. citizen husband was out of the country at the time of her arrest by ICE, but upon his return, he has struggled to care for their 4 U.S. citizen children, ages 13, 12, 9 and 3. NA has lived in the U.S. for 13 years and has applied for relief from deportation but remains detained by ICE. She said the experience "still feels like a terrible dream that I am trying to wake up from. It is terrible, demeaning. I feel useless and hopeless and I don't have confidence in myself anymore."

Story 219 (JIL): On March 17, 2016, JIL was a passenger in a car that ICE agents stopped on the road in New Orleans, LA. The agents asked the driver for his name, then said, "Yep, we got him." While they detained the driver, agents asked the passengers to step out of the car

one-by-one and then handcuffed them. The agents did not ask for identification or explain why they were under arrest. When JIL questioned what was happening, the agents claimed he was not under arrest and they were merely inspecting the vehicle. They then shackled his ankles, took off the handcuffs and fingerprinted him. Nearly 3 hours later, they told him he was being arrested because he had previously been deported. They transferred him to an ICE office, told him he did not have a right to anything when he asked for a lawyer or bond. He was detained, then released on an order of supervision a month later. In May 2016, at his regular check-in for the order of supervision, agents pushed him against a wall, detained him, and told him he would be prosecuted for federal criminal charges of illegal reentry. JIL had no prior criminal record.

Story 220 (WD): On March 22, 2016, WD woke up to 6 ICE agents entering his apartment in New Orleans, LA. They demanded his name and identification. Despite explaining that he could get his passport from his car, they did not permit him to leave the apartment. When he asked who they were looking for, the agents did not answer. They surrounded him, forcefully grabbed his hand and fingerprinted him without his consent. The agents began to search the apartment. WD feared they would scare his partner and son, especially as the officers started yelling at them. When his partner asked him for the phone number of a local advocacy group (Congress of Day Laborers), an agent scoffed, "Another one of those people from the Congress." They taunted him and laughed, promising, "We're going to deport you." They moved quickly as his wife looked for the phone number, handcuffing him at his hands, waist and ankles in front of his son who was watching from the window. On April 27, 2016, advocates submitted a request for prosecutorial discretion. Immediately, WD's phone and commissary accounts were locked. A few hours later, ICE transferred him to another facility and he was told he was facing federal criminal charges of illegal reentry.

ICE Raids

Use of force & threats

The following are a sample of reports in which ICE agents used force or threats to gain access to a home without a judicial warrant.

Story 22 (MIS): In December 2015, ICE agents pounded on the door of a two-story multi-unit home in Long Island, NY. When a tenant on the first floor opened the door, the agents barged into the home. They did not identify as immigration authorities and began to demand to see MIS. When MIS appeared, they announced that they were ICE and detained him.

Story 25 (SLN): In Winter 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Long Island, NY at approximately 5am. SLN and his girlfriend, who was 9 months pregnant at the time, were already awake because she had started having contractions. All of a sudden, they saw flashlights around their window, which disturbed them because it meant someone had jumped the locked gate outside of the apartment. SLN went to the door and opened it to see what was going on. ICE agents rushed the door without asking for permission to enter or identifying themselves. They began to look all over the apartment with flashlights as the couple asked who they were and what they were doing. The agents refused to answer questions, show badges or any paperwork. One asked SLN for his name and demanded to see a piece of mail as proof. They then handcuffed SLN as his girlfriend begged them to stop, explaining that she was on the verge of giving birth. One agent told her to stop crying and another got in her face, yelling at her not to touch SLN. SLN's girlfriend said they couldn't just arrest him because she needed him there and the officers laughed at her. She was left distraught, all alone, and totally confused as to why they had arrested SLN. Due to her elevated stress, she had to have an emergency c-section the next day.

Story 42 (POR): Approximately 5 ICE agents went to a shelter on Wards Island in New York City around 5am. POR was sleeping when these agents entered his room, grabbed him around the ankle and shook him violently. Other agents shined their flashlights directly into his face. As he tried to get dressed, they used the flashlight to search through all of his possessions. They then made him leave all of his possessions and the shelter and he had no idea where his belongings ended up.

Story 50 (ORT): In February 2015, around 5am, more than 6 ICE agents showed up to a home in Long Island, NY. ORT's brother-in-law answered the door. The ICE agents said they were police and did not ask questions but instead pointed a gun at the brother-in-law's face and eventually at ORT's wife. The officers also used force in that they pushed the person at the door aside. ORT's minor children were also present when this happened and they say that the ICE agents pointed a gun at their mother's head. They then detained ORT.

Story 59 (LSF): In 2015, 8 ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY around 8:30am. LSF's sister answered the door. The agents said they were looking for an escaped convict and

showed a piece of paper with LSF's picture once they were in the house. The sister explicitly said they could not enter the home without a warrant but the officers entered when the sister turned her back at the door.

Story 76 (LG): In October 2015, ICE agents knocked loudly on the front door of a home in Queens, NY before 7am. The agents presented themselves as police and LG's sister asked to see a warrant to enter the home. They asked for LG and told her they didn't need one and that she had to open the door. They threatened that if LG did not come outside, they would knock down the door. As she resisted opening the door, they acted more aggressively, yelling and banging loudly on the outside door as well as windows of the home. Eventually, LG heard commotion and came down from the second floor of the home. When he opened the door, the agents said they were from ICE and arresting him.

Story 93 (MRG): In January 2014, several ICE agents began banging on the door of a Manhattan, NY apartment in the morning. Everyone inside woke up and got out of bed. At the door, MRG's mother asked for a warrant from the officers. The ICE agents said they don't have a warrant to enter but "if they have to get one, they will destroy this place." MRG's mother then allowed them in. They saw MRG and lied, claiming they needed to take him to the precinct to question him about a criminal case. After contacting the precinct hours later, the family learned there was no record of her son and MRG called shortly thereafter from immigration detention.

Story 106 (EWE): In September 2014, agents came to a studio/1BR home. The family heard pounding at the door without any vocalization. EWE's longtime partner opened the door. The agents pushed in while yelling. Once inside, they presented a piece of paper they claimed was a warrant and showed a photo of somebody else. They asked EWE to identify himself and his name and birthdate matched what was on the paper. The agents detained EWE.

Story 116 (AB): In early 2012, 4 ICE agents went to a home in New York City. Once inside the home, they said they were from immigration and asked AB if her mother or brother were home. Although her mother was downstairs, AB said no. The agents began to search the home, entering AB's U.S. citizen children's room, taking the blanket off of them and shining flashlights in their faces. They then threatened AB with deportation if she did not find her mother and said her children would go into foster care. AB called her mother who said she would go with agents instead of her daughter. Shortly thereafter, the agents detained AB's mother.

Story 122 (FOR): In late 2015, 6-7 ICE agents went to a home in Bethlehem, PA. The officers knocked on the door loudly and subject's brother-in-law went downstairs to open the door. He asked who was there and the agents answered, "Police." He opened the door and let them in. FOR and his girlfriend were in a bedroom when ICE agents suddenly pushed open the door. They asked him about his identity, took his fingerprints as well as those of other residents, and then detained him.

Story 126 (ACA): In March 2015, ICE agents went to a home in San Francisco, CA. They did not identify as immigration officers but instead said they had a report that someone was using the address for criminal activity. When a resident opened the door, the agents would not say who they were looking for and threatened to come into the house to search if they were not provided with the identifications of everyone living in the house.

Story 160 (PHO): In December 2015, 3 ICE agents came to a home in Queens, NY before 8am pretending to be police. A husband and wife were home with their sleeping children at the time. The wife refused to open the door. The ICE agents kept banging and kicking to the point that they actually broke part of the door. The husband, scared, ran towards the back window but ICE agents were there and pointed a gun at his head and said they would shoot if he did not open the door. The wife opened the door; ICE agents -- dressed in jackets that said ICE -- entered, handcuffed the husband and started searching the home. ICE agents entered the bedroom where the children were sleeping and checked under the bed and in the closets. The agents were actually looking for a former housemate and, after much pleading and giving the phone number of the target, ICE let the couple go. Nonetheless, the agents took the residents' names, dates of birth, and phone numbers.

Story 164 (RUC): In February 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Georgia around 5:30am as RUC's fiancée was leaving for work. As she got into her car, ICE agents pulled a vehicle into her driveway and blocked her truck. She asked them to identify themselves and they pulled out a photograph of a stranger. When she explained that she did not recognize the person, they asked her to call her partner and have him come outside to help identify the man in the photograph or else they would not move. Naively, she called him outside and the ICE agents immediately handcuffed RUC. ICE agents also told her that she could not leave the home now or they would report her to DFACS (Dept of Family & Children Services). His fiancée was wracked with guilt, as she did not know she was handing RUC over to authorities who would try to deport him.

Story 172 (LIL): In April 2016, ICE agents showed up at the Dallas, TX home of LIL and his U.S. citizen wife. When asked for a warrant, the agents admitted they did not have one but wanted to take LIL into custody even though he had no criminal history and a pending green card application sponsored by his wife. LIL's wife came outside to speak with them. They questioned her about her Muslim faith and her family's history. When she asked for their card so that they could speak to the family's lawyer, the agent refused, saying, "We don't give cards to people like you." As they were leaving, they threatened her, claiming that she was harboring an illegal alien and that they would remember her failure to cooperate -- particularly when it came to LIL's bond.

Story 188 (MH): In Summer 2015, ICE agents detained MH as he left his home to go to the store. A week prior, ICE agents had come to the home. MH's family asked for a warrant. The agents threatened that they would come back with a warrant and rip the house apart.

Story 211 (MOJ): Early one morning in 2013, MOJ's wife heard knocking on the door of their apartment in the Bronx, NY. She opened it without thinking much of it. Officers in bulletproof vests immediately pushed past her and ran into the house, with at least one agent holding his gun out of the holster. As she tried to figure out what was happening, they said, "Ma'am, just sit down." MOJ was in the living room and agents stopped to speak to him. Another agent went into the bedroom area where MOJ's 9- and 11-year old children were crying. The agent ordered the children back into their rooms, stayed at the bedroom doors, and would not let MOJ or his wife move to comfort them. MOJ's wife was hysterical and asked repeatedly, "What is this about?" The officers would not respond to her. The agents retrieved clothes from MOJ's dresser and handcuffed him in the hallway, which is when they told him who they were. MOJ was unable to say goodbye to his children before being detained. Both of his children experienced the event as traumatic. MOJ's son was diagnosed as having post-traumatic stress disorder after the raid and became fearful of the dark; had flashbacks involving police; and vividly remembers the terror of his mother's screams as ICE took his father away.

ICE Raids

The use of deception & ruses at homes

The following are a sample of reports in which ICE agents used deception and lies to gain access to homes without judicial warrants for the purpose of locating a person for detention and deportation. The stories are categorized by the type of ruse ICE agents used at the outset of the raid.

Need to talk to victim of identity theft

Story 14 (HEG): In April 2014, at 5am, approximately 10 ICE agents rang the bell of the private house in the Bronx, NY. HEG's sister asked if it was the police and they said yes. They yelled, "Open the door! It is the police!" She was scared and opened the door. HEG's other sister, who lived on the floor above, was coming downstairs. Agents said, "Is this your brother?" while showing a photo of someone else. The sisters said, "No." The agents claimed someone was using their brother's identity/papers. HEG's sister explained that he was not present. An agent asked for them to call their brother. HEG's sister called him, as he was at his girlfriend's house. She explained that "oficiales" (officials) were looking for him and that it was about identity theft. Agents went a few blocks away to where HEG was and arrested him. He was eventually ordered deported.

Story 17 (PT): In March 2014, 2 to 3 ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY very early in the morning. The agents believed PT lived there but it was his sister's address. She answered and told them he did not live there. Agents told PT's sister that he had been the victim of some kind of identity or credit fraud and they had a warrant. His sister called PT and he spoke to the officers over the phone. Since PT worked in information technology (IT), he thought maybe his identity had been stolen, so he told officers to meet him at the local precinct. The agents met PT outside of a precinct and arrested him, showing an administrative immigration warrant.

Story 58 (AFP): In 2015, ICE agents came to a home in Manhattan, NY. AFP's sister answered the door. The agents identified themselves as police. They showed her a piece of paper with the AFP's picture and told her to call her brother because someone was using his identity. Subject came back to the house and ICE then arrested him.

Story 78 (CSL): In March 2015, ICE agents went to CSL's sisters home in Manhattan, NY and pretended to be investigating identity theft. CSL's sister called 911 to verify.

NYPD said these are ICE agents and not to worry. Family then provided CSL's address where she was immediately detained.

Story 124 (GIL): In October 2015, ICE agents went at approximately 4am to GIL's home in Manhattan, NY. GIL lived in supervised community supportive housing for people with mental illnesses who have HIV/AIDS. Agents told the worker on duty that they needed to take GIL for something related to a mistaken identity. The agents knocked on GIL's room/studio and immediately detained him.

Story 146 (CAF): In Fall 2015, ICE agents called CAF pretending to be officials from a court asking for his current address. CAF provided his mother's address in the Bronx, NY. Agents showed up the next day at 6am. They showed his mother a photograph of a stranger. When she said she did not know the person, agents said there is something going on that we are investigating and asked if she knew *this* person, while showing a photograph of CAF. She replied that the person in the second photograph was her son. They said that someone is probably using his identity and they need to speak with him. She asked them to leave a phone number. They refused to give a number and said they would come back another day.

Doing an investigation + want to show photo of criminal **"suspect"**

Story 19 (MP): In October 2015, 5 ICE agents in blue uniforms came to a home in Staten Island, NY around 7am. MP's partner was making breakfast for their children and answered the door. Agents showed her a picture of someone she didn't know and said they were looking for that person. When said that she didn't recognize him, they asked her if they could come in and said it was "routine" to ask a few questions and take down the report. When they came in, MP walked into the room. When they saw MP, they asked him for ID, told him to change and arrested him.

Story 26 (QFI): In December 2015, 4 ICE agents banged on the door of a home in Queens, NY. They announced themselves as "federal police." QFI's wife did not think they were immigration agents and so she opened the door. They asked to enter and she allowed them in. QFI's wife, two adults and three children -- two of whom were autistic -- were present, but QFI was not present, as his wife had an order of protection against him. The agents said they were looking for a white man who appeared in a photograph they showed QFI's wife. She said she had seen the person before but he did not live in the apartment. They said he had committed a lot of fraud crimes around

the neighborhood and they were investigating him. They pronounced a name similar to QFI's last name and asked if someone lived in the house with that last name. She said no. They asked her last name and her husband's name. They asked about her husband's whereabouts. She said she did not know. They asked if she could tell him to call them? She explained that she was not in contact with him. They asked her to call her brother-in-law and tell him to have QFI call them. She did so, but thought she was helping a police investigation, not immigration authorities. QFI called the agents. Shortly thereafter, ICE arrested him at work.

Story 37 (FJE): In August 2015, FJE's girlfriend was in her bedroom asleep when she heard banging on the door of her home in the Bronx, NY. FJE was asleep on the couch in the living room at the time. She thought it was her neighbor downstairs who lost her keys. So, she opened the door. There were approximately 5 agents in bulletproof vests. They said they were from Homeland Security and that they were doing an investigation. They asked, "Have you seen this person?" They then showed her a photo of someone she has never seen. She said, "no." They said, "This is Frank. Have you ever seen him before?" She said, "no." They asked, "Well do you know a Frank?" She said, "Yeah but that's not him." She stepped back to look at FJE and they started to step into the house as soon as she stepped back. At the same time, they said, "Oh, is he here? You don't mind if we come in, do you?" At the moment, she thought it was a mistaken identity issue. An agent said, "Are you Frank?" FJE said, "Yes." They said, "We have a warrant for your arrest." FJE's girlfriend asked to take a picture of what they showed her and they laughed and said absolutely not. They never showed a warrant and said she could figure out everything later.

Story 54 (WDA): In February 2015, WDA's father-in-law answered the door to the home. 3 agents said they were conducting an investigation, but did not identify themselves as immigration. They showed a photo of a stranger and mentioned an unknown name at the door. WDA's father-in-law said, "I don't know him." The officers then demanded to see everyone in the house. When they saw WDA, the officers said that they needed "privacy" and then arrested him.

Story 63 (BIC): In 2015, ICE agents came to the door of a home in Westchester, NY. The agents wore shirts with the word "police" on them and identified as police. They showed a photograph of a stranger to gain entry to the house. They then asked if BIC had a problem in NJ. BIC had a previous conviction for trespassing in NJ but nothing current. BIC asked if they were immigration and they said yes and detained him.

Story 64 (TT): In 2015, 7 ICE agents came to a home in Orange County, NY around 6:30am. They were wearing shirts that said “police” on them. TT’s girlfriend answered the door. The officers said they were looking for someone and named someone who did not live in the home as well as showing a stranger’s photograph. They asked her who else was home. She said that her boyfriend was home. TT came to the door. ICE asked for his name and ID. They then said they were from immigration and were there to arrest him.

Story 77 (KMR): In September 2015, ICE agents came to a home in Waterbury, CT in the morning. KMR’s 13-year-old step-daughter answered the door and saw 5 officers in protective vests with the word “POLICE” on them. The agents asked who lived in the home and on the floor above. They asked her age and showed her a photograph of a stranger she did not recognize. They asked her if “M” lived there, using KMR’s middle name. She said yes and they asked her to get him. She went to the bedroom and got her mother instead. KMR’s partner came to the door and they said they had a few questions for KMR but did not identify themselves. KMR’s partner woke him up and told him police were outside and had some questions. She stayed in the bedroom because she did not think anything bad was happening. When KMR stepped into the hallway, the agents identified themselves as ICE and arrested him.

Story 86 (BKO): In April 2014, 4 ICE agents showed up to a home in Brooklyn, NY at approximately 5:30am. BKO was not present but his mother and children were there. 4 agents pretending to be police showed his mother pictures at the door, including some of strangers and one of him. She explained that he was not there. The officers came back that afternoon and knocked on the door, again looking for BKO who was still not home.

Story 89 (DZ): In April 2013, ICE agents went to a home in New York and presented themselves as police looking for a suspect. DZ was not there and his wife, who was home alone, refused to let them enter. The agents waited for a half hour outside the door until she finally let them into her kitchen. They showed her a picture of a black man they were looking for and she explained she did not know him nor did he live there, but they continued to ask questions about the black man. The agents inquired about the whereabouts of her husband and son, the other residents of the apartment; she explained they were at work in Manhattan. The agents asked to see her identification and if they could search her room. She initially refused but then granted them access. They searched under her bed and in her closet before saying everything was okay. They asked her where DZ worked and left. Approximately 20 minutes later, they detained him at work.

Story 112 (HEN): In April 2012, 4-5 ICE agents went to HEN's home in New York City around 7:20am. HEN was there with a friend and getting her 7-year-old daughter ready for school. The agents announced themselves as police, claiming they had to ask her a couple of questions and show her a couple of pictures. They asked her to step outside and then an agent explained they were from immigration and there to pick her up. The ICE agents detained HEN at her home that morning and she was released later that day.

Story 118 (TCL): ICE agents went to the Brooklyn home of TCL's elderly mother. When she answered the door, they said TCL's name but showed a photograph of someone else. She explained that the name was her son's name but he was not the person in the photograph. She also told them that her son was not home and did not live there. The agents told her to call him and have him meet them outside the home to clear this up. She complied and when TCL arrived, the agents immediately arrested him.

Story 135 (ASAK): In October 2016, ICE agents went to a two-story multi-family Queens, NY home before 6am. They knocked on the door of ASAK's downstairs neighbor who denied them entry without a warrant. So, the agents kept banging until ASAK's wife woke up and came out to speak with them. She explained that ASAK was out walking the dog and stopping at the store, but they kept pressing her on whether he was inside. They showed her a picture of a black man with dreadlocks and asked if she knew him or thought her husband might know him. When she said she did not know the person, they asked for the name of the store where ASAK was and for his phone number. She gave them his number and 2 officers said they were going to walk up the block to see him. They approached ASAK, asking about the dog. Then, a number of officers ran up and detained him. They would not let ASAK's wife walk outside and minutes later, they handed her the dog and said they were taking him in. She asked if they could tell her what was going on. They said no, that they were from immigration and ASAK would call her later.

Story 136 (RUR): In April 2015, 3 ICE agents came to RUR's brother's door around 6am. The brothers live on the same hallway two doors down from each other in Manhattan, NY. RUR's brother remembers officers wearing NYPD uniforms and stating that they were doing an investigation while showing a picture of someone else. Once they saw RUR, they asked for ID, followed him into a room to get dressed, searched him and detained him.

Story 164 (RUC): In February 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Georgia around 5:30am as RUC's fiancée was leaving for work. As she got into her car, ICE agents pulled a vehicle into her driveway and blocked her truck. She asked them to identify

themselves and they pulled out a photograph of a stranger. When she explained that she did not recognize the person, they asked her to call her partner and have him come outside to help identify the man in the photograph or else they would not move. Naively, she called him outside and the ICE agents immediately handcuffed RUC. ICE agents also told her that she could not leave the home now or they would report her to DFACS (Dept of Family & Children Services). His fiancée was wracked with guilt, as she did not know she was handing RUC over to authorities who would try to deport him.

Story 200 (DJO): In March 2014, ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY. They told DJO they were police officers looking for someone and wanted her to identify a picture. Once she let them into the home, they revealed they were from immigration. She explained that she was home alone with her 7- and 10-year-old children who were sleeping. They asked about the status of her children, searched the home for any other adults, and then told her to report to the local immigration office after dropping the children off at school. DJO has since been ordered deported.

Story 224 (SSM): In August 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY around 7am. SSM's mother answered the door and the agents, who did not identify as ICE, showed her a picture of a stranger and asked if anyone had seen that person. When she explained she did not recognize the person, the agents asked if she was the owner of the house. She brought SSM's grandmother, the owner, to the agents. SSM's grandmother let them into the home and they asked for SSM, who then came downstairs. He was living there with his siblings, girlfriend and their two young children. The officers asked his name and for identification. When he went upstairs to retrieve his identification, the agents followed him up. When he took out the identification, they placed him under arrest. They refused to answer questions until SSM's grandmother asked why they were arresting him. They said, "immigration." SSM's children were sleeping in the home at the time but his younger siblings were awake and crying as the agents detained him and took him out of the home.

Story 225 (AL): On November 22, 2013, AL received a call from his brother around 6am saying that the warrant squad was at their mother's Brooklyn, NY apartment. They showed a photograph of a stranger and said they were looking for "AL." AL's brother put the agents on the phone with AL. They said they were from the warrant squad and needed to verify that the person in the photograph was not him. AL said he was not in the area but agreed to meet at a specific location. About 10 agents showed up in 4 unmarked cars and a truck and AL was standing on the street. An agent showed AL a photograph of a stranger and AL confirmed it was not him. The agent displayed AL's photograph and said, "But *this* is you." He then said AL was going to get deported.

Agents surrounded him with their guns in their hands but pointed to the ground and detained him. AL was eventually released from ICE custody after filing a federal habeas petition but still faces deportation.

Looking for criminal “suspect” they believe is in the house

Story 18 (JS): In October 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Staten Island, NY in the morning. JS was asleep with his 4-year-old son in a bedroom. His partner was awake and heard agents knocking repeatedly on the door and window, announcing themselves as police. She spoke with them through the window and said someone had been using their address and they needed to look for the person. Assuming they were looking for someone upstairs, JS’s partner opened the door and the agents walked in. They then identified themselves as immigration officers, asked who was home, and when she told them where JS was, the officers walked into the bedroom and arrested him in the presence of his son.

Story 38 (ROM): In February 2016, 4 ICE agents came to a home in Queens, NY at approximately 5:45am. ROM’s mother answered the door. The agents presented themselves as police, showed her a photograph of a man they said they were looking for, stated that this man was using her address and that they were investigating him. She explained that this person did not live there but they nonetheless asked if they could come in to talk to her and she allowed them in. The agents entered her son’s room where he was asleep. They asked him to identify himself and, when he did, they said they were there to arrest him.

Story 59 (LSF): In 2015, 8 ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY around 8:30am. LSF’s sister answered the door. The agents said they were looking for an escaped convict and showed a piece of paper with LSF’s picture once they were in the house. The sister explicitly said they could not enter the home without a warrant but the officers entered when the sister turned her back at the door.

Story 79 (JOS): In March 2015, around 6am, 8 or 9 ICE agents came to a home in the Bronx, NY. JOS’ partner, MP, answered the door, thinking it was her daughter who had just left for work. The ICE agents, who were armed, presented themselves as police and said that they wanted to talk because they were investigating something in the building. MP said, “What does that have to do with me?” They said they were looking for someone and so she let them into the home. 2 officers entered and the others stayed in the hallway. They asked who was home and at that moment, JOS stepped out of his room to see what was going on. They immediately asked him for ID and handcuffed him

in front of his loved ones. They said they would only take him to booking, register him and that he'd be back in the afternoon but he was detained and eventually called home from an immigration jail.

Story 83 (SJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY, pretending to be police looking for a suspect who had supposedly robbed banks, stolen identities and was recently arrested for stealing a limousine. The family lived in a second floor apartment above a store. SJ's brother-in-law let the agents in when they stated they wanted to verify that the suspect they sought was not in the home. The family then began to review photographs of strangers presented by the agents. They explained that they did not know anyone shown but the agents insisted the suspect lived there. When the agents then used SJ's name, SJ's 16-year-old niece who had been translating for the family explained that her uncle's name was "S" but that he was not home. Nonetheless, the agents went to SJ's room in the home and knocked on his door. They asked for SJ's phone number to talk to him and verify in person that he was not the man in the photograph. The family called SJ to come home to clear his name. 15 minutes later, the agents were waiting in front of the building when SJ walked up. They immediately told him to put his hands behind his back and handcuffed him.

Story 126 (ACA): In March 2015, ICE agents went to a home in San Francisco, CA. They did not identify as immigration officers but instead said they were police conducting an investigation. The agents claimed to receive a report that someone was using the address for criminal activity -- something advocates in the Bay Area had heard ICE was saying to several people targeted in raids throughout the same week. When ACA's cousin opened the door, the agents would not say who they were looking for and threatened to come into the house to search if they were not provided with the identifications of everyone living in the house. ACA came to the door, saw the uniforms marked "POLICE," and provided identification. The agents asked him to step outside. He did so thinking they might want to talk to him as a witness since he works at night. The agents showed him a document with his photograph on it, identified him as the person they were looking for and detained him. Only then did the agents reveal they were immigration authorities.

Story 166 (ACC): In February 2016, 4 ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY at 5:45am. ACC's mother woke up because of the knocking. The agents announced themselves as federal police and showed her a photograph of a stranger, asking if he lived there. She said no and an agent replied, "He is using your address and we are doing an investigation about it. Can we enter?" She allowed them in. Once inside, they asked who lived there and she answered, "Me and my son." They asked ACC for

identification, which he provided. They then detained him immediately, shackling him both at the arms and legs before leading him out.

Story 176 (LUG): In April 2015, ICE agents knocked loudly on the door of a home in Queens, NY before 6am. LUG's aunt approached the door and the agents lied, claiming they were police looking for a fugitive in the building. They requested her identification. When she stepped back from the front door to get it, they started to walk right into the apartment, explaining that they were entering because they were looking for an escaped convict. They saw LUG, who was sleeping on the sofa in the living room, told him to stand up, and handcuffed him. After detaining LUG, agents fingerprinted another relative using a machine and, after 5-10 minutes, told him he was good.

Generally want help with a criminal investigation

Story 60 (SN): In 2015, 2 ICE agents came to a home in Queens, NY around 7am. They identified themselves as police and showed a picture of SN once inside the house. The officers lied to gain entry in that they said they wanted SN's help to identify friends.

Story 65 (AT): In 2015, 5-6 officers came to the door of a home in the Bronx, NY around 6am. AT's partner answered the door. Officers said they were police and lied, saying they were conducting an investigation. They were allowed entry and AT was arrested at the home.

Story 67 (JAK): In 2015, 5 or more ICE agents came to a home in the Bronx, NY around 7:30am. JAK answered the door. JAK remember the officers identifying as NYPD and saying that they were looking for someone else. Once inside the home, the officers showed her rap sheet and detained her, saying she would be back with a half hour.

Story 73 (ABW): In January 2015, 7 ICE agents came to an apartment in the Bronx, NY in the afternoon. The apartment was the home of ABW's friend. ABW answered the door. The agents lied to gain entry, claiming they were police conducting an ongoing investigation about drugs, marijuana and guns. They told ABW they had some questions. Shortly thereafter, the agents detained ABW.

Story 75 (BEN): In March 2015, ICE agents came to a home in Staten Island, NY around 7:30am. They said they were police doing an investigation and wanted to ask some questions. BEN's gf who answered the door then gave them permission to enter. Client arrested inside.

Story 157 (FAF): In November 2015, 10-15 ICE agents showed up at a home in the Bronx, NY early in the morning. FAF's father answered the door and the agents pretended to be police conducting an investigation. Once inside, they asked both FAF and his father for IDs. FAF said he didn't understand why if they were just conducting an investigation, but the agents would not answer questions about the investigation they were conducting. Shortly thereafter, they announced that they were immigration agents and detained FAF. They then lied and told FAF's mother that he would be coming back shortly.

Story 209 (DAZ): In May 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Long Island, NY around 6am. DAZ's wife answered the door and agents, identifying themselves as Nassau County police, said they needed DAZ's help with an investigation into a crime that occurred. So, she allowed them into the home, thinking little of it since she knew he was not involved in any crime. DAZ was getting ready for work and once inside the home, the agents showed a photograph of DAZ. The family asked for a warrant and the agents said it was in the car. They detained DAZ. His wife saw that, outside of the home, there were several Nassau police cars as well as unmarked cars.

Need to clear up a court compliance issue

Story 62 (BKC): In 2015, 4 ICE agents came to a home in Sullivan County, NY around 6am. BKC's daughter answered the door. The agents identified as ICE but lied to gain entry to the home by falsely claiming that BKC had missed 2 immigration hearings. They then arrested BKC inside the home.

Story 104 (IRL): In July 2016, ICE agents went to a home in San Jose, CA around 6:50am. IRL's parents, ages 72 and 68, were sitting outside peeling cacti. The agents, pretending to be police and probation officers, asked for IRL. His mother went inside and spoke to NML, IRL's sister. NML, from inside the apartment, pressed them to show identification and a warrant. They did neither and lied, claiming IRL had missed a probation appointment. NML refused them entry. IRL called his probation officer who said he had not sent anyone from their office but guessed it might be ICE. The agents outside then admitted they were from ICE. Even though the family said IRL did not want to speak with them, the agents remained outside. At one point, an ICE officer asked NML if she was an attorney because "she talked so much." After 2 hours, the family thought ICE would not leave until IRL met them. IRL was able to get his immigration lawyer to speak to the agents and they finally left. The family felt unsafe and anxious at the agents' persistence. IRL's parents feared they would be evicted because of all the commotion and because ICE officers had initially approached the property manager to

gain permission to enter the apartment complex. IRL's father began to feel ill due to the mounting anxiety and had to be taken to the hospital later that afternoon.

Story 133 (TAV): In August 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY at 6am. TAV's girlfriend opened the door to the apartment, as TAV was still in bed. The officer claimed that he was there to speak to TAV about a surcharge of \$150 owed to a court. TAV came to the door; he saw officers in plainclothes and what he believed to be an NYPD badge. The agent asked TAV to identify himself. When TAV asked to see a warrant, the agent asked TAV to come with them and threatened, "If you don't, we are going to come back and arrest everyone." Three officers then escorted TAV out of the apartment, agreeing not to handcuff him inside. Once in the lobby, one agent forcibly took him to the ground and said, "I'm ICE. You're going to get deported." TAV's girlfriend came downstairs and saw the officer pushing TAV to the floor. She started crying and yelling, at which point another agent drew a gun on her and told her to shut up. They then handcuffed TAV and took him outside.

Story 149 (SWN): In October 2015, ICE agents detained SWN at home in the Bronx, NY. SWN was on probation and, at his last check-in, SWN's probation officer (PO) verified a number of addresses and said she would be sending a "police officer" to his house to check his address. A couple days later, an officer showed up at his house, but he was at work. SWN then received multiple calls from someone who identified as a "police officer" looking to meet. The agent asked about SWN's days off from work. SWN explained that he was free on Sundays but spent those days with his 3-year-old daughter. The "police officer" agreed to meet SWN on a weekday morning at his home. The agent showed up at 7am and announced himself as "police." SWN let him in after verifying it was the caller. The agent then told SWN to get his shoes and wallet because he had to come with them. The agent then revealed he was from ICE and handcuffed SWN. When he took SWN outside, there were about 6 to 8 other officers waiting.

ICE Raids

The use of deception to lure people into public spaces

The following are a sample of reports of ICE agents luring people out of the home and into public or government-run spaces through lies, harassment and surveillance.

Story 17 (PT): In March 2014, 2 to 3 ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY very early in the morning. The agents believed PT lived there but it was his sister's address. She answered and told them he did not live there. Agents told PT's sister that he had been the victim of some kind of identity or credit fraud and they had a warrant. His sister called PT and he spoke to the officers over the phone. Since PT worked in information technology (IT), he thought maybe his identity had been stolen, so he told officers to meet him at the local precinct. The agents met PT outside of a precinct and arrested him, showing an administrative immigration warrant.

Story 27 (EAJ): In January 2016, 2 ICE agents came to a home in Manhattan, NY around 5am. EAJ's sister and 65-year-old father were home and EAJ was at work. They reluctantly opened the door and saw who EAJ's sister described as an officer and a detective. One agent presented himself as a detective looking for her EAJ. The other had a badge and paper. They identified as NYPD, claiming to be Detective "A" and Officer "B." EAJ's sister heard noise outside and asked who the other people were and why there were several SUVs outside. The agents said, "Those are our backup, don't worry." She explained that EAJ was at work. They asked for his number and said not to worry, that it was just to ask him questions about last year's case. The family gave his cell phone number and now feels it was all a setup. The agents called him at work and arranged to meet him. When he showed up 2 days later, they detained him.

Story 29 (LIJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to LIJ's mother's home in Brooklyn, NY. The agents explained they needed to speak to LIJ but did not identify themselves as immigration authorities. LIJ's stepfather explained that LIJ was not there and gave the agents LIJ's phone number. The agents called LIJ, pretending to be police, and said they needed to speak with him. LIJ arranged to meet the agents downstairs from his apartment. LIJ was getting his 3-year-old child ready for school and, since he did not anticipate being arrested, he carried her to meet them. They escorted him upstairs. LIJ asked his partner to take their daughter to another room so the child would not see what was happening. The agents said he had to go with them and that it was just a formality. The agents detained LIJ and kept him in an immigration jail.

Story 57 (YF): In 2015, ICE agents went to YF's mother's house. They asked her who was living in the house and showed her a picture of a "suspect." YF's mother said she lived with her children, naming each one. ICE asked for the phone number of YF. They then called him and met him at his job in Manhattan in the early morning where they detained him.

Story 66 (GH): In 2015, ICE agents contacted GH pretending to be police and said they needed to meet him for an investigation. They arranged to meet at the NYPD's 52nd precinct in the Bronx, NY. As client walked up, he saw ICE agents standing outside who said they had a warrant to arrest him and immediately detained him.

Story 80 (RWN): In July 2016, ICE agents posing as "police" called RWN's phone and said they wanted to inspect his car to see if it was in an accident. Knowing this did not happen, RWN confidently made an appointment to meet with them at his job where ICE agents immediately detained him.

Story 93 (MRG): In January 2014, several ICE agents began banging on the door of a Manhattan, NY apartment in the morning. Everyone inside woke up and got out of bed. MRG's mother asked for a warrant from the officers. The ICE agents said they don't have a warrant but "if they have to get one, they will destroy this place." MRG's mother then allowed them in. They saw MRG and lied, claiming they needed to take him to the precinct to question him about another case. After contacting and going to the closest NYPD precinct hours later, the family learned there was no record of her son and MRG called later that day from immigration detention.

Story 95 (OSH): In May 2016, at approximately 6am, ICE agents rang the bell at OSH's home. OSH, a 57-year-old man, saw their police jackets from the window and went downstairs. The officers said there was something wrong with his motor vehicle. Shocked, he asked what was wrong. They replied, "Do you have a driver's license?" He showed them his license and they said something was wrong and asked, "Do you want to come with us?" They asked him to step outside. He did and then they revealed they were from ICE and placing him under arrest. OSH was stunned, asking, "What immigration problem? After I served my time?" It had been almost 20 years since the conviction that led ICE to his door. Since that time, he had never been arrested or even received a traffic ticket.

Story 114 (JAT): In March 2016, ICE agents went to JAT's previous residence in California. They asked the property manager to call JAT from his personal phone so they could speak with JAT. Around 5:40am, JAT received that call. ICE agents told JAT they were police and asked whether he had finished his classes for a driving under the influence of alcohol conviction. JAT confirmed that he completed everything required of him. The agents told JAT they needed to review his paperwork and asked him to drive to the residence where they were. Feeling confident because of his compliance, JAT agreed. When JAT arrived, he was ordered out of his car, handcuffed and thrown on the floor by two agents who only then identified themselves as immigration authorities.

Story 118 (TCL): ICE agents went to the Brooklyn home of TCL's mother. When she answered the door, they said TCL's name but showed a photograph of someone else. She explained that the name was her son's name but he was not the person in the photograph. She also told them that her son was not home and did not live there. The agents told her to call him and have him

meet them outside the home to clear this up. She complied and when TCL arrived, the agents immediately arrested him.

Story 120 (AYM): In late 2013, around 5am, 6-7 ICE agents showed up at the Manhattan, NY home of AYM's 72-year-old father who answered the door. An agent told AYM's father that someone was using his son's green card and that there was some kind of warrant. They showed AYM's father a piece of paper with his son's photo on it but the father could not read it. Other family members were home and ICE agents asked about AYM's whereabouts but no one knew where he was staying. Everyone conveyed that AYM was not present; nonetheless, the agents searched the home. AYM's father panicked and told his son to go to 26 Federal Plaza to meet them. The father also gave ICE agents his son's phone number and the agents kept calling until AYM finally agreed to meet at Federal Plaza. They detained him immediately at 26 Federal Plaza.

Story 134 (LER): In November 2014, LER received a phone call from an ICE agent pretending to be a police officer in Manhattan. The officer claimed LER had hit a car in Manhattan and then fled the scene. The agent detailed the color and make of the car in question and stated it had license plates that matched LER's car. LER explained that while he did have that type of car, it was not him and he had not even been to Manhattan recently. The officer asked to come to LER's home to examine his car and verify that it had not been in a recent accident. LER gave his address. A few weeks later, the agent called to arrange a meeting. LER waited at the agreed upon time when the officer called, asking him to come outside. He then saw 3 agents who identified as New York police officers and asked to see the car. LER explained it was in the garage. He went to open it, stepped inside and the agents stated he was under arrest, claiming they had a warrant. The agents refused to allow him to change clothes and made him remove his belt and shoelaces. LER describes feeling humiliated as his pants fell off as they took him into custody.

Story 158 (GST): In November 2015, ICE agents called GST's sister and friend to try to obtain GST's phone number. The agents lied to GST's relatives, claiming that GST was the victim of identity theft, which is why the officers needed to speak to him. The agents then contacted GST with the same lie, stating they had suspects and wanted to see if GST knew the person and could identify the suspect by face. They asked GST to meet at 26 Federal Plaza in New York to review mug shots. When GST arrived, they detained him.

Story 170 (LEC): In early 2016, ICE agents went to the Los Angeles, CA home of LEC's mother. ICE agents, posing as detectives, claimed they needed to speak to LEC about someone named Oscar. A family member gave the agents LEC's number, thinking they were police. The agents called LEC daily at 3am for weeks, insisting he knows "Oscar" despite LEC's denials and claiming they wanted to show him a photograph. Finally, LEC agreed to meet to clear everything up. 5 agents banged on the door at 4am; his mother answered and called him on the phone to come to the house since LEC lived elsewhere with his pregnant girlfriend and 2-year-old child. As he arrived, the agents approached and asked if he knows "Giovanni,"

showing him a picture and asking for identification. When he showed a “matricula,” they arrested him, only then revealing they were from ICE. 20-year-old LEC was then detained, stripping his family of a primary breadwinner and forcing him to miss the birth of his second child.

Story 173 (JG): Around 5am in February 2016, ICE agents posing as police arrived outside of JG’s home in Queens, NY. They had harassed his mother for contact information at her home and then called JG repeatedly asking him to meet. The agents identified themselves as “police” and “detectives,” and insisted JG knew a person of interest, despite JG explaining that he did not know anyone with the name agents used. When JG offered to meet at the precinct at 4:30pm, the agent would not specify a precinct, claimed he would be gone by then, and asked to meet at JG’s home the next morning. JG provided his address. The next morning, an agent called repeatedly while JG was showering. When JG exited the building, he saw 4 cars with headlights on double parked from which agents jumped out with guns drawn. The agents immediately detained him.

Story 199 (JNY): In January 2016, JNY received multiple calls on his cell phone from an ICE agent who claimed to be “Officer Johnny” supervised by “Officer Morales” from the “crime investigation unit” of the 44th precinct in the Bronx, NY where JNY used to live. The agent claimed that JNY was a suspect in a crime and they need to check that he didn’t have bruises on his body. When JNY explained that he now lived in NJ and was innocent, the agent said he could come to “the station” or they would come to him; so, JNY provided his address. That same day, ICE agents showed up to his home and arrested him. After, JNY’s girlfriend called the 44th precinct to discover that there was no “Officer Johnny” or “Officer Morales” that worked there.

Story 205 (EB): In May 2016, ICE agents came looking for EB at his home and workplace. When ICE agents spoke with EB’s son, they left a phone number and told EB’s son that they just wanted to ask EB some questions. They did not say anything about detaining EB. EB called the phone number and agreed to meet with them at a friend’s office in Manhattan, NY. ICE agents detained him there.

Story 225 (AL): On November 22, 2013, AL received a call from his brother around 6am saying that the warrant squad was at their mother’s Brooklyn, NY apartment. They showed a photograph of a stranger and said they were looking for “AL.” AL’s brother put the agents on the phone with AL. They said they were from the warrant squad and needed to verify that the person in the photograph was not him. AL said he was not in the area but agreed to meet at a specific location. The agents showed up in 4 unmarked cars and a truck and AL was standing on the street. About 10 officers exited. An agent showed AL a photograph of a stranger and AL confirmed it was not him. The agent displayed AL’s photograph and said, “But *this* is you.” He then said AL was going to get deported. Agents surrounded him with their guns in their hands but pointed to the ground and detained him.

ICE Raids

The use of gratuitous or excessive searches

The following are a sample of reports in which ICE agents performed gratuitous or excessive searches during raids.

Story 13 (FAL): In April 2014, approximately 8 ICE agents went a 3-family home in New York. FAL's uncle was leaving the residence and ran into the agents. FAL and his uncle rented rooms inside the home. They spoke to FAL's uncle and, when FAL's door was locked, they told his uncle that he had to open the door. FAL's uncle knocked and FAL opened the door. The agents entered and searched the whole place. The agents handcuffed FAL and took him out.

Story 20 (ITZ): ICE agents went to a house in Staten Island, NY around 6am in December 2015. ITZ lived there with his partner, 3 children and other tenants. ICE officers parked several black vehicles in front of the home and asked multiple tenants leaving for work for identification and access to the building. When one tenant reentered the home to retrieve identification, an ICE agent followed him upstairs, knocked on all of the doors in the residence, reviewing identification and asking about the number of people in the home. When ITZ's partner showed ICE agents a "matricula," they took a photograph of it on a phone. They asked for ITZ's identification and then detained him, falsely promising he would be released before work.

Story 25 (SLN): In Winter 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Long Island, NY at approximately 5am. SLN and his girlfriend, who was 9 months pregnant at the time, were already awake because she had started having contractions. All of a sudden, they saw flashlights around their window, which disturbed them because it meant someone had jumped the locked gate outside of the apartment. SLN went to the door and opened it to see what was going on. ICE agents rushed the door without asking for permission to enter or identifying themselves. They began to look all over the apartment with flashlights as the couple asked who they were and what they were doing. The agents refused to answer questions. One asked SLN for his name and demanded to see a piece of mail as proof. They then handcuffed SLN as his girlfriend begged them to stop, explaining that she was on the verge of giving birth. One agent told her to stop crying and another got in her face, yelling at her not to touch SLN. SLN's girlfriend said they couldn't just arrest him because she needed him there and the officers laughed at her. She was left distraught, all alone, and totally confused as to why they had arrested SLN. Due to her elevated stress, she had to have an emergency c-section the next day.

Story 38 (ROM): In February 2016, 4 ICE agents came to a home in Queens at approximately 5:45am. ROM's mother answered the door. The agents presented themselves as police, showed her a photograph of a man they said they were looking for, stated that this man was using her address and that they were investigating him. She explained that this person did not live there but they nonetheless asked if they could come in to talk to her and she allowed them

in. The agents entered her son's room where he was asleep. They asked him to identify himself and, when he did, they said they were there to arrest him.

Story 42 (POR): Approximately 5 ICE agents went to a shelter on Wards Island in New York City around 5am. POR was sleeping when these agents entered his room, grabbed him around the ankle and shook him violently. Other agents shined their flashlights directly into his face. As he tried to get dressed, they used the flashlight to search through all of his possessions. They then made him leave all of his possessions and the shelter and he had no idea where his belongings ended up.

Story 48 (AZE): In February 2015, ICE agents raided a shelter in New York City at 5am and detained AZE. The agents also went through AZE's belongings in his locker.

Story 82 (JJT): Just before dawn, ICE came to the Bronx, NY home of JJT and his cousin VN. JJT let the agents in and they immediately handcuffed him. They questioned VN about who lived there; she answered that only she, JJT and her two daughters lived there. The agents insisted on searching the home, even though VN said her 10- and 17-year old daughters were sleeping in the bedroom. Wanting to shield her daughters from seeing JJT in handcuffs, VN asked why the agents would want to wake up her children. VN believed that, in order to stop the other ICE agents from going into the bedroom, a female ICE agent quickly looked into the room and confirmed that VN's daughters were sleeping. Additionally, VN guards the travel documents of everyone in the family, including JJT's immediate family who live upstairs from them. Not knowing these were ICE agents trying to deport JJT, she agreed to retrieve his documents. She had to search for them in a bedroom with 5 ICE agents watching over her as she held a blanket to cover herself since she had just showered and was not fully clothed.

Story 83 (SJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY, pretending to be police looking for a suspect who had supposedly robbed banks, stolen identities and was recently arrested for stealing a limousine. The family lived in a second floor apartment above a store. SJ's brother-in-law let the agents in when they stated they wanted to verify that the suspect they sought was not in the home. The family then began to review photographs of strangers presented by the agents. They explained that they did not know anyone shown but the agents insisted the suspect lived there. When the agents then used SJ's name, SJ's 16-year-old niece who had been translating for the family explained that her uncle's name was "S" but that he was not home. Nonetheless, the agents went to SJ's room in the home and knocked on his door. They asked for SJ's phone number to talk to him and verify in person that he was not the man in the photograph. The family called SJ to come home to clear his name. 15 minutes later, the agents were waiting in front of the building when SJ walked up. They immediately told him to put his hands behind his back and handcuffed him.

Story 87 (RAC): In March 2014, approximately 9 ICE agents went to a home in Manhattan, NY around 6am. RAC was renting a room in an apartment. The officers knocked on the door and said, "Police." RAC opened up. The officers entered the apartment and asked if he had any

drugs or guns. He said, “no. They asked who else lived there and if they could search the apartment. RAC asked, “Who are you looking for? What are you looking for?” An officer then went into a pair of RAC’s pants he had hanging around and took out his identification. At that point, he was handcuffed and told he was under arrest for an immigration violation. Later that year, RAC was ordered deported.

Story 89 (DZ): In April 2013, ICE agents went to a home in New York and presented themselves as police looking for a suspect. DZ was not there and his wife, who was home alone, refused to let them enter. The agents waited for a half hour outside the door until she finally let them into her kitchen. They showed her a picture of a black man they were looking for and she explained she did not know him nor did he live there. The agents asked about the whereabouts of her husband and son, the other residents of the apartment; she explained they were at work in Manhattan. The agents asked to see her identification and if they could search her room. She initially refused but then granted them access. They searched under her bed and in her closet before saying everything was okay. They asked her where DZ worked and left. Approximately 20 minutes later, they detained him at work.

Story 110 (EDI): In April 2014, 15 ICE agents went to a home around 6am and surrounded it with multiple police cars. The agents pressured EDI’s wife to get her husband, claiming they needed to speak to the owner of the white car outside. She let them inside, where her children were present. She reported that the officers occupied every room of the house, detained EDI, and then followed her through the home, forcing her to retrieve her husband’s passport and green card from a safe in the home. The agents asked to see documents for everyone in the house, but she said they were all U.S. citizens and the officers did not press further.

Story 116 (AB): In early 2012, 4 ICE agents went to a home in New York City. Once inside the home, they said they were from immigration and asked AB if her mother or brother were home. Although her mother was downstairs, AB said no. The agents began to search the home, entering AB’s U.S. citizen children’s room, taking the blanket off of them and shining flashlights in their faces. They then threatened AB with deportation if she did not find her mother. Shortly thereafter, the agents detained AB’s mother.

Story 119 (ARV): In mid-2014, ICE agents came to ARV’s home in New York at 5:30am and detained him for removal proceedings in front of his wife, 6-year old U.S. citizen daughter, and 9-year-old U.S. citizen daughter. As friends of the family were leaving the home, ICE took advantage of the open door, asking if ARV resided there. Since the door was already open, the agents entered the apartment and arrested ARV. ARV’s sole conviction was for driving under the influence of alcohol 10 years prior to the raid; nonetheless, the agents searched the home -- supposedly for weapons.

Story 120 (AYM): In late 2013, around 5am, 6-7 ICE agents showed up at the Manhattan, NY home of AYM’s 72-year-old father who answered the door. An agent told AYM’s father that someone was using his son’s green card and that there was some kind of warrant. They

showed AYM's father a piece of paper with his son's photo on it but the father could not read it. Other family members were home and ICE agents asked about AYM's whereabouts but no one knew where he was staying. Everyone conveyed that AYM was not present; nonetheless, the agents searched the home. AYM's father panicked and told his son to go to 26 Federal Plaza to meet them. The father also gave ICE agents his son's phone number and the agents kept calling until AYM finally agreed to meet at Federal Plaza. They detained him immediately at 26 Federal Plaza.

Story 128 (LAS): In March 2015, ICE agents went to LAS' old neighborhood around 7:30am to look for him. Upon arriving at LAS' former apartment, they showed the current tenant LAS' photograph and started searching the home without a warrant. The tenant panicked and called LAS on the phone to tell him that Homeland Security was looking for him. LAS asked the tenant to put the agents on the phone. LAS spoke to them and gave his new address. 10 minutes later, 4 officers arrived and detained him.

Story 160 (PHO): In December 2015, 3 ICE agents came to a home in Queens, NY before 8am pretending to be police. A husband and wife were home with their sleeping children at the time. The wife refused to open the door. The ICE agents kept banging and kicking to the point that they actually broke part of the door. The husband, scared, ran towards the back window but ICE agents were there and pointed a gun at his head and said they would shoot if he did not open the door. The wife opened the door; ICE agents -- dressed in jackets that said ICE -- entered, handcuffed the husband and started searching the home. ICE agents entered the bedroom where the children were sleeping and checked under the bed and in the closets. The agents were actually looking for a former housemate and, after much pleading and giving the phone number of the target, ICE let the wife and husband go. Nonetheless, the agents took the residents' names, dates of birth, and phone numbers.

Story 173 (JG): Around 5am in February 2016, 10-12 ICE agents went to JG's mother's home in Queens, NY pretending to be police. The officers showed JG's mother a photograph of a stranger, claiming the person was a friend of her son's and that they needed to speak with JG. JG's mother explained that he did not live there. The agents insisted on searching the whole house, including bathrooms and closets, despite her explanation that JG was not present. They asked everyone in the home for identification to prove status, including JG's U.S. citizen mother and aunt. JG's mother provided the agents with JG's phone number, thinking they were police. The agents then repeatedly called JG with the same ruse and he provided his address. Multiple officers arrived to JG's home, drew their guns as he stepped out to meet them, and detained JG in his driveway.

Story 200 (DJO): In March 2014, ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY. They told DJO they were police officers looking for someone and wanted her to identify a picture. Once she let them into the home, they revealed they were from immigration. She explained that she was home alone with her 7- and 10-year-old children who were sleeping. They asked about the

status of her children, searched the home for any other adults, and then told her to report to the local immigration office after dropping the children off at school.

Story 211 (MOJ): Early one morning in 2013, MOJ's wife heard knocking on the door of their apartment in the Bronx, NY. She opened it without thinking much of it. Officers in bulletproof vests immediately pushed past her and ran into the house, with at least one agent holding his gun out of the holster. As she tried to figure out what was happening, they said, "Ma'am, just sit down." MOJ was in the living room and agents stopped to speak to him. Another agent went into the bedroom area where MOJ's 9- and 11-year old children were crying. The agent ordered the children back into their rooms, stayed at the bedroom doors, and would not let MOJ or his wife move to comfort them. MOJ's wife was hysterical and asked repeatedly, "What is this about?" The officers would not respond to her. The agents retrieved clothes and identification from MOJ's dresser drawer and handcuffed him in the hallway, which is when they told him who they were.

Story 214 (JCS): In March 2016, ICE agents went to a home in the Bronx, NY in the morning. At the door, they encountered JCS' fiancée's sister who has developmental disabilities. They did not identify as immigration authorities and said something about conducting an investigation and needing to look for a suspect. The agents refused to let JCS' fiancée get dressed before entering the bedroom, even though she was undressed and screaming. They then detained JCS.

Story 226 (CHMR): In October 2016, at least 5 ICE agents banged on the door of an apartment in Queens, NY around 5:40am. They wore bulletproof vests with the word "POLICE" on them and the agents told her they were looking for CHMR. She explained that he was at work and they requested to enter. Once in the home, they asked her several questions about CHMR, including his schedule. They then requested to search the home. She asked who they were -- still unsure -- and they replied, "We can't tell you who we are because we can't discuss anything about the case." She allowed them to search and they looked in the bedroom, in a closet, behind and under the bed, and in the bathroom. They left without identifying themselves as immigration authorities. The next day, CHMR left for work as usual around 5:20am. 20 minutes later, 2 agents knocked on the door. CHMR's fiancée answered and they handed her CHMR's backpack and wallet, explaining that they had detained him as he left the home.

ICE Raids

The impact on non-targets

The following are a sample of reports of ICE agents harassing and terrorizing people who were not the target of the raid through threats, questioning, fingerprinting, and requesting identity documents.

Reports of ICE agents unnecessarily scrutinizing the identity and documents of non-targets:

Story 20 (ITZ): ICE agents went to a house in Staten Island, NY around 6am in December 2015. ITZ lived there with his partner, 3 children and other tenants. ICE officers parked several black vehicles in front of the home and asked multiple tenants leaving for work for identification and access to the building. When one tenant reentered the home to retrieve identification, an ICE agent followed him upstairs, knocked on all of the doors in the residence, reviewing identification and asking about the number of people in the home. When ITZ's partner showed ICE agents a "matricula," they took a photograph of it on a phone. They asked for ITZ's identification and then detained him, falsely promising he would be released before work.

Story 89 (DZ): In April 2013, 3 ICE agents went to a home and announced themselves as police. DZ's wife reluctantly allowed them into the home where they showed her a photograph of a stranger. After explaining she did not know the person and was alone in the home, the agents questioned her about where her husband and son were at the time. The agents asked to see her identification and requested to search the home. She initially refused but then allowed them access after which they looked in various places, including under her bed and in her closet before leaving. Twenty minutes later, they detained DZ at work at the address unwittingly provided by his wife.

Story 112 (HEN): In April 2012, 4-5 ICE agents went to HEN's home in New York City around 7:20am. HEN was there with a friend and getting her 7-year-old daughter ready for school. The agents announced themselves as police, claiming they had to ask her a couple of questions and show her a couple of pictures. HEN's friend was the only other adult in the home. The agents took her name and social security number, but HEN was unsure of whether the agents checked her friend's immigration status. The ICE agents detained HEN at her home that morning and she was released later that day.

Story 122 (FOR): In late 2015, ICE went to a home in Bethlehem, PA. There were 4 men, 2 women and FOR's 3 year old autistic son in the home. ICE agents fingerprinted all of the men before identifying FOR as the target and arresting him.

Story 141 (UDO): In 2015, UDO's coworker picked him up at his house in Jamaica, Queens. Minutes later, ICE agents in 4 unmarked cars pulled them over a few blocks from the house.

The agents asked both of them for identification and then detained UDO, the passenger. They then took a picture of UDO's coworker's license plate before leaving, even though the car did not belong to UDO nor was he the driver.

Story 155 (ONP): ICE agents went to a home in Suffolk County in Long Island, NY in October 2015. Immigration agents had previously arrested someone living at the house; this time, they asked for someone who had not lived there for years. Despite this information, ICE agents went around and took photographs of the identity documents of everyone in the home.

Story 156 (IRA): In November 2015, 4 ICE agents went to a home in the Bronx, NY. IRA's roommate answered the door. The agents said they had a warrant and the roommate allowed them to enter. The agents detained IRA for removal proceedings but also took a photograph of the identification of IRA's undocumented roommate who had let them into the home.

Story 157 (FAF): In November 2015, ICE agents went to a home in the Bronx, NY early in the morning. FAF's father answered the door. ICE agents lied and said they were police conducting an investigation. Once inside the home, they asked both FAF and his father for identification. FAF said he did not understand why they were doing this if they were just conducting an investigation. ICE agents then detained FAF, falsely telling his mother that he would be coming back shortly.

Story 160 (PHO): In December 2015, 3 ICE agents came to a home in Queens, NY before 8am pretending to be police. When the current residents refused entry, the agents kicked down the door, forcing their way in. The agents handcuffed the male tenant and began searching the home. The agents were actually looking for someone who no longer lived there and, after much pleading and giving the phone number of the target, ICE let the couple go. Nonetheless, the agents took the residents' names, dates of birth, and phone numbers.

Story 173 (JG): In February 2016, 10-12 ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY before 6am. JG's U.S. citizen mother answered the door. They showed her a picture of a stranger, claiming it was JG's friend and they needed to speak to JG about the person. JG was not present nor did he live at the residence, which JG's mother told the officers. ICE agents nonetheless entered and, once inside, searched the entire house and made everyone present show identification to prove status, including JG's mother and aunt.

Story 176 (LUG): In early 2015, ICE agents knocked loudly on the door of a home in Queens, NY before 6am. LUG's aunt approached the door and the agents lied, claiming they were police looking for a fugitive in the building. They entered the apartment and immediately saw LUG, who was sleeping on the sofa in the living room and handcuffed him. After detaining LUG, agents fingerprinted another relative using a machine and, after 5-10 minutes, told him he was good. Throughout the raid, an 8 year old child who was a part of the household was crying as he witnessed everything.

Reports of ICE agents involving non-targets in the execution of raids, often using intimidation, hostility and/or deception:

Story 14 (HEG): In April 2014, at 5am, approximately 10 ICE agents rang the bell of the private house in the Bronx, NY. Agents yelled, "Open the door! It is the police!" They spoke to HEG's sisters who were home and claimed that someone was using their brother's identity/papers. HEG's sister explained that he was not present. An agent asked for them to call their brother. HEG's sister called him, as he was at his girlfriend's house. She explained that "oficiales" (officials) were looking for him and that it was about identity theft. Agents went a few blocks away to where HEG was and arrested him. He was eventually ordered deported.

Story 17 (PT): In March 2014, 2 to 3 ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY very early in the morning. The agents believed PT lived there but it was his sister's address. She answered and told them he did not live there. Agents told PT's sister that he had been the victim of some kind of identity or credit fraud and they had a warrant. His sister called PT and he spoke to the officers over the phone. Since PT worked in information technology (IT), he thought maybe his identity had been stolen, so he told officers to meet him at the local precinct. The agents met PT outside of a precinct and arrested him, showing an administrative immigration warrant.

Story 26 (QFI): In December 2015, 4 ICE agents banged on the door of a home in Queens, NY. They announced themselves as "federal police." QFI's wife was home along with other adults and 3 children -- two of whom were autistic. QFI was not present and his wife had an order of protection prohibiting him from contact with her. The agents used a ruse to try to get her to locate him for them. They asked her to call her husband for them. She explained she did not know about her husband's whereabouts nor was she in contact with him. They continued trying to locate him and asked her to call her brother-in-law and tell him to have QFI call them. She did, although she thought she was aiding police not immigration authorities. QFI called the agents back. Shortly thereafter, ICE arrested him at work.

Story 29 (LIJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to LIJ's mother's home in Brooklyn, NY. The agents convinced LIJ's stepfather to give them LIJ's phone number. The agents called LIJ, pretending to be police, and said they needed to speak with him. LIJ arranged to meet the agents downstairs from his apartment. LIJ was getting his 3-year-old child ready for school and, since he did not anticipate being arrested, he carried her to meet them. They escorted him upstairs. LIJ asked his partner to take their daughter to another room so the child would not see what was happening. The agents said he had to go with them and that it was just a formality. Despite trying to shield her, LIJ's 3-year-old daughter asked, "Where is Daddy going?" When the ICE agents kept LIJ in custody, his partner felt they took everything away from the family. She had waited until she was older to have children to ensure she had a partner who would play an equal part in parenting. LIJ stayed home with their 1-year-old during the days while she worked and then worked nights and weekends as a truck driver. For the month after the raid,

their 3-year-old daughter kept saying she missed her “Daddy” and asking when he was coming back; LIJ’s partner admitted she didn’t know how to answer that question.

Story 37 (FJE): In the early morning hours of August 2015, ICE agents began banging loudly on the front door of an apartment in the Bronx, NY. FJE’s girlfriend GS opened the door and saw 5 officers in bulletproof vests that said POLICE. The agents concocted a lie about their purpose and when GS stood back from the door momentarily, the officers just walked in without her verbal consent. Once inside, GS tried to clarify that FJE had no warrants for his arrest. They dismissively told her to direct her questions to one particular officer as they handcuffed FJE. They refused to provide their names or allow her to record any identifying information. When they showed her a paper that she believes was not a warrant, she asked, “Can I take a picture of what you showed me?” The agent laughed and said absolutely not.

Story 50 (ORT): In February 2015, around 5am, more than 6 ICE agents showed up to a home in Long Island, NY. ORT’s brother-in-law answered the door. The ICE agents said they were police and did not ask questions but instead pointed a gun at the brother-in-law’s face and eventually at ORT’s wife. The officers also used force in that they pushed the person at the door aside. ORT’s minor children were also present when this happened and they say that the ICE agents pointed a gun at their mother’s head. They then detained ORT.

Story 54 (WDA): In February 2015, ICE went to an address where WDA was present but no longer lived. His mother-in-law and father-in-law lived there. They showed his father-in-law a photograph of a stranger and, when the father-in-law stated he did not know the person, officers demanded to see everyone in the home. When they saw WDA, they arrested him.

Story 57 (YF): In 2015, ICE agents went to YF’s mother’s house. They asked her who was living in the house and showed her a picture of a “suspect.” YF’s mother said she lived with her children, naming each one. ICE asked for the phone number of YF. They then called him and met him at his job in Manhattan in the early morning where they detained him.

Story 58 (AFP): In 2015, ICE agents came to a home in Manhattan, NY. AFP’s sister answered the door. The agents identified themselves as police. They showed her a piece of paper with the AFP’s picture and told her to call her brother because someone was using his identity. Subject came back to the house and ICE then arrested him.

Story 72 (MYC): In September 2015, 8 ICE agents went to a home in the Bronx, NY. MYC answered the door and allowed the officers inside the home at which point they revealed they were from immigration and detained him. MYC was especially devastated because his arrest forced him to leave his dying mother in the apartment alone. At the time of the raid, she had kidney cancer and could not walk. During processing, MYC was finally able to make a phone call to his cousin to arrange care for her.

Story 76 (LG): In October 2015, ICE agents knocked loudly on the front door of a home in Queens, NY before 7am. The agents presented themselves as police and LG's sister asked to see a warrant to enter the home. They asked for LG and told her they didn't need one and that she had to open the door. They threatened that if LG did not come outside, they would knock down the door. As she resisted opening the door, they acted more aggressively, yelling and banging loudly on the outside door as well as windows of the home. Eventually, LG heard commotion and came down from the second floor of the home. When he opened the door, the agents said they were from ICE and arresting him.

Story 78 (CSL): In March 2015, ICE agents went to CSL's sisters home in Manhattan, NY and pretended to be investigating identity theft. They explained that they needed to speak to CSL about this and her sister eventually provided CSL's address. Shortly thereafter, the agents went to CSL's apartment, asked her to step into the hallway and detained her.

Story 79 (JOS): In March 2015, around 6am, 8 or 9 ICE agents came to a home in the Bronx, NY. JOS' partner, MP, answered the door, thinking it was her daughter who had just left for work. The ICE agents, who were armed, presented themselves as police and said that they wanted to talk because they were investigating something in the building. MP said, "What does that have to do with me?" They said they were looking for someone and so she let them into the home. 2 officers entered and the others stayed in the hallway. They asked who was home and at that moment, JOS stepped out of his room to see what was going on. They immediately asked him for ID and handcuffed him in front of his loved ones. MP remembers her son crying and how scared she was, noting, "So many [officers] for one person." She also expressed frustration, saying, "If my partner received a letter saying that he had to report to ICE, he would've gone to it. But, he didn't receive a letter from ICE saying that he had to show up."

Story 82 (JJT): Just before dawn, ICE came to the Bronx, NY home of JJT and his cousin VN. JJT let the agents in and they immediately handcuffed him. They questioned VN about who lived there; she answered that only she, JJT and her two daughters lived there. The agents insisted on searching the home, even though VN said her 10- and 17-year old daughters were sleeping in the bedroom. Wanting to shield her daughters from seeing JJT in handcuffs, VN asked why the agents would want to wake up her children. VN believed that, in order to stop the other ICE agents from going into the bedroom, a female ICE agent quickly looked into the room and confirmed that VN's daughters were sleeping. Additionally, VN guards the travel documents of everyone in the family, including JJT's immediate family who live upstairs from them. Not knowing these were ICE agents trying to deport JJT, she agreed to retrieve his documents. She had to search for them in a bedroom with 5 ICE agents watching over her as she held a blanket to cover herself since she had just showered and was not fully clothed. They claimed to VN that JJT would be back shortly, but he was detained and eventually ordered deported.

Story 83 (SJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY, pretending to be police looking for a suspect who had supposedly robbed banks, stolen identities and was

recently arrested for stealing a limousine. The family let them in and reviewed photographs of strangers, explaining they did not know any of those people. SJ's 16-year-old niece began translating for the family and agents. The agents insisted the family knew and was hiding the suspect. The officers said that the suspect used the name "SJ." When the family heard SJ's name, they said it wasn't him but the officers insisted they needed to see him to clear his name and went to his bedroom. They tried to get in but the door was locked and the 16 year-old niece, wanting to clear her uncle's name, called SJ to come home to clear his name. As soon as SJ returned, he was detained and the agents revealed they were from ICE. Since the raid, SJ's niece sought psychological therapy because she felt responsible for her uncle's arrest. She and SJ's 11-year-old nephew have since felt anxiety about other family members being deported. The family could no longer afford their apartment without SJ and feared ICE's return; so, they moved after the raid. SJ's sister, Janet, reported that she is hesitant about any knocks on the door and, if something were to happen, she is now too scared to call police. She explained that she would not know who to call because when officers showed up, she would not know to trust whether it was NYPD or ICE.

Story 86 (BKO): In April 2014, ICE agents showed up to a home in Brooklyn, NY at approximately 5:30am. BKO was not present but his mother and children were there. 4 agents pretending to be police showed his mother pictures at the door, including some of strangers and one of him. She explained that he was not there. The officers came back that afternoon and knocked on the door, again looking for BKO who was not home.

Story 89 (DZ): In April 2013, ICE agents presented themselves as police looking for a suspect. DZ was not there and his wife, who was home alone, did not want to let officers into the home. The agents waited for a half hour outside the door until she finally let them in. They then questioned her about his whereabouts and detained him twenty minutes later at work.

Story 93 (MRG): In January 2014, several ICE agents began banging on the door of a Manhattan, NY apartment in the morning. Everyone inside woke up and got out of bed. MRG's mother asked for a warrant from the officers. The ICE agents said they don't have a warrant but "if they have to get one, they will destroy this place." MRG's mother then allowed them in. They saw MRG and lied, claiming they needed to take him to the precinct to question him about another case. After contacting the precinct hours later, the family learned there was no record of her son and MRG called shortly thereafter from immigration detention.

Story 104 (IRL): In July 2016, ICE agents went to a home in San Jose, CA around 6:50am. IRL's parents, ages 72 and 68, were sitting outside peeling cacti. The agents, pretending to be police and probation officers, asked for IRL. His mother went inside and spoke to NML, IRL's sister. NML, from inside the apartment, pressed them to show identification and a warrant. They did neither and lied, claiming IRL had missed a probation appointment. NML refused them entry. IRL called his probation officer who said he had not sent anyone from their office but guessed it might be ICE. The agents outside then admitted they were from ICE. Even though the family said IRL did not want to speak with them, the agents remained outside. At one point,

an ICE officer asked NML if she was an attorney because “she talked so much.” After 2 hours, the family thought ICE would not leave until IRL met them. IRL was able to get his immigration lawyer to speak to the agents and they finally left. The family felt unsafe and anxious at the agents’ persistence. IRL’s parents feared they would be evicted because of all the commotion and because ICE officers had initially approached the property manager to gain permission to enter the apartment complex. IRL’s father began to feel ill due to the mounting anxiety and had to be taken to the hospital later that afternoon.

Story 110 (EDI): In April 2014, 15 ICE agents went to a home around 6am and surrounded it with multiple police cars. The agents pressured EDI’s wife to get her husband, claiming they needed to speak to the owner of the white car outside. She let them inside, where her children were present. She reported that the officers occupied every room of the house, detained EDI, and then followed her through the home, forcing her to retrieve her husband’s passport and green card from a safe in the home. The agents asked to see documents for everyone in the house, but she said they were all U.S. citizens and the officers did not press further.

Story 114 (JAT): In March 2016, ICE agents went to JAT’s previous residence in California. They asked the property manager to call JAT from his personal phone so they could speak with JAT. Around 5:40am, JAT received that call. ICE agents told JAT they were police who needed to review proof he had finished his classes for a driving under the influence of alcohol conviction. Feeling confident because of his compliance, JAT agreed to meet. When he arrived, he was ordered out of his car, handcuffed and thrown on the floor by two agents who only then identified themselves as immigration authorities.

Story 118 (TCL): ICE agents went to the Brooklyn home of TCL’s elderly mother. When she answered the door, they said TCL’s name but showed a photograph of someone else. She explained that the name was her son’s name but he was not the person in the photograph. She also told them that her son was not home and did not live there. The agents told her to call him and have him meet them outside the home to clear this up. She complied and when TCL arrived, the agents immediately arrested him.

Story 119 (ARV): In June 2014, around 5:30am, 3 ICE agents in police jackets approached 2 family friends who lived with ARV and were leaving the home. The agents approached the 2 residents outside of the home, asked if ARV lived there, and since the door was still open, entered to detain ARV in the presence of his wife and two young daughters.

Story 120 (AYM): In late 2013, around 5am, 6-7 ICE agents showed up at the Manhattan, NY home of AYM’s 72-year-old father who answered the door. An agent told AYM’s father that someone was using his son’s green card and that there was some kind of warrant. They showed AYM’s father a piece of paper with his son’s photo on it but the father could not read it. Other family members were home and ICE agents asked about AYM’s whereabouts but no one knew where he was staying. Everyone conveyed that AYM was not present; nonetheless, the agents searched the home. AYM’s father panicked and told his son to go to 26 Federal Plaza to

meet them. The father also gave ICE agents his son's phone number and the agents kept calling until AYM finally agreed to meet at Federal Plaza. They detained him immediately at 26 Federal Plaza.

Story 126 (ACA): In March 2015, ICE agents went to a home in San Francisco, CA. They did not identify as immigration officers but instead said they had a report that someone was using the address for criminal activity. When a resident opened the door, the agents would not say who they were looking for and threatened to come into the house to search if they were not provided with the identifications of everyone living in the house.

Story 128 (LAS): In March 2015, ICE agents went to LAS' old neighborhood around 7:30am to look for him. Upon arriving at LAS' former apartment, they showed the current tenant LAS' photograph and started searching the home without a warrant. The tenant panicked and called LAS on the phone to tell him that Homeland Security was looking for him. LAS asked the tenant to put the agents on the phone. LAS spoke to them and gave his new address. 10 minutes later, 4 officers arrived and detained him.

Story 133 (TAV): In August 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Queens, NY at 6am. TAV's girlfriend opened the door to the apartment, as TAV was still in bed. The officer claimed that he was there to speak to TAV about a surcharge of \$150 owed to a court. TAV came to the door and when asked for a warrant, the agent asked TAV to come with them and threatened, "If you don't, we are going to come back and arrest everyone." Three officers then escorted TAV out of the apartment, agreeing not to handcuff him inside. Once in the lobby, one agent forcibly took him to the ground and said, "I'm ICE. You're going to get deported." TAV's girlfriend came downstairs and saw the officer pushing TAV to the floor. She started crying and yelling, at which point another agent drew a gun on her and told her to shut up. They then handcuffed TAV and took him outside.

Story 135 (ASAK): In October 2016, ICE agents went to a two-story multi-family Queens, NY home before 6am. They knocked on the door of ASAK's downstairs neighbor who denied them entry without a warrant. So, the agents kept banging until ASAK's wife woke up and came out to speak with them. She explained that ASAK was out walking the dog and stopping at the store, but they kept pressing her on whether he was inside. They showed her a picture of a black man with dreadlocks and asked if she knew him or thought her husband might know him. When she said she did not know the person, they asked for the name of the store where ASAK was and for his phone number. She gave them his number and 2 officers said they were going to walk up the block to see him. They approached ASAK, asking about the dog. Then, a number of officers ran up and detained him. They would not let ASAK's wife walk outside and minutes later, they handed her the dog and said they were taking him in. She asked if they could tell her what was going on. They said no, that they were from immigration and ASAK would call her later.

Story 140 (STR): In 2015, a family in Harlem, NY reported that ICE agents were coming to the home of various family members looking for STR.

Story 146 (CAF): In Fall 2015, ICE agents called CAF pretending to be officials from a court asking for his current address. CAF provided his mother's address in the Bronx, NY. Agents showed up the next day at 6am. They showed his mother a photograph of a stranger. When she said she did not know the person, agents said there is something going on that we are investigating and asked if she knew this person, while showing a photograph of CAF. She replied that the person in the second photograph was her son. They said that someone is probably using his identity and they need to speak with him. She asked them to leave a phone number. They refused to give a number and said they would come back another day.

Story 160 (PHO): In December 2015, 3 ICE agents came to a home in Queens, NY before 8am pretending to be police. A husband and wife were home with their sleeping children at the time. The wife refused to open the door. The ICE agents kept banging and kicking to the point that they actually broke part of the door. The husband, scared, ran towards the back window but ICE agents were there and pointed a gun at his head and said they would shoot if he did not open the door. The wife opened the door; ICE agents -- dressed in jackets that said ICE -- entered, handcuffed the husband and started searching the home. ICE agents entered the bedroom where the children were sleeping and checked under the bed and in the closets. The agents were actually looking for a former housemate and, after much pleading and giving the phone number of the target, ICE let the couple go. Nonetheless, the agents took the residents' names, dates of birth, and phone numbers.

Story 162 (BCCA): In early 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Staten Island, NY around 6am while BCCA's children were asleep. The officers yelled outside of the door for about an hour, but they could not produce a warrant when requested and BCCA's partner refused them entry into the home. A few weeks later, the agents returned around 8am and detained BCCA as he left for work.

Story 164 (RUC): In February 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Georgia around 5:30am as RUC's fiancée was leaving for work. As she got into her car, ICE agents pulled a vehicle into her driveway and blocked her truck. She asked them to identify themselves and they pulled out a photograph of a stranger. When she explained that she did not recognize the person, they asked her to call her partner and have him come outside to help identify the man in the photograph or else they would not move. Naively, she called him outside and the ICE agents immediately handcuffed RUC. ICE agents also told her that she could not leave the home now or they would report her to DFACS (Dept of Family & Children Services). She was wracked with guilt, as she did not know she was handing RUC over to authorities who would try to deport him.

Story 167 (HIM): In March 2016, ICE agents in plainclothes went to a home in Long Island, NY claiming to be police. HIM's wife answered and they told her they were looking for someone but would not state any names. HIM's wife explained that only she, her children and her mother

lived in the home and refused to let them in. The agents then talked to the tenants downstairs who told the officers that HIM had lived there but no longer does. The agents sat outside of the home for hours on that day. HIM's wife sought an advocate's help, as she reported the agents followed her to work and were bothering the family in their pursuit of HIM.

Story 172 (LIL): In April 2016, ICE agents showed up at the Dallas, TX home of LIL and his U.S. citizen wife. When asked for a warrant, the agents admitted they did not have one but wanted to take LIL into custody even though he had no criminal history and a pending green card application sponsored by his wife. LIL's wife came outside to speak with them. They questioned whether her husband had converted her to Islam. She explained that she grew up Muslim. They asked where her parents were from and she explained her family contained generations of Americans. They continued to ask where her family was from before those generations to which she explained that they were African-Americans likely brought to the U.S. as slaves. When she asked for their card so that they could speak to the family's lawyer, the agent refused, saying, "We don't give cards to people like you." As they were leaving, they threatened her, claiming that she was harboring an illegal alien and that they would remember her failure to cooperate -- particularly when it came to LIL's bond.

Story 177 (EGM): In March 2016, ICE agents called EGM's brother from an unknown number around 6:30am pretending to be Bronx police (i.e. NYPD) and claiming they needed EGM to look at photographs related to a criminal case. ICE agents arrested EGM as he left his home that same morning.

Story 188 (MH): In August 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Manhattan, NY to arrest MH. The family asked the officers to present a warrant to enter the residence. ICE agents threatened that they will come back with a warrant and they will rip the house apart. A week later, ICE agents arrested MH as he walked out of the home on his way to the store.

Story 189 (KC): In May 2014, when ICE agents went to KC's home in Queens, NY. They began the raid by conducting a ruse on the tenants downstairs in the building, showing them a photograph of someone who was not KC but asking for him by his name. The agents then went upstairs and detained KC in the presence of his wife and 2 young daughters.

Story 209 (DAZ): In May 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Long Island, NY around 6am. DAZ's wife answered the door and agents, identifying themselves as Nassau County police, said they needed DAZ's help with an investigation into a crime that occurred. So, she allowed them into the home, thinking little of it since she knew he was not involved in any crime. DAZ was getting ready for work and once inside the home, the agents showed a photograph of DAZ. The family asked for a warrant and the agents said it was in the car. They detained DAZ. His wife saw that, outside of the home, there were several Nassau police cars as well as unmarked cars. DAZ was the sole breadwinner for his wife and 4 children. So, his wife reported that she was having trouble paying rent and bills as soon as he was detained and could not afford legal counsel for him.

Story 210 (MAI): In May 2016, 6 ICE agents went to a home in PA. They rang the bell at 6am and waited for 45 minutes until MAI's mother came out and explained that MAI was at work. The agents asked her to call him and she did. They spoke to him and asked to meet right away. He did and was detained immediately.

Story 214 (JCS): In March 2016, ICE agents went to a home in the Bronx, NY in the morning. At the door, they encountered JCS' fiancée's sister who has developmental disabilities. They did not identify as immigration authorities and said something about conducting an investigation and needing to look for a suspect. The agents refused to let JCS' fiancée get dressed before entering the bedroom, even though she was undressed and screaming. They then detained JCS.

Story 218 (WED): In 2012, approximately 6 armed ICE agents came to WED's apartment in Brooklyn, NY. They approached WED as she walked up to the apartment, asking if he was home. When they saw WED, they said they had a warrant for his arrest, although they did not show paperwork. WED couldn't understand what was happening, as he kept asking why they were taking him and saying he hadn't been in trouble in 10 years, but the agents refused to answer.

Story 219 (JILS): On March 17, 2016, JILS was a passenger in a car that ICE agents stopped on the road in New Orleans, LA. The agents asked the driver for his name, then said, "Yep, we got him." While they detained the driver, agents asked the passengers to step out of the car one-by-one and then handcuffed them. The agents did not ask for identification or explain why they were under arrest. When JILS questioned what was happening, the agents claimed he was not under arrest and they were merely inspecting the vehicle. They then shackled his ankles, took off the handcuffs and fingerprinted him. Nearly 3 hours later, they told him he was being arrested because he had previously been deported. They transferred him to an ICE office, told him he did not have a right to anything when he asked for a lawyer or bond. He was detained, then released on an order of supervision a month later. In May 2016, at his regular check-in for the order of supervision, agents pushed him against a wall, detained him, and told him he would be prosecuted for federal criminal charges of illegal reentry. JILS had no prior criminal record.

Story 220 (WDC): On March 22, 2016, WDC woke up to 6 ICE agents entering his apartment in New Orleans, LA. They demanded his name and identification. Despite explaining that he could get his passport from his car, they did not permit him to leave the apartment. When he asked who they were looking for, the agents did not answer. They surrounded him, forcefully grabbed his hand and fingerprinted him without his consent. The agents began to search the apartment. WDC feared they would scare his partner and son, especially as the officers started yelling at them. When his partner asked him for the phone number of a local advocacy group (Congress of Day Laborers), an agent scoffed, "Another one of those people from the Congress." They taunted him and laughed, promising, "We're going to deport you." They

moved quickly as his wife looked for the phone number, handcuffing him at his hands, waist and ankles in front of his son who was watching from the window. On April 27, 2016, advocates submitted a request for prosecutorial discretion. Immediately, WDC's phone and commissary accounts were locked. A few hours later, ICE transferred him to another facility and he was told he was facing federal criminal charges of illegal reentry.

Story 221 (LGR): LGR and his cousin HR were at HR's father's house in New Orleans, LA getting ready for work around 7am. They were loading tools into a relative's truck to prepare for their jobs as day laborers. HR went to the backyard to get more tools while LGR waited in the parking area. When LGR went to open the car door, an ICE agent grabbed him from behind by the collar. The agent asked his name and whether he lived in the house next door. LGR gave the agent his address. The agent said, "Don't worry. You're not who we are looking for," but handcuffed him. The agents detained him and HR. After driving a few blocks in a vehicle, the agents pulled them out of the vehicle and shackled their hands, waists and feet. After questioning at the ICE Field Office, LGR was charged with illegal reentry and detained. He was deported to Honduras after 135 days in detention.

Story 222 (HR): HR and his cousin LGR were at HR's father's house in New Orleans, LA getting ready for work around 7am. They were loading tools into a truck to prepare for their jobs as day laborers. HR went to the backyard to get more tools from a shed. Before HR returned, ICE agents forcibly grabbed LGR and fingerprinted HR's father. When HR walked back from the backyard, he saw ICE agents and they ordered him to his knees at gunpoint and then handcuffed him. Agents drove for about three blocks before taking HR and LGR out of the vehicle and shackling their hands, waists and feet. He was taken to an ICE Field Office in New Orleans, questioned, then charged with illegal reentry.

Story 224 (SSM): In August 2016, ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY around 7am. SSM's mother answered the door and the agents, who did not identify as ICE, showed her a picture of a stranger and asked if anyone had seen that person. When she explained she did not recognize the person, the agents asked if she was the owner of the house. She brought SSM's grandmother, the owner, to the agents. SSM's grandmother let them into the home and they asked for SSM, who then came downstairs. He was living there with his siblings, girlfriend and their two young children. The officers asked his name and for identification. When he went upstairs to retrieve his identification, the agents followed him up. When he took out the identification, they placed him under arrest. They refused to answer questions until SSM's grandmother asked why they were arresting him. They said, "immigration." SSM's children were sleeping in the home at the time but his younger siblings were awake and crying as the agents detained him and took him out of the home.

Story 225 (AL): On November 22, 2013, AL received a call from his brother around 6am saying that the warrant squad was at their mother's Brooklyn, NY apartment. They showed a photograph of a stranger and said they were looking for "AL." AL's brother then put the agents on the phone with AL. They said they were from the warrant squad and needed to verify that the

person in the photograph was not him. AL said he was not in the area but agreed to meet at a specific location. The agents showed up in 4 unmarked cars and a truck and AL was standing on the street. About 10 officers exited. An agent showed AL a photograph of a stranger and AL confirmed it was not him. The agent displayed AL's photograph and said, "But *this* is you." He then said AL was going to get deported. Agents surrounded him with their guns in their hands but pointed to the ground and detained him. When AL refused to tell them where he was staying, the agents started knocking on doors of all the houses on the street and AL believes a neighbor told them where he was staying. They then banged on his girlfriend's door as they put AL in a truck. They kept calling him names and putting him down, saying, "You're a fucking criminal," "Fucking immigrant," "You're a piece of shit," and "You're going to get deported." AL was eventually released from ICE custody after filing a federal habeas petition but still faces deportation.

Story 226 (CHMR): In October 2016, at least 5 ICE agents banged on the door of an apartment in Queens, NY around 5:40am. They wore bulletproof vests with the word "POLICE" on them and the agents told her they were looking for CHMR. She explained that he was at work and they requested to enter. Once in the home, they asked her several questions about CHMR, including his schedule, and searched the home even though she told them he was not present. They left without identifying themselves as immigration authorities. The next day, CHMR left for work as usual around 5:20am. 20 minutes later, 2 agents knocked on the door. CHMR's fiancée answered and they handed her CHMR's backpack and wallet, explaining that they had detained him as he left the home.

Reports of ICE agents conducting raids in front of, involving or impacting children in the home:

Story 18 (JS): In October 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Staten Island, NY in the morning. JS was asleep with his 4-year-old son in a bedroom. His partner was awake and heard agents knocking repeatedly on the door and window, announcing themselves as police. She spoke with them through the window and said someone had been using their address and they needed to look for the person. Assuming they were looking for someone upstairs, JS's partner opened the door and the agents walked in. They then identified themselves as immigration officers, asked who was home, and when she told them where JS was, the officers walked into the bedroom and arrested him in the presence of his son. JS's detention was particularly hard on the 4-year-old who was very close to his father. The family always called the little one "chicle" (gum in spanish) because from the moment JS would get home, his son would follow him around, stuck to him and holding onto his pants. While JS was detained, his son would stay up at night at the window waiting for his father to come home. JS was eventually released on bond and, even since coming home home, his son sometimes hugs JS and cries when he leaves for work because he is worried he will not see his father again.

Story 19 (MP): In October 2015, 5 ICE agents in blue uniforms came to a home in Staten Island, NY around 7am. MP's partner was making breakfast for their children and answered the door. Agents showed her a picture of someone she didn't know and said they were looking for that person. When said that she didn't recognize him, they asked her if they could come in and said it was "routine" to ask a few questions and take down the report. When they came in, MP walked into the room. When they saw MP, they asked him for ID, told him to change and arrested him in the home with his partner and children present.

Story 25 (SLN): In Winter 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Long Island, NY at approximately 5am. SLN and his girlfriend, who was 9 months pregnant at the time, were already awake because she had started having contractions. All of a sudden, they saw flashlights around their window, which disturbed them because it meant someone had jumped the locked gate outside of the apartment. SLN went to the door and opened it to see what was going on. ICE agents rushed the door without asking for permission to enter or identifying themselves. They began to look all over the apartment with flashlights as the couple asked who they were and what they were doing. The agents refused to answer questions. One asked SLN for his name and demanded to see a piece of mail as proof. They then handcuffed SLN as his girlfriend begged them to stop, explaining that she was on the verge of giving birth. One agent told her to stop crying and another got in her face, yelling at her not to touch SLN. SLN's girlfriend said they couldn't just arrest him because she needed him there and the officers laughed at her. She was left distraught, all alone, and totally confused as to why they had arrested SLN. Due to her elevated stress, she had to have an emergency c-section the next day.

Story 29 (LIJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to LIJ's mother's home in Brooklyn, NY. The agents convinced LIJ's stepfather to give them LIJ's phone number. The agents called LIJ, pretending to be police, and said they needed to speak with him. LIJ arranged to meet the agents downstairs from his apartment. LIJ was getting his 3-year-old child ready for school and, since he did not anticipate being arrested, he carried her to meet them. They escorted him upstairs. LIJ asked his partner to take their daughter to another room so the child would not see what was happening. The agents said he had to go with them and that it was just a formality. Despite trying to shield her, LIJ's 3-year-old daughter asked, "Where is Daddy going?" When the ICE agents detained LIJ, his partner felt they took everything away from the family. She had waited until she was older to have children to ensure she had a partner who would play an equal part in parenting. LIJ stayed home with their 1-year-old during the days while she worked and then worked nights and weekends as a truck driver. For the month after the raid, their 3-year-old daughter kept saying she missed her "Daddy" and asking when he was coming back; LIJ's partner admitted she didn't know how to answer that question.

Story 50 (ORT): More than 6 ICE agents showed up before 6am at a home in Long Island, NY in February 2015. ORT's brother-in-law answered the door. Agents pointed a gun at him and then at ORT's wife's head in front of ORT's minor children, a fact that the children recalled after the raid.

Story 77 (KMR): In September 2015, ICE agents came to a home in Waterbury, CT in the morning. KMR's 13-year-old step-daughter answered the door and saw 5 officers in protective vests with the word "POLICE" on them. The agents asked who lived in the home and on the floor above. They asked her age and showed her a photograph of a stranger she did not recognize. They asked her if "M" lived there, using KMR's middle name. She said yes and they asked her to get him. She went to the bedroom and got her mother who woke KMR up and told him to go to the door to speak with police. When KMR stepped into the hallway, the agents identified themselves as ICE and arrested him.

Story 82 (JJT): Just before dawn, ICE came to the Bronx, NY home of JJT and his cousin VN. JJT let the agents in and they immediately handcuffed him. They questioned VN about who lived there; she answered that only she, JJT and her two daughters lived there. The agents insisted on searching the home, even though VN said her 10- and 17-year old daughters were sleeping in the bedroom. Wanting to shield her daughters from seeing JJT in handcuffs, VN asked why the agents would want to wake up her children. VN believed that, in order to stop the other ICE agents from going into the bedroom, a female ICE agent quickly checked and confirmed that VN's daughters were sleeping.

Story 83 (SJ): In September 2015, ICE agents went to a home in Brooklyn, NY, pretending to be police looking for a suspect who had supposedly robbed banks, stolen identities and was recently arrested for stealing a limousine. The family let them in and reviewed photographs of strangers. SJ's 16-year-old niece began translating for the family and agents. When the agents then used SJ's name, the family called SJ to come home to clear his name. As soon as SJ returned, he was detained and the agents revealed they were from ICE. Since the raid, SJ's niece sought therapy with a psychologist because she felt responsible for her uncle's arrest as she was translating and the one who called him back to the home. She has also since suffered from depression, headaches and anxiety about other family members being deported.

Story 94 (KMA): In November 2013, ICE agents went to a home before 6am. KMA's wife and 3 children (ages 15, 12 and 6) were present. The agents told the 4 of them to go into a bedroom and said they wanted to talk to KMA. The agents then detained KMA. KMA's wife remembers the children crying, pleading, telling ICE not to take their dad and that he was a good person.

Story 101 (LMA): In October 2012, 5 armed ICE agents forced their way into a home in Brooklyn with only an administrative warrant. They arrested LMA in front of his 7-year-old son and his 23-year-old stepdaughter. The agents escorted him through the house to get his green card and when LMA began to weep as he was placed in handcuffs, an officer told him to "be a man" and not let his son see him cry. As the 7-year-old cried and began to panic, an agent said, "Hey man, it's not that serious," and LMA's stepdaughter screamed at them not to address the child again. When LMA's step-daughter tried to take the child to the bathroom, agents followed them and ordered them not to leave the apartment. After the raid, LMA's son became fearful of the doorbell and police, thinking his family members would be taken away. He was

then evaluated and found to have post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, acute anxiety, and feelings of self-hatred.

Story 110 (EDI): In April 2014, 15 ICE agents went to a home around 6am and surrounded it with multiple police cars. EDI's wife and 17 year old son answered the door. The agents pressured EDI's wife to let them inside. She did and her other children were present during the raid. The officers occupied every room of the house, detained EDI, and then followed her through the home, forcing her to retrieve her husband's documents from a safe in the home. The agents asked to see documents for everyone in the house, but she said they were all U.S. citizens and the officers did not press further.

Story 111 (NAL): In July 2012, ICE agents went to a home in New York City looking for NAL, who was 56 years old at the time. She was home with her partner and 8-year-old daughter who had down syndrome during the raid. The agents detained her -- even though she was the primary caretaker for the child -- and eventually, after processing, released her later that day.

Story 115 (LEX): Around 6am, 3 male ICE agents showed up at a home and presented themselves as police with a warrant to a 16-year-old boy who answered the door. Shortly thereafter, they detained LEX at the home where a 7-year-old boy and the children's grandmother were also present.

Story 116 (AB): In early 2012, 4 ICE agents went to a home in New York City. Once inside the home, they said they were from immigration and asked AB if her mother or brother were home. Although her mother was downstairs, AB said no. The agents began to search the home, entering AB's U.S. citizen children's room, taking the blanket off of them and shining flashlights in their faces. They then threatened AB with deportation if she did not find her mother. Shortly thereafter, the agents detained AB's mother. AB reported that her children were traumatized by the experience, with the oldest entering therapy. AB's daughter's grades suffered and she began acting out in school. AB's 8-year-old son started to isolate himself and her 7-year-old started to fear police, telling his grandmother she had to go whenever he saw police.

Story 119 (ARV): In May 2014, ARV's 16-year-old daughter crossed the U.S. border, fleeing from Honduras. She was placed in a shelter for minors and they contacted ARV to retrieve his daughter. ARV went to Texas and submitted fingerprints to verify his identity. 2 weeks later, ICE agents came to his home in New York and detained him for removal proceedings in front of his wife, 6-year old U.S. citizen daughter, and 9-year-old U.S. citizen daughter. ARV's sole conviction was for driving under the influence of alcohol 10 years prior for which he completed mandated classes.

Story 121 (GM): On August 1, 2014, around 6am, ICE agents began banging on the windows of the single family home GM owned. GM woke up to the sound and came to the door in his underwear. He identified himself and the ICE agents told him they were there to arrest him. GM's wife and his 8- and 10-year-old children were home. GM asked not to be handcuffed in

front of the children and the agents agreed. GM's wife brought clothes to the door. GM describes the raid as traumatic for the family because his wife and children saw what was happening and because of the public nature of the arrest.

Story 122 (FOR): In late 2015, ICE went to a home in Bethlehem, PA. There were 4 men, 2 women and FOR's 3 year old autistic son in the home when agents detained FOR. FOR's partner reported that, immediately after the raid, FOR's son -- who also has physical disabilities -- cried all night since his father was taken and has been displaying more aggressive behavior that she could not control.

Story 123 (JAE): In November 2015, ICE agents went to JAE's grandmother's home in Brooklyn, NY around 6:30am. JAE was in her pajamas and with her 5-year-old son. The agents, wearing police attire, asked for her name and she identified herself. They said they needed her for questioning and she asked for a warrant. They replied that they did not have a warrant but that they just needed her for questioning. She was convinced these were police arresting her and began crying, asking not to be handcuffed in front of her son who was in the room and within eyesight. They told her to change out of her pajamas and brought her to their car without handcuffs where they finally revealed they were immigration authorities.

Story 125 (MFA): In September 2015, MFA was taking his 12-year-old son and 12-year-old nephew to the laundromat in Brooklyn, NY to teach them how to do laundry. Suddenly, one of 6-8 officers present approached MFA and said, "you're under arrest," without identifying himself. As MFA tried to figure out who these officers were, his wife who had been watching from the window of the apartment building came down and took the two children away. The family later learned that the officers were ICE agents.

Story 154 (KLA): In November 2015, KLA escorted one of his 6 children -- a son with special needs -- to the school bus in front of his home in the Bronx, NY. As soon as he put his son on the bus, ICE agents appeared and detained him for removal proceedings.

Story 160 (PHO): In late 2015, 3 ICE agents entered a home in Queens, NY before 8am, claiming they were police and looking for someone who no longer lived there. When the current residents refused entry, the agents kicked down the door, forcing their way in. The agents handcuffed the male tenant and began searching the home. There were 2 children sleeping in the bedroom and ICE agents entered the room, searching under the bed and in the closets.

Story 176 (LUG): In early 2015, ICE agents knocked loudly on the door of a home in Queens, NY before 6am. They claimed they were police looking for a fugitive in the building. Once inside, they immediately saw LUG sleeping in the living room, told him to get up and handcuffed him. After detaining LUG, agents fingerprinted another relative using a machine, waiting 5-10 minutes before reviewing the results and leaving. Other family members were present, including an 8 year old child who was crying throughout the raid as he witnessed everything.

Story 211 (MOJ): Early one morning in 2013, MOJ's wife heard knocking on the door of their apartment in the Bronx, NY. She opened it without thinking much of it. Officers in bulletproof vests immediately pushed past her and ran into the house, with at least one agent holding his gun out of the holster. As she tried to figure out what was happening, they said, "Ma'am, just sit down." MOJ was in the living room and agents stopped to speak to him. Another agent went into the bedroom area where MOJ's 9- and 11-year old children were crying. The agent ordered the children back into their rooms, stayed at the bedroom doors, and would not let MOJ or his wife move to comfort them. MOJ's wife was hysterical and asked repeatedly, "What is this about?" The officers would not respond to her. The agents retrieved clothes and identification from MOJ's dresser drawer and handcuffed him in the hallway, which is when they told him who they were. MOJ was unable to say goodbye to his children before being detained. The children were quiet, distant and shocked immediately after. Both of his children experienced the event as traumatic. MOJ's son was diagnosed as having post-traumatic stress disorder after the raid and became fearful of the dark; had flashbacks involving police; and vividly remembers the terror of his mother's screams as ICE took his father away.

Story 220 (WDC): On March 22, 2016, WDC woke up to 6 ICE agents entering his apartment in New Orleans, LA. They demanded his name and identification. Despite explaining that he could get his passport from his car, they did not permit him to leave the apartment. When he asked who they were looking for, the agents did not answer. They surrounded him, forcefully grabbed his hand and fingerprinted him without his consent. The agents began to search the apartment. WDC feared they would scare his partner and son, especially as the officers started yelling at them. When his partner asked him for the phone number of a local advocacy group (Congress of Day Laborers), an agent scoffed, "Another one of those people from the Congress." They taunted him and laughed, promising, "We're going to deport you." They moved quickly as his wife looked for the phone number, handcuffing him at his hands, waist and ankles in front of his son who was watching from the window.

Appendix C

Press coverage on the human toll of raids

Select stories that have been in the press humanizing individuals who have been subject to ICE enforcement.

Contents

p. 1	Julio Acosta
p. 2	Alexander Lora
p. 2	Alvaro “Khalil” Cumberbatch
p. 3	Reynold Garcia
p. 4	Miscellaneous

Julio Acosta

In January 2016, ICE agents showed up at Julio Cesar Acosta's home in Long Island, NY and took him away from his family for driving under the influence of alcohol arrests from decades before the raid. His partner, Deysi, and their two small children, Jeffrey and Julio Jr., were left crying and inconsolable. Deysi, traumatized at seeing her world crumbling around her, gave birth early to their third son, Christopher, while Julio was in immigration detention. Make the Road NY led advocacy efforts for Julio and were able to secure his release from detention while he fights deportation.

- Make the Road NY, **“Don’t Deport Our Dad!”** posted January 28, 2016: http://www.maketheroadaction.org/don_t_deport_our_dad
- Voices of NY translation of El Diario NY article, Original by Zaira Cortes & Translation by K. Casiano, **Drunk Driver Targeted by ICE For Deportation**, February 11, 2016: <https://voicesofny.org/2016/02/ice-targets-drunk-drivers-for-deportation/>
(Original in Spanish: <http://eldiariony.com/2016/02/04/conducir-ebrio-te-convierte-en-blanco-de-deportacion/>)
- Make the Road NY, **“Welcome home Julio! ¡Bienvenido a casa!”** posted February 24, 2016: http://www.maketheroadaction.org/welcome_home_julio
- Voices of NY translation of El Diario NY article, Original by Juan Pablo Garnham & Translation by K. Casiano, **Salvadoran Father Targeted by ICE Is Released**, February 26, 2016: <https://voicesofny.org/2016/02/salvadoran-father-targeted-by-ice-is-released/>
(Original in Spanish: <http://eldiariony.com/2016/02/26/pense-que-nunca-mas-los-iba-a-ver/>)

Alexander Lora

In November 2013, ICE agents arrested Alexander Lora, a long-time lawful permanent resident, on the street in New York City. He had agreed to meet, believing they were police. They told him he would be deported for a single prior drug arrest for which he received no jail time, held in jail, and unable to apply for bond while his deportation proceedings were ongoing. While detained, Alexander learned that the mother of his child had tried to commit suicide, and his two-year-old son was placed in foster care since Alexander was in immigration jail. Lawyers at Brooklyn Defender Services filed a habeas corpus petition in federal court and, with the NYU Immigrant Rights Clinic, argued that Alexander’s detention without bond was unconstitutional. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals agreed, issuing a groundbreaking decision that immigrants like Alexander are entitled to a bond hearing when their detention becomes prolonged. *Rodriguez v. Jennings*, a similar case from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, is currently on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and could result in nationwide due process protections for immigrants in prolonged detention.

- City Limits, Batya Ungar-Sargon, **Heavy Burdens and Unfair Fights in Immigration Courts**, December 17, 2015: <http://citylimits.org/2015/12/17/heavy-burdens-and-unfair-fights-in-immigration-courts/>
- City Limits, Batya Ungar-Sargon, **Immigrants’ Fates Depend on Access to Lawyers**, December 17, 2015: <http://citylimits.org/2015/12/17/immigrants-fates-depend-on-access-to-lawyers/>

Alvaro “Khalil” Cumberbatch

In May 2014, Khalil Cumberbatch was snatched by ICE agents from his home in Queens, NY in front of his wife and children for a crime he committed over a decade prior to the raid. Since being released from prison, Khalil embodied commitment to community and family but nonetheless was detained for months before DHS agreed to close his case. Shortly after release from immigration detention, Khalil received a pardon from New

York State Governor Andrew Cuomo. Immigrant Defense Project (IDP) along with a broad coalition of people from the criminal reentry community, including Fortune Society and Legal Action Center, advocated on Khalil's behalf and continue to work alongside him to stop the current system of perpetual punishment and mass deportation.

- Fortune Society weekly newsletter, Khalil Cumberbatch, **Previously Pardoned, He Advocates Expanded Use Of Pardons For Others**, August 7, 2015: <https://fortunesociety.org/2015/08/07/previously-pardoned-he-advocates-expanded-use-of-pardons-for-others/>
- New York Daily News, Keri Blakinger, **A look at sad reality of what happens when immigration meets criminal justice**, March 29, 2016: <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/immigrants-prison-article-1.2577579?cid=bitly>
- The Hill, Op-ed by Khalil Cumberbatch, **For immigrants with convictions, punishment never ends**, July 4, 2016: <http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/judicial/286309-for-immigrants-with-convictions-punishment-never-ends>
- New York Magazine, Interviews by James D. Walsh and Nick Tabor, **New York Would Never Dream of Building a Wall**, December 13, 2016: <http://nymag.com/daily/intelligencer/2016/12/42-immigrant-new-yorkers-on-living-in-a-sanctuary-city.html>

Reynold Garcia

In 2016, Reynold Garcia was deported after Chicago, Illinois immigration agents lured him out of a church where he was praying by falsely claiming they were police reaching out about a relative that was in a car accident. One day before, Chicago immigration agents also raided his home, detaining Karen Margarito-Pineda, Mr. Garcia's wife, and their two children. All four were almost immediately deported. Chicago Religious Leadership Network (CRLN) and Organized Communities against Deportation (OCAD) advocated for Mr. Garcia and his family, including garnering the support

of Congresspeople who submitted a letter to DHS calling for a review of the tactic.

- WBEZ News, Odette Yousef, **Amid Deportation Push, Suburban Church Grapples with Loss**, February 15, 2016: <https://www.wbez.org/shows/wbez-news/amid-deportation-push-suburban-church-grapples-with-loss/3d269fc3-04e7-4604-bae4-a376a37410c9>
- VICE News, Meredith Hoffman, **US Immigration Sting on Church Breaks with Policy on ‘Sensitive Locations,’** February 17, 2016: <https://news.vice.com/article/us-immigration-sting-on-church-breaks-with-policy-on-sensitive-locations>
- ThinkProgress, Esther Yu Hsi Lee, **ICE Agents Lure Undocumented Immigrant Out Of A Church Using Fake Text Messages**, February 17, 2016: <https://thinkprogress.org/ice-agents-lure-undocumented-immigrant-out-of-a-church-using-fake-text-messages-4e2a980fb7a3#.xu8q823ln>
- WBEZ News, Odette Yousef, **Lawmakers Call For Answers On ‘Deceptive’ Deportation**, June 14, 2016: <https://www.wbez.org/shows/wbez-news/lawmakers-call-for-answers-on-deceptive-deportation/5a91a690-939f-4369-90d4-d5c137980b6a>

Miscellaneous

- ThinkProgress, Esther Yu Hsi Lee, **ICE Agent Allegedly Probed U.S. Citizen Child About ‘Inappropriate Touching’ During Surprise Visit**, May 24, 2015: <https://thinkprogress.org/ice-agent-allegedly-probed-u-s-citizen-child-about-inappropriate-touching-during-surprise-visit-d0a53a52d225#.gog8nu4k2>
- ThinkProgress, Esther Yu Hsi Lee, **This Is What A Deportation Raid Is Like**, January 7, 2016: <https://thinkprogress.org/this-is-what-a-deportation-raid-is-like-98a9e2c6f5e7#.i6zq4jzbu>
- Huffington Post, Roque Planas, **ICE Lied To Get Inside Immigrants’ Homes During Raids**, Lawyers Say, January 11, 2016: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/ice-lied-to-get-inside-immigrants-homes-during-raids-lawyers-say_us_56942592e4b086bc1cd4e03f
- Common Dreams, Mizue Aizeki of Immigrant Defense Project, **Immigration Raids Inhumane No Matter Who They Target**, January 14, 2016: <http://www.commondreams.org/views/2016/01/14/immigration-raids-inhumane-no-matter-who-they-target>
- New York Times, Mizue Aizeki of Immigrant Defense Project, **Letter to the Editor re “A Shameful Roundup of Refugees”** (editorial, Jan. 8), January 14, 2016: <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/opinion/as-refugees-flee-violence-in-central-america.html>
- VICE News, Max Rivlin-Nadler, **How the System Is Failing Central American Families Facing Deportation**, January 15, 2016: https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/how-the-system-is-failing-central-american-families-facing-deportation
- NJ.com, Fausto Giovanni Pinto, **Protesters denounce immigration raids in New Brunswick**, January 31, 2016: http://www.nj.com/middlesex/index.ssf/2016/01/protesters_denounce_immigration_raids_in_new_brun.html

- The Independent, Alina Mogilyanskaya, **Feds Carry Out Stealth Raids Against NYC Immigrants**, February 2, 2016: <https://indypendent.org/2016/02/02/feds-carry-out-stealth-raids-against-nyc-immigrants>
- Durham, February 3, 2016: <http://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/counties/durham-county/article58256943.html>
- New York Times, Liz Robbins, **Owner Was Target, but Restaurant Workers Are Swept Up in Immigration Raids**, November 11, 2016: <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/11/12/nyregion/immigration-workplace-raids-buffalo.html>
- BuzzFeed News, David Noriega, Under Trump, **Sanctuary Cities May Not Be So Safe**, December 8, 2016: https://www.buzzfeed.com/davidnoriega/the-lapd-says-it-wont-work-with-feds-on-deportations-but-it?utm_term=.gdrn7G2rgr#.whL4a8NLGL (on joint task force collaboration between local law enforcement and ICE to conduct sweeping raids at homes)
- Washington Post, Donna St. George, **Schools warn of increased student fears due to immigration arrests, Trump election**, December 26, 2016: https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/schools-warn-of-increased-student-fears-due-to-immigration-arrests-trump-election/2016/12/26/a4b2b732-coa7-11e6-b527-949c5893595e_story.html?utm_term=.de44a36fe28f
- New York Times, Amy Chozick, **Raids of Illegal Immigrants Bring Harsh Memories, and Strong Fears**, January 2, 2017: <http://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/02/us/illegal-immigrants-raids-deportation.html>

Acknowledgments

This content of this toolkit was researched and written by the Immigrant Defense Project and the Center for Constitutional Rights.

The primary authors at IDP are Mizue Aizeki, Genia Blaser and Michelle Parris, with support from Michael Velarde, Andrew Wachtenheim, and Alisa Wellek. Many thanks to Joseph Celestin and Gerardo Romo at IDP for their support for the updated version, The primary authors at CCR are Ian Head, Somalia Samuel, and Ghita Schwarz. We thank CARACOL, Joseph Celestin, Ariadna Rodenstein, and Gerardo Romo for their support with the Spanish translation and the updated version of this toolkit.

We thank the Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA) for their collaboration in the FOIA process. We also thank the Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights (NMCIR) for their collaboration and support in the gathering of home raid stories and advocacy to protect immigrants from home raids.

For their support in collecting reports of raids between April 2013 and July 2017, we thank the New York University School of Law Immigrant Rights Clinic, Brooklyn Defender Services, the Bronx Defenders, Legal Aid Society, Neighborhood Defender Services of Harlem, New York County Defender Services, Queens Law Associates, Families for Freedom, Make the Road New York, ACLU of Southern California, New Orleans Workers Center for Racial Justice, Suffolk County Legal Aid, and other community based organizations.

Thanks, as well, to Fred Diego for design and implementation of the forthcoming online interactive map of home raids reported to IDP.

Design by L+L: <http://www.landl.us>

Illustrations: Images on pages 15, 16, 17 and 19 provided by Bishakh Som.
Cover image and other images by anonymous artist.

© Immigrant Defense Project and Center for Constitutional Rights 2019

If you wish to reproduce this toolkit in its entirety or reproduce excerpts, please attribute to Immigrant Defense Project and the Center for Constitutional Rights.

This toolkit was initially published on January 12, 2017 and updated in July 2017. and in July 2019.

The information in this toolkit and our Know Your Rights information will be updated periodically, so please continue to visit <http://www.immdefense.org/raids> or sign up for our newsletter here: <http://www.immdefense.org/about/newsletter/>

Please direct any inquiries to KYR@immdefense.org

