



Be Informed:

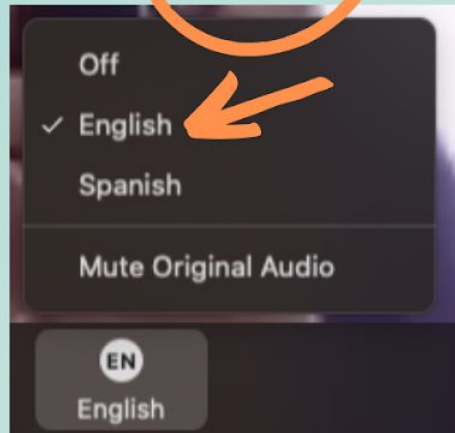
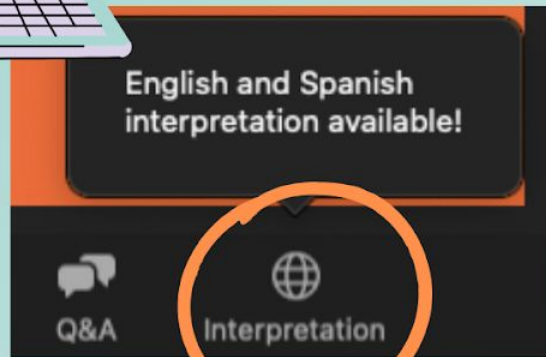
What is ICE? How Do They Operate? Know
Your Rights Around ICE Raids

December 17, 2024

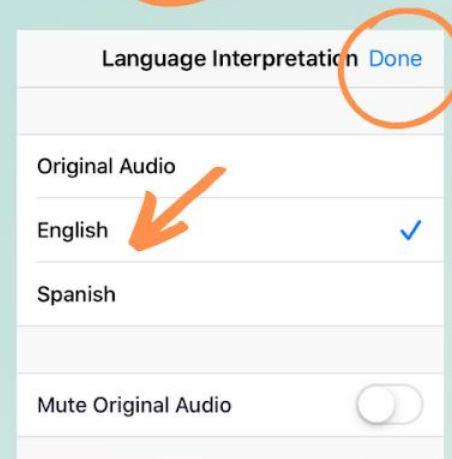
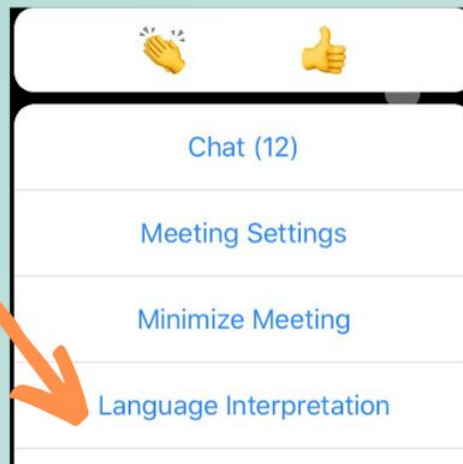
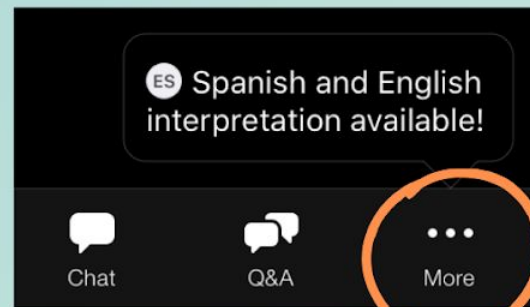
TO ACCESS INTERPRETATION



Via computer



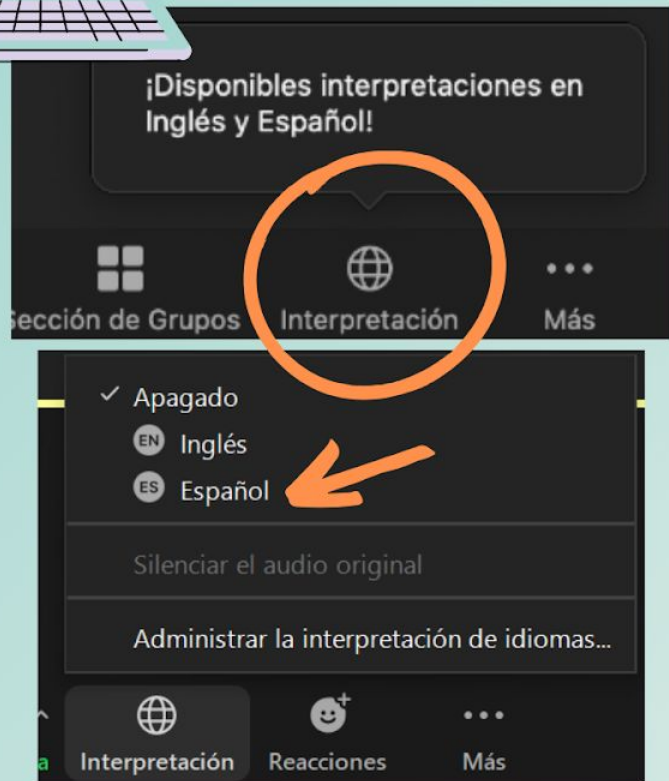
Via smartphone



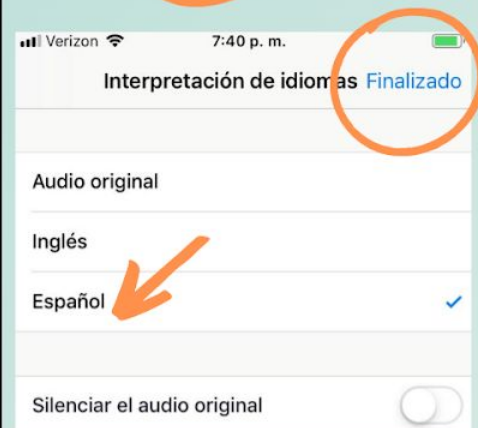
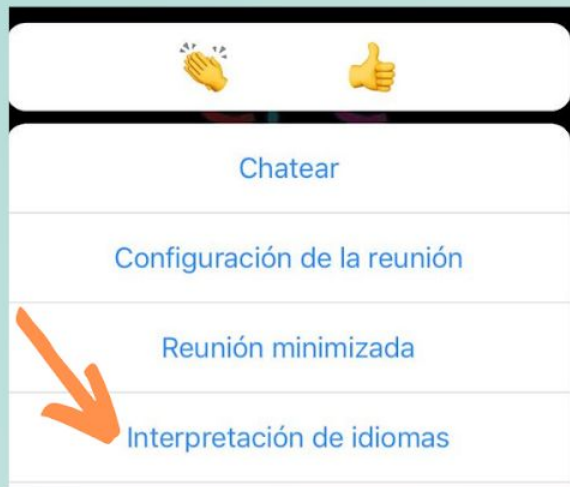
PARA ACCEDER A LA INTERPRETACIÓN



Por computadora



Por teléfono inteligente





Housekeeping

- We're **recording** only the presenters and slides
- **Spanish translation** is available in the Zoom *only*, not the livestream
- Slides and recordings in English and Spanish will be shared via email later this week and will be uploaded on IDP's website.
- Limited capacity to answer questions on Zoom, put questions in the **Q&A**, can select "anonymous"
- **Tech issues:** contact training@immdefense.org

A note on language: for our training, we are using "noncitizen" to refer to people in the U.S. who are not U.S. citizens. We may use the word "raids" and "arrests" interchangeably as well as ICE agent and officer.

Who We Are



The **Immigrant Defense Project** fights to protect and expand the rights of all immigrants, with a particular focus on immigrants accused or convicted of crimes. We've spent over a decade monitoring ICE policing and community arrests in the New York area.

The **Surveillance Resistance Lab** investigates and makes visible the often obfuscated ways in which tech-fueled governance increases state and corporate power over our lives. We work with movement partners to nurture and accumulate the power of organizing and resistance—locally and transnationally.

Make the Road New York is a membership organization and legal service provider in the New York City area that builds the power of immigrant and working class communities to achieve dignity and justice.

Agenda & Goals



- Overview of risk assessment
- Political context of US immigration system
- ICE policing, surveillance technologies, and past tactics in raids
- Know Your Rights information in certain settings
- Ways to plug in and fight back

**This is a train-the-trainer model so there will be a lot of context provided intended to provide foundation for when you give Know Your Rights trainings in your communities **



Not Everyone Faces the Same Risk

- Not all immigrants are vulnerable to deportation.
- Most people have the right to have their case heard before an immigration judge before being deported.
 - **Exceptions:** existing removal order, Visa Waiver entry.
- There are many types of immigration statuses protect against deportation for a temporary period (e.g. DACA, TPS, DALE).
- Lawful Permanent Resident status cannot be taken away without a reason - usually criminal convictions - and removal proceedings.



UNDER THE LAW, WHO CAN BE DEPORTED?

People without
lawful immigration
status

- Overstayed a visa
- Walked across a border
- Arrived by boat

People with lawful
immigration status who
have certain criminal
convictions

- Green card holders (LPRs)
- Asylees
- Individuals on valid visas (student, work)
- Individuals with TPS, U/T visas
- DACA

People present in
the U.S. after being
ordered removed

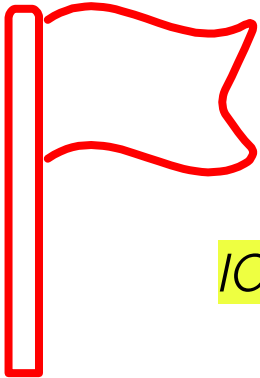
- Post-final order (PFO)
- Has a deportation order

Who is at the highest risk of ICE arrest and/or detention?



Among people vulnerable to deportation, those at the highest risk for ICE arrest and detention:

- ☐ **People who have a deportation order.**
- ☐ **People who have been arrested for criminal offenses.**



ICE will likely announce its priorities in January 2025.

Not sure about immigration status or if at risk? Get an individualized consultation to learn about:



Your immigration status

If you have options to change your status

If you are at risk of an ICE arrest

One place to start:

[Immigrant Advocates Network](#) National Legal Service Directory

Important Advice for Everyone



- Know your A number.
- Keep all documents.
- Check the [EOIR portal online](#) or by phone (1-800-898-7180)
- Keep your address updated with the court or USCIS if you have a pending case or application.

A screenshot of the EOIR Automated Case Information portal. The header is dark grey with the EOIR seal and the text 'EOIR | Automated Case Information'. Below the header, the main section is white with the title 'Enter your A-Number'. It features a row of nine input boxes for the A-number, with the first box containing a vertical line. To the right of the boxes is a link that says '? What's an A-Number?'. Below the input boxes is a grey 'SUBMIT' button. At the bottom, there is a disclaimer in small text: '① Case information from this automated resource is provided for convenience only. Documents the immigration court or Board of Immigration Appeals issue to you or your representative are the only official determinations related to your case.'

- Understand the importance of attending Immigration court.

Difference between ICE check-in and immigration court



ICE is the agency that detains and deports people.

- ICE handles check-in appointments.
- ICE is part of the Department of Homeland Security, often referred to as DHS.
- ICE does not tell the court when you move.
- If you miss a check-in, ICE *may* decide to look for you - but it will not result in a removal order.



Immigration court manages removal proceedings and court cases.

- Cases in immigration court are before a judge.
- Hearings before the immigration court are set by the court, not ICE. Notice is mailed by the court.
- The immigration court is part of the Department of Justice, also known as DOJ.
- If you miss court, you will be ordered removed (deported).





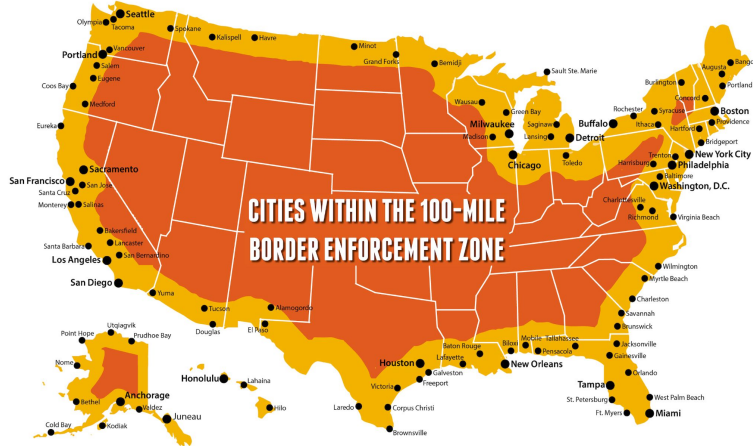
**Customs & Border
Protection (CBP)**
Border Patrol

**US Citizen & Immigration
Services (USCIS)**
Immigration Applications

**Immigration & Customs
Enforcement (ICE)**
Immigration arrests,
detentions, removals

**Enforcement &
Removal
Operations (ERO)**

**Homeland Security
Investigations
(HSI)**





Political Context

Nation-state building & hierarchies of belonging and shifting targets of constructed threats



1996 Harsh Immigration Laws



Border Patrols agents and Border Wall



Entanglement of criminal legal system



Mandatory detention and deportation



Pathways to legalize status



Reduced access to government benefits



Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
(April 1996)

**Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant
Responsibility Act** (Sept. 1996)



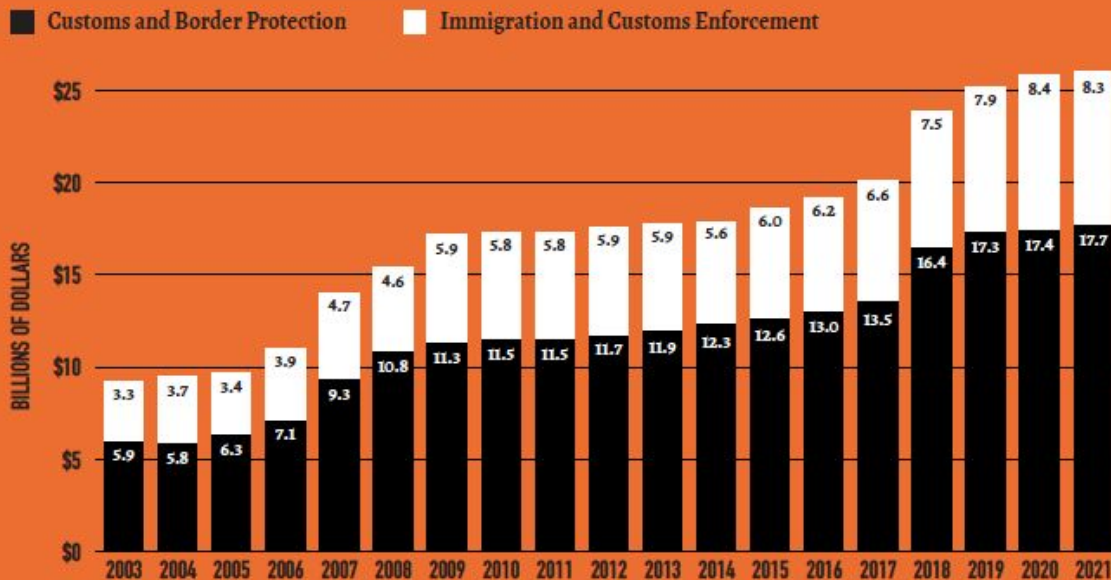
**Department of
Homeland Security
established 2002**

CBP & ICE Budgets

↑3X CBP and ICE budgets have almost tripled since the founding of DHS.

↑2000% The budget for border policing has increased by more than 2000% since 1990.

CBP & ICE Annual Budgets, FY 2003—2021



Source: Congressional budgets, gross budget authority as provided in Conference Reports, FY 2003—2021



The everywhere border

Digital migration control infrastructure in the Americas

Mizue Aizeki, Laura Bingham and Santiago Narváez

STATE OF POWER 2023





ENDGAME

Office of Detention and Removal Strategic Plan, 2003 - 2012

Detention and Removal Strategy
for a Secure Homeland



Raids: Targets & Threat Construction



Click images for reading resources



Force Multipliers:
police-to-deportation pipeline,
surge force operations &
surveillance technologies

“SURGE FORCE” OPERATIONS



The New York Times

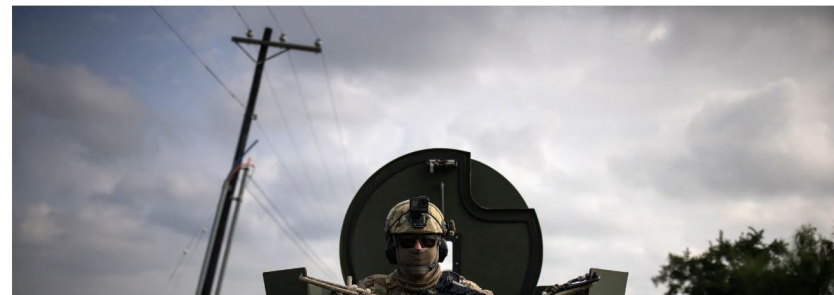
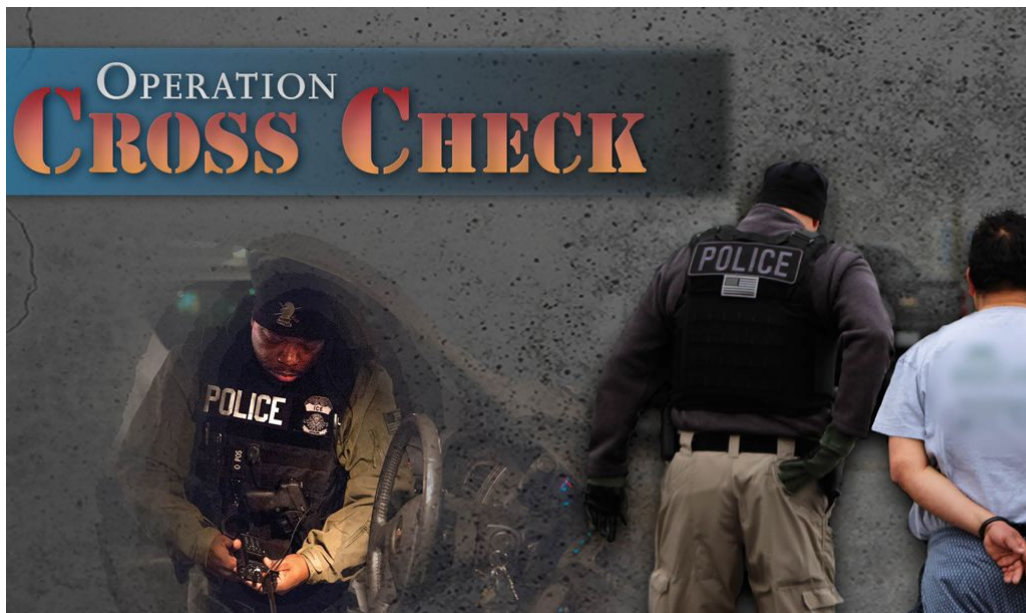
Border Patrol Will Deploy Elite Tactical Agents to Sanctuary Cities

Agents from a special tactical team that normally confronts smugglers on the border are being sent to sanctuary cities across the country.

 Share full article



 1.3K



Police as force multipliers

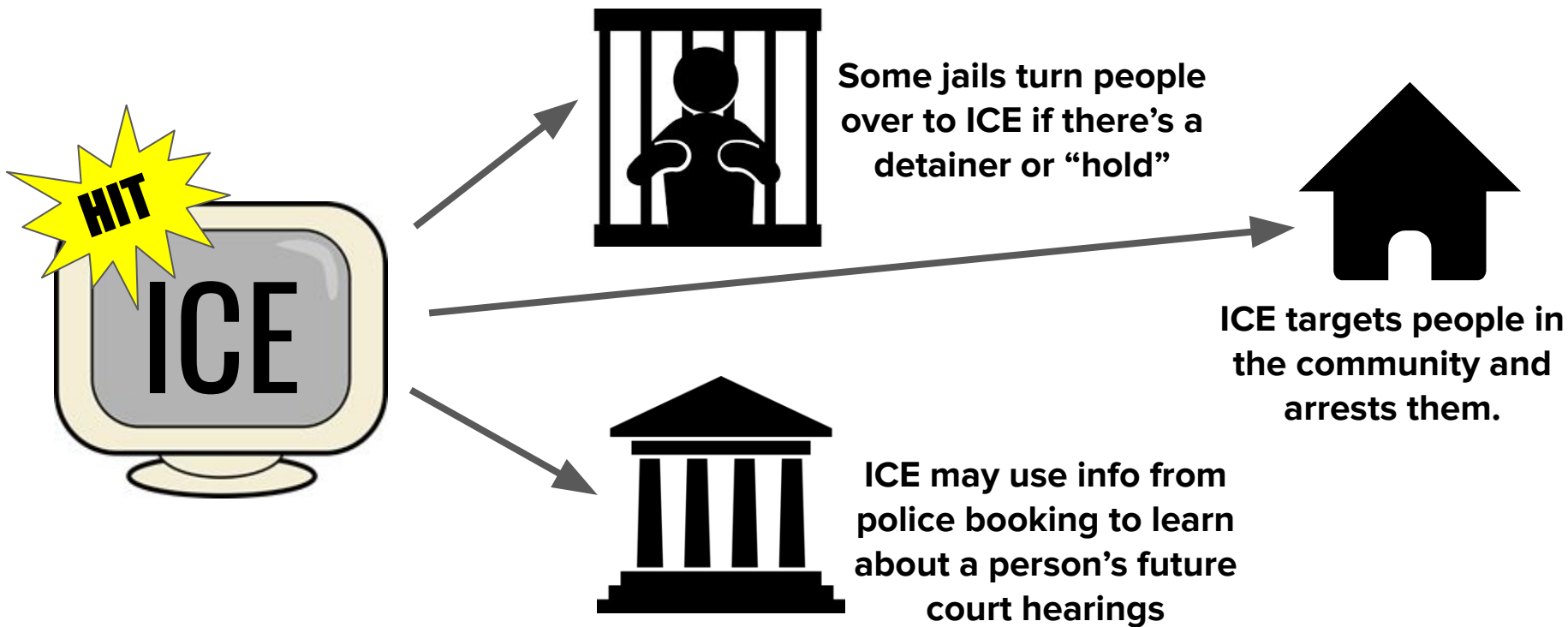


ICE relies on local police and the criminal legal system to identify and target noncitizens for arrest.

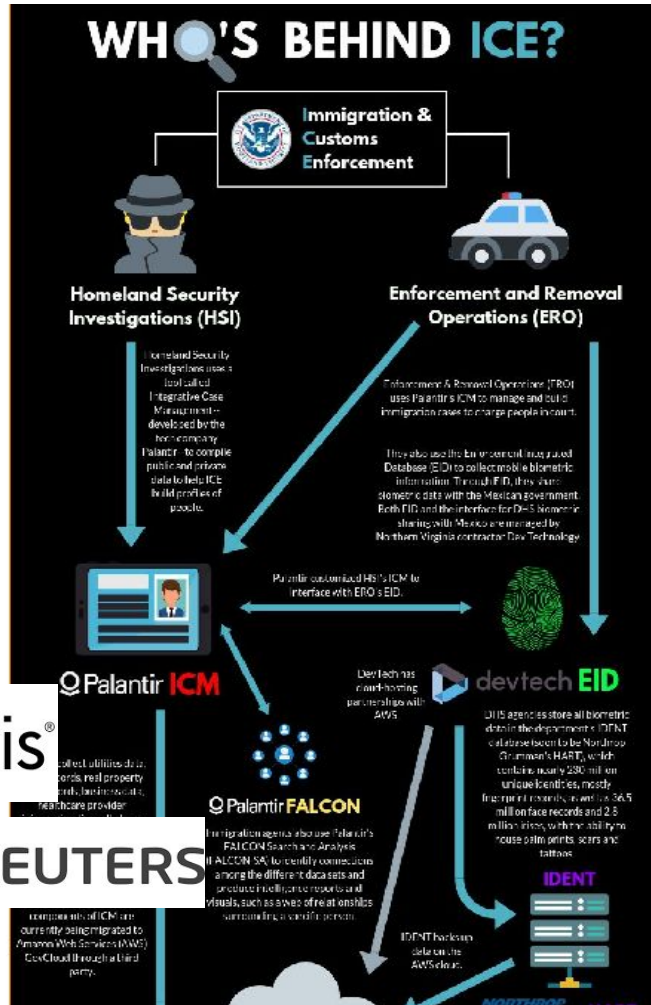




ICE then decides if they will try to deport the individual and where to find them



The Big Business of Homeland Security

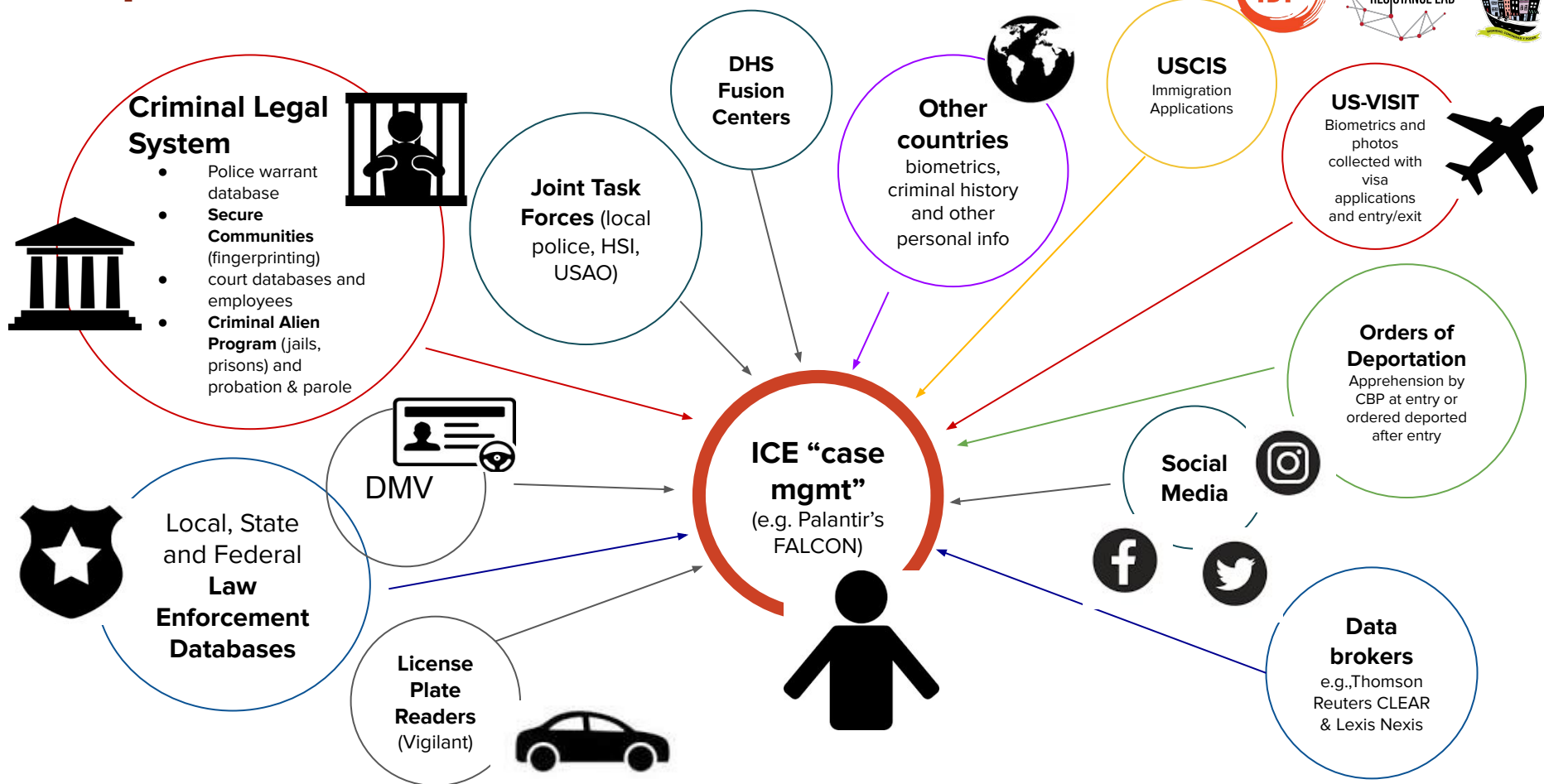


DHS OPEN FOR BUSINESS

How Tech Corporations Bring the War on Terror to Our Neighborhoods



Sample of ICE's Data Sources





Trends of ICE arrests (raids)



- Part of giving a Know Your Rights presentation is understanding ICE arrest trends and tactics.
- The [tactics](#) shared are based on monitoring and analyzing ICE raids in the NY-area.
- **We've seen an evolution of tactics in a decade + of tracking them, especially as people became more familiar with their rights and local cities have fought back.**
- **We expect shifts in tactics in the new administration. This is why tracking raids practice and organizing at the city & state level is so important.**
- Contact local immigrant rights orgs for more local ICE raid tactics - as tactics shift with time, know what's happening in your area

Past tactics of ICE arrests at and inside homes



- Wait outside of homes early morning to see who lives there/their routines
- 1-2+ agents will often knock on the door and yell “Police!”, may be 6-8 officers waiting outside
- Don’t usually say that they are ICE
- Often push their way inside when a door is opened



Tactics of ICE arrests: ruses

- ICE agents don't identify themselves as ICE.
- They use "ruses" to mislead and lie about who they are.
- **They may pretend to be local police** in how they dress and what they say.
- They may wear colors similar to local police and vests that say "police"
- They often carry guns



ICE sightings in NYC 2020



IDP [Primer on ICE ruses](#)

Examples of ICE ruses at homes



- **ICE officers pretend to be local police officers**
 - Say they are investigating crime or that they need to speak to a person in the home or at the precinct
 - Show a photo of a “suspect” to get information about people in the home
 - Say that the person missed a court date and the officers need to talk to them outside
- **Other types of ruses**
 - Say they are looking to hire for construction work on a house
 - Ask if anyone in the home would like to “discuss the bible”
 - Coming to a workplace to ask for a specific barber

Past tactics of ICE arrest on the street or in public places

- Often waiting outside of people's homes as they leave for work or court
- Sometimes go to people's workplaces if they are public places (restaurant, etc.)
- Often call out people's name to confirm their identity

**ICE agents usually dress in “plain clothes” and don't identify themselves before making an arrest

Past tactics of ICE arrests in cars

- ICE agents in unmarked cars stop vehicles they think are carrying noncitizens
- Often they have targeted for arrest someone they believe is in the car
- May question everyone in the car for ID
- Sometimes a local police or sheriff may stop a car and call ICE

Past tactics of ICE arrests at jails, courts, probation and parole offices



- ICE relies on local jails and prisons, police, and courts to turnover a noncitizen to them*
- May issue a “[detainer](#)” or request for the jail or police to hold someone in custody for ICE to arrest
- ICE makes arrest as the person is released from criminal custody. In some places, people are directly transferred from criminal custody to ICE custody.
- ICE working with probation* and parole offices to make arrests

*some places, like NYC, have policies to limit this.

Past tactics of ICE arrests at ICE check-ins:



- Many people are under supervision by ICE, especially if they arrived in the past few years.
 - Some people report to ICE under an order of supervision or for a “check-in.”
 - Others report to ISAP, which is more intensive supervision (e.g. uploading photo once a week, home visits, GPS monitor) .
- ICE may detain people at normally scheduled check-in appointments or call them in via letter, phone or email.

Past tactics of ICE arrests in large-scale worksite raids



- Worksite raids under GW Bush were in Northeast and Midwest, under Trump 1.0 situated mostly in the Southeast and Midwest
- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) agents led the raids - they got judicial warrants for workplaces themselves.
- HSI collaborate with federal prosecutors to bring criminal charges against employers.
- HSI works with local law enforcement (police, highway patrol, national guard) to carry out raids
- Many agents present

NILC [worksite raids mapping](#)

FAQ: does ICE arrest people on the ground who they haven't targeted?



- **Yes.** ICE may also arrest witnesses who are present and vulnerable to deportation. ICE calls these “**collateral**” arrests.
- ICE needs **reasonable suspicion** that people are violating immigration law to detain or stop them -- that is why silence is important.
- ICE may identify people in real time through:
 - use of **mobile fingerprint devices**
 - through **racial profiling and questions** like asking “do you have papers?” or to see passports



BREAK



Be Informed: Know Your Rights around ICE raids



Goals for rights-based information

- First part of training was to build some understanding about risk assessment, political context of US immigration system and ICE policing and surveillances tactics to equip you to share rights that people have during encounters with ICE.
- KYR training spaces are a way to provide individual rights-based information *and* to organize locally.
- **You know your communities best**, include the best way to share information.
- Tracking local trends of ICE arrests will be important to frame KYR information, especially as tactics are likely to shift including based on legal challenges.



STRATEGIES FOR GIVING A KYR TRAINING:

- Tailor the content to your audience.
- Contact and collaborate with local organizations & organizers, including immigrant rights organizations or public defenders.
- Discuss community defense strategies
- Be mindful that audience members may be dealing with past trauma from interactions with ICE or police.
- Create a plan for answering unexpected questions.
- Plan interactive activities to practice.



1

Key Takeaways

You have different rights depending on where you and your property are located



	Private	Public
Some Examples	• Homes • Parts of workplaces only accessible to employees	• Walking on the street • Driving or riding in a car • Parts of workplaces open to the public
General Rules	ICE needs a <u>warrant</u> from a judge or your <u>consent</u> to enter or search	ICE only needs reasonable suspicion to make an arrest
Notes	• Allowed to pat down <i>above</i> clothing for officer safety • Plain view (because this is actually public)	• Parts of cars like the trunk or glove box and “closed” property like bags and pockets are actually private and protected by the 4th Amd.

★ 4th Amendment rights apply to everyone regardless of immigration status.



2

What are your rights
at home?



Know Your Rights: Residences

Private houses

Apartments

Shelters

Supportive housing

Know Your Rights: Residences



The home includes **curtilage**: the area immediately surrounding a home where home-related activities take place

Examples:

- ☐ Area just **outside a home entrance** (e.g. doorstep)
- ☐ **Garage** or driveway
- ☐ Space or yard **inside** of a closed **property fence or gate** (especially if locked!)
- ☐ **Hallways** inside of apartment buildings

****ICE must leave if they don't have a warrant AND you tell them they can't be there.****



Key Points: ICE AT YOUR HOME

THINK:

- **NO INFO**
- **NO ENTRY**
- **NO SEARCH**

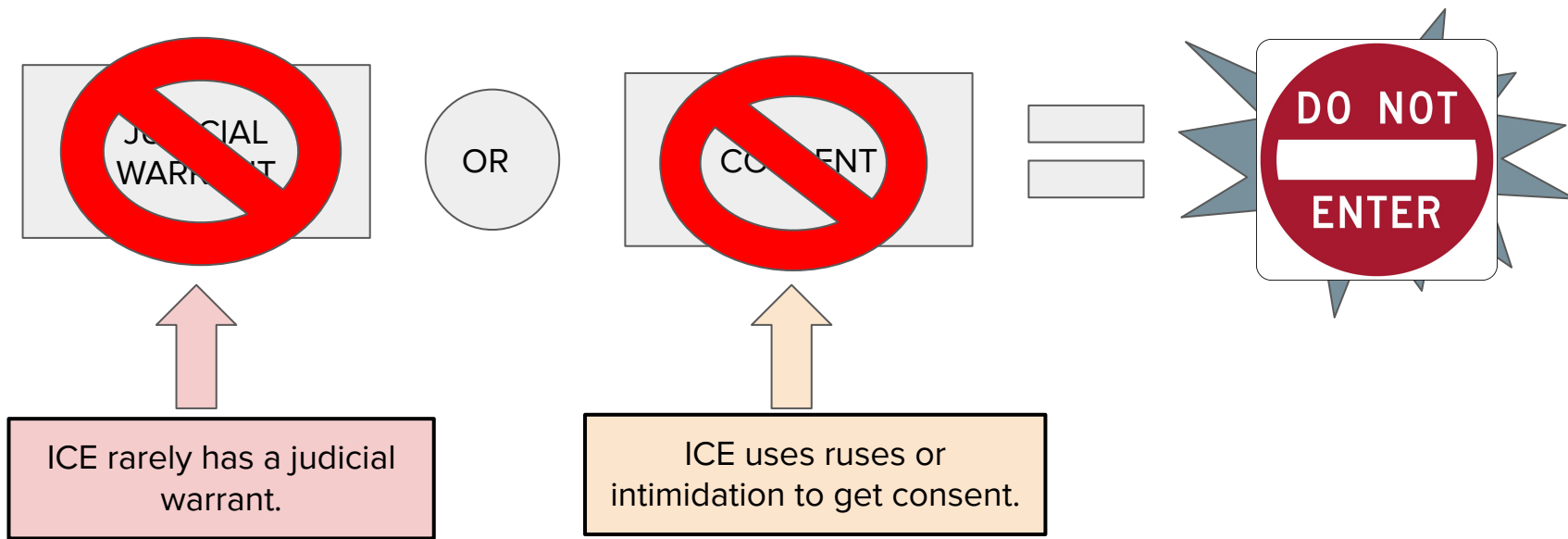
1. Don't open the door. Ask ICE to leave.
2. Identify who you are talking to: ask for ID and a warrant.
3. If officers are inside, ask ICE to leave.
4. Don't give ICE documents or information.
5. Tell them you don't want them to search.

★ These rights apply to everyone regardless of your immigration status.

Why does ICE use ruses?



ICE officers are trained to lie to enter homes without a judicial warrant.



You have the right not to open the door



- All conversations can be had with a closed door
- If you open your door a crack, ICE may push their way in even though this is **not** consent for them to enter.

Identify who is at your door



BEFORE opening the door or answering questions:

- Ask to see their **badge**
- Ask them for **their name** and to slide a card under the door.
- Ask: **ARE YOU NYPD (or local police)?**
- Ask them what **specific precinct** they work at
- Ask them if they have a **warrant** and to slide a warrant under the door. Take a photo of it!

Immigration warrant = no entry



- ICE typically doesn't have a warrant signed by a judge.
- They usually have a document signed by an ICE supervisor that has the word “warrant” written on it.
- **Administrative ICE warrants do not permit ICE to enter or search a home**

Judicial warrants and ICE warrants



AO 93 (Rev. 11/13) Search and Seizure Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

In the Matter of the Search of
(Briefly describe the property to be searched
or identify the person by name and address)

Case No.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests the search of the following person or property located in the District of
(Identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location):

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property described above, and that such search will reveal (Identify the person or describe the property to be seized):

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before (not to exceed 14 days)
☐ in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. ☐ at any time in the day or night because good cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to (United States Magistrate Judge)

☐ Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b), I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized (check the appropriate box)
☐ for days (not to exceed 30) ☐ until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of

Date and time issued:

City and state:

Judge's signature

Printed name and title

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No.

Date:

To: Any immigration officer authorized pursuant to sections 236 and 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and part 287 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, to serve warrants of arrest for immigration violations

I have determined that there is probable cause to believe that is removable from the United States. This determination is based upon:

- ☐ the execution of a charging document to initiate removal proceedings against the subject;
- ☐ the pendency of ongoing removal proceedings against the subject;
- ☐ the failure to establish admissibility subsequent to deferred inspection;
- ☐ biometric confirmation of the subject's identity and a records check of federal databases that affirmatively indicate, by themselves or in addition to other reliable information, that the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or
- ☐ statements made voluntarily by the subject to an immigration officer and/or other reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law.

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and take into custody for removal proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the above-named alien.

(Signature of Authorized Immigration Officer)

(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that the Warrant for Arrest of Alien was served by me at (Location)

on (Name of Alien) on (Date of Service), and the contents of this notice were read to him or her in the (Language) language.

Name and Signature of Officer

Name or Number of Interpreter (if applicable)

Form I-200 (Rev. 09/16)

If ICE is at your Door



If you identify ICE at your door and they don't have a warrant that gives them permission to enter, you can ask them to leave without opening the door.

Everyone can repeat these phrases in their best language:

- **I DO NOT WANT TO TALK TO YOU**
- **I DO NOT WANT TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS**
- **I DO NOT GIVE YOU PERMISSION TO COME INSIDE**
- **PLEASE LEAVE A CARD WITH YOUR NAME AND NUMBER**
- **I DO NOT WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU; PLEASE LEAVE**

If ICE Ignores Your Rights



If ICE agents force their way into a home or search without consent, you can still **say that you don't consent.**

Everyone can repeat these phrases in their best language:

- **I DO NOT CONSENT TO YOU BEING IN MY HOME. PLEASE LEAVE.**
- **I DO NOT CONSENT TO THIS SEARCH.**
- **I DO NOT WANT TO GIVE YOU ANY DOCUMENTS.**



3

What are your rights
in public?



Know Your Rights: In Public Places

On the street

In public places in workplaces

At probation/parole

At courthouses

Driving or riding in a car



Know Your Local Laws

The rights we are discussing today are nationwide.

Some places also have important local or state protections.

- New York State has statewide legislation called the [Protect Our Courts Act](#), prohibiting ICE arrests in or around courthouses.
- New York City has [laws protecting city property](#) – ICE should not be allowed to enter schools or shelters without a judicial warrant.

* Unfortunately, DHS rescinded its 2011 “[sensitive places](#)” guidance in 2025



Key points: ICE IN PUBLIC

THINK:

- NO INFO
- NO SEARCH

1. Ask if you are free to go.
2. Stay silent.
3. Don't give false or foreign documents.
4. Don't give them permission to search.

★ These rights apply to everyone regardless of your immigration status.

Know Your Rights: In Public Places



Important Points:

- ICE **doesn't need a judicial warrant** to arrest someone in public or to stop a car.
- But ICE does need **reasonable suspicion** to believe people are here in violation of immigration law - which is why silence is important.
- ICE **usually knows the person** they are targeting - but others nearby may be at risk at the same time.
- ICE sometimes **collects information or fingerprints** from other people who are near an arrest.

What if ICE asks for my name in public?



Everyone has a right to remain silent whenever ANY officer asks questions (ICE, local police, FBI, etc.).

Some tips on how to handle being asked for your name by an officer:

1. **Identify** who is questioning you (ICE, local police, FBI, etc.).
2. **Assess** whether refusing to give your name will be used by ICE to escalate the situation
3. **Assert** your right to remain silent if that feels the safest in the moment.
→ **I AM INVOKING MY RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT. I DO NOT WANT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

Remember: DON'T lie to law enforcement or give false documents

What if ICE asks for my ID in public?



- **Ask** if you are free to go. If they say yes, leave.
- If they say no, **invoke your right to remain silent**.
- You can refuse to give your ID to ICE.*

SAY: **I DO NOT WANT TO GIVE YOU MY DOCUMENTS.**

- **Assess** your safety. If you feel forced to show ID, consider whether you have a valid ID that does not say your place of birth or immigration status.

REMEMBER: Never give false documents!

**Some states require you to show ID to local police. Check what the laws are in your state.*

What should I do if ICE stops my car?



These slides cover car stops by ICE, not by CBP.

For more resources on **CBP** checkpoints and car stops:

- ACLU's [Know Your Rights with Border Patrol](#) infographic and [FAQ](#), which explains more about CBP car stops
- Speak with local immigrant rights organizations for specific rights-based advice and trends around CBP car stops in your area

What should I do if ICE stops my car?



ICE does **not need a judicial warrant** to stop a car.

But it's not always clear WHO pulling over your car with sirens or lights. **Pull over** and **ask questions** to find out if the officers are ICE and why they stopped you.

- “ARE YOU THE POLICE?”
- “ARE YOU HIGHWAY PATROL?”
- “ARE YOU IMMIGRATION?”
- “WHY AM I BEING STOPPED?”

What should I do if ICE stops my car?



Assess the situation and your safety. ICE officers can sometimes be aggressive during a car stop, and might not wait for you to roll down the window or get out of the car.

They could try to open the door and break the window to pull someone out of the car or try to take fingerprints of everyone in the car.

What if ICE asks for my ID if I am in a car?



- If you are **a driver**:
 - ICE can demand your driver's license.
 - You still have the right to **remain silent**.
- If you are **not a driver and are a passenger**:
 - You have the right to **remain silent**
 - AND you can refuse to give an ID if ICE asks for it.*
 - SAY: **I DO NOT CONSENT TO GIVING YOU MY DOCUMENTS.**

**This could be different in each state. Talk to your local immigrant rights organization or public defenders.*

IMPORTANT:

- DO NOT lie or show false or foreign documents.
- DO NOT answer any questions about your criminal or immigration history.

What if ICE asks for my fingerprints in public?



- ICE is only allowed to take fingerprints if they have **reasonable suspicion** you violated an immigration law or after they have arrested you.
- If you are not under arrest by ICE and they ask to take your fingerprints, ask: **Why am I being fingerprinted?**
- If they start to fingerprint you and you don't want them to, say:

→ I DO NOT CONSENT TO GIVING MY FINGERPRINTS

They may still take your fingerprints but you should repeat that you don't consent. It may help you in court.

If ICE stops me in public can they search my belongings?



ICE needs a judicial warrant or your consent to search your bag, inside your pockets, or the glove box or trunk of your car!

- ICE **cannot** search these things without a warrant or your consent. SAY:
→ **I DON'T CONSENT TO YOU SEARCHING ME.**
- If officers search your belongings or your car, SAY:
→ **I DON'T CONSENT TO YOU SEARCHING MY BELONGINGS.**
→ **I DON'T CONSENT TO YOUR SEARCHING MY CAR.**

They may still search & claim it is for officer safety. You should repeat that you don't consent. It may help you in court.



4

What are your rights
at work?

Know Your Rights: Businesses



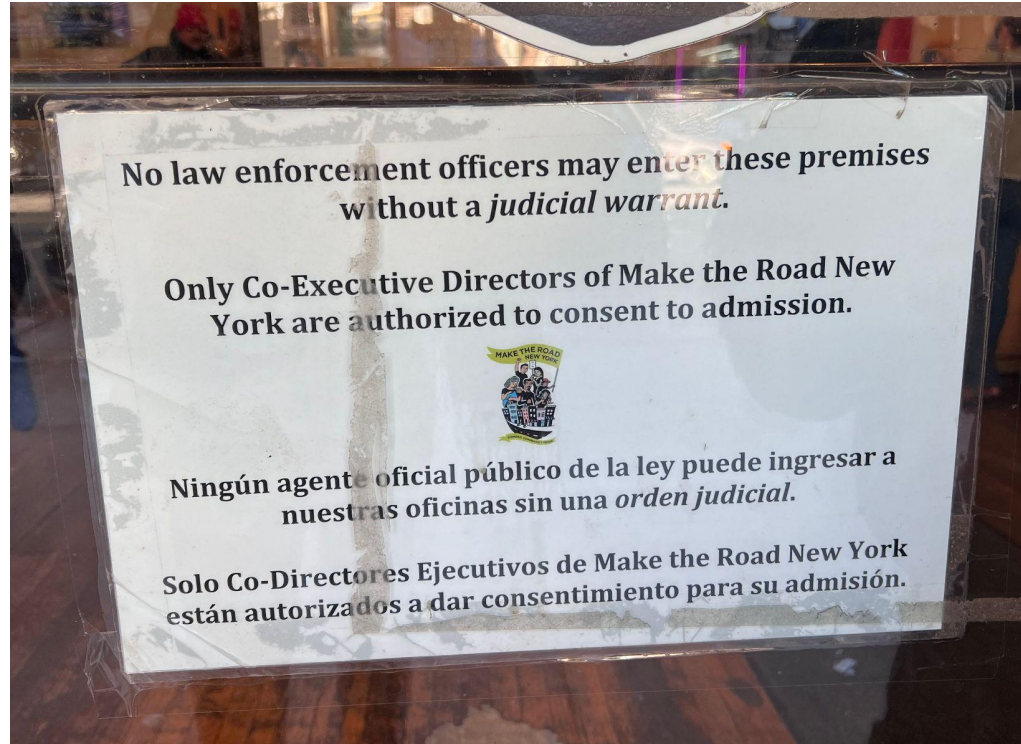
Important Points:

- ICE needs a **judicial warrant** or **consent** to enter **private areas** of a business.
 - Train staff not to talk to ICE or give consent.
 - Trying to escape can put people in danger and give ICE pretense to detain them.
- Employers do **not** have to help ICE to identify or sort workers.

Make the Road New York



Make the Road
NY's five
community-based
offices in and
around NYC have
this sign at the
entrance:



Resources for Businesses



- **NILC and NELP have a guide for employers (2024):**
<https://www.nilc.org/resources/a-guide-for-employers-what-to-do-if-immigration-comes-to-your-workplace/>
- **NYLPI has a guide for nonprofits (2025):**
<https://www.nylpi.org/resource/immigration-enforcement-guide-for-nonprofits/>



5

What to do if you witness an
ICE raid

Why should I document an ICE raid?



- You could help the person's legal case by video recording or writing down details, even if you do not know the person being arrested.
- This may help track trends of local ICE practices
- Share this info responsibly with a trusted immigrant rights group in your community.
- Considerations about sharing on social media:
 - Try to verify information before putting it out in public
 - Do not share unverified raids on social media
 - DRUM published [a guide](#) to sharing raids on social media. This is from 2017 but still very useful resource.

NYCLU resource on right to film ICE ([English/español](#)) - NY-specific

Be Safe While Recording a Raid



- You can film ICE as long as you don't "interfere" with their "duties" and don't do it in secret.
- **REMEMBER:** It could be dangerous to run to get a phone or reach into your pocket. *Be aware of the physical safety of everyone involved.*
- You can document a raid by taking a photo or by writing down what you witnessed after the fact.
- If ICE officers ask you to hand over your phone, don't physically resist them.
 - **SAY: I DON'T CONSENT TO GIVING YOU MY PHONE. I DON'T CONSENT TO A SEARCH OF MY PHONE.**

What do I need to document?



Regardless of whether you take a video, photo, or write down what you witnessed, it's helpful to document the following information:

- **Where and when was the encounter with ICE?**
- **How did ICE officers present themselves?**
 - Pretend to be police? Refused to identify themselves? How many officers?
- **What did the ICE officers say?**
 - Lied to enter the home, intimidated anyone, or used verbal/physical force?
- **Was consent given?**
 - ICE officers' reaction if not given consent to enter/search

★ Find more information on [IDP's home raids poster!](#)



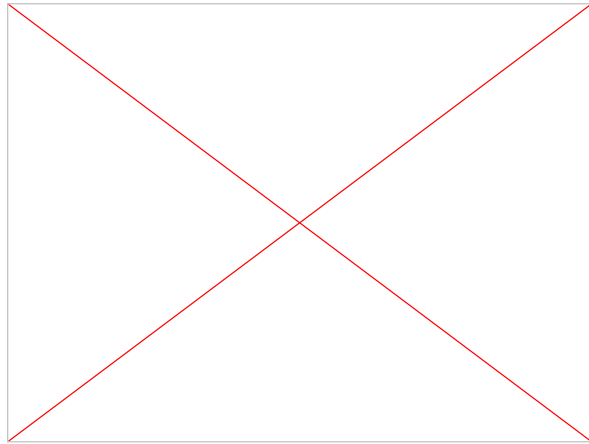
6

Resources for Community Trainings

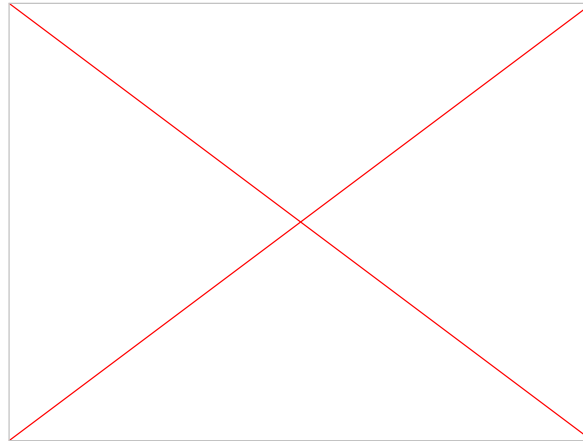
Videos for discussion



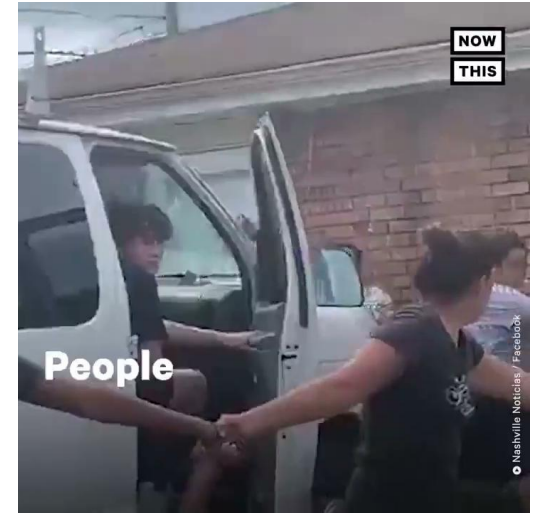
- How is the officer(s) behaving? How do they identify themselves?
- How is the community member invoking their rights?
- Is there anything the community member could have done differently?



[Footage of car stop](#) in Hudson, NY on March 5, 2019.



[Cell phone footage](#) of a home ICE arrest in Portland, Oregon - October 2017.



Video of a human chain in Tennessee - July 2019 - [NowThis News.](#)



General Know Your Rights (KYR) resources

- IDP's KYR page ([English/español](#))
- MRNY's Deportation Defense Handbook ([English/español](#))
- MRNY's resource page ([English/español](#))
- ILRC printable [Red Cards](#), which help people assert their rights and defend themselves in many situations, such as when ICE agents go to a home (9 languages)
- BDS & ACLU [We Have Rights videos](#)
- ACLU's [immigrant KYR page](#)

Information about ICE arrest practices



- ICE warrants
 - NILC's [Warrants and Supboena's What to Look Out For and How to Respond](#) explains the difference between judicial and immigration warrants (see page 11-13 for examples)
 - ILRC has an [annotated ICE warrant](#) that explains what the different parts mean
- IDP's [ICE raids page](#) (English/español)
- IDP's [ICE raids toolkit](#) (English/español)
- NYCLU's resource on your right to film ICE in New York ([English/español](#))



Information about ICE arrests

At home	• IDP's Know Your Rights with ICE at home and on the street (15 languages) • IDP's Know Your Rights when ICE lies to you (English/español) • IDP's Information about ICE ruses and lies used to gain entrance to homes or gather information. • IDP's Door posters with information about your rights and what to say if ICE comes to your home (available in 7 languages).
In cars	• IDP's Know Your Rights with ICE in the car (3 languages), including to assert your rights while remaining as safe as possible and information about ICE's use of Automated License Plate Readers • ACLU's Know Your Rights with Border Patrol infographic and FAQ, which explains more about CBP car stops
At work	• NILC & NELP's What to do if ICE comes to your workplace
At protests	• ILRC's 10 things immigrant protesters need to know

Family Safety Planning and Emergency Preparedness



- IDP's [Emergency preparedness website](#)
- ILRC's [step-by-step family preparedness guide](#) (English/Spanish)
- NYC Schools [blue card](#) - Allows designated people other than parents to pick children up from school
- [HIPAA](#) - Allows designated people other than parents to receive medical information about children
- NYS [Designation of a Person in a Parental Relationship](#) - Allows parents to designate someone to care for their child if a certain event (for examples detention or deportation) occurs without severing any parental rights
- The Florence Project's [Family Unity Planning Packets](#)



How do I get involved?

How to plug in?



- **Advocacy and organizing - check with local organizers!**
 - Say no to corporations behind ICE ([#NoTechforICE](#))
 - Protective policies at the local level: “sanctuary city” and beyond
 - Rapid response collectives
- **Bail fund networks**
 - [Find local organizations](#) working against immigration policing
- **Know Your Rights sessions**
 - Organize locally to track trends to provide rights-based information



Examples of pro-immigrant laws in NY that organizers have successfully advocated for

- NYS [Protect Our Courts Act](#) - POCA is a NYS law that prevents ICE from making arrests at courts, on the way to court, and leaving court
- [NYC detainer laws](#), which set out limits to when NYC law enforcement personnel can honor an ICE detainer
 - Department of Corrections (DOC)
 - NYC Administrative code § 9-131 Persons not to be detained
 - New York City Police Department (NYPD)
 - NYC Administrative code § 14-154 Persons not to be detained
 - Department of Probation
 - NYC Administrative code § 9-205, Persons not to be detained



Examples of local organized advocacy around the U.S.

- Recent rally against mass deportation in Sacramento, CA ([English/español](#))
- The [Ohio is Home immigrant resource bank](#), created by immigration advocates in Ohio
- [Chicago organizers' successful campaign](#) for a law that prohibits sharing of information with immigration and honoring ICE detainers
- Illinois's [creation of an Welcoming Illinois Office](#), which has the responsibility of creating and implementing pro-immigrant policies

Read more at ILRC's [Local Policy Interventions for Protecting Immigrants](#)



Immigrant Defense Project

immdefense.org



@ImmDefense

Surveillance Resistance Lab

surveillanceresistancelab.org



[@S_ResistanceLab](https://twitter.com/S_ResistanceLab)



[@SurveillanceResistanceLab](https://www.instagram.com/SurveillanceResistanceLab)

Make the Road NY

maketheroadny.org



@MakeTheRoadNY

Train the Trainer KYR Series: www.immdefense.org/ttt