

Mass Raids FAQ

Trump's 2024 Presidential campaign was based on false, inflammatory rhetoric about immigrants. He has pledged to institute a program of mass deportation of millions of people, beginning on day one of his administration. Below are some frequently asked questions about what mass deportations and raids could mean and what educators can do to prepare for the possibility of mass raids.

- **Where might “mass raids” take place, geographically?**

- In the past, ICE has conducted raids all over the country – not just in places close to the border. Some of the largest raids have been in interior states like Tennessee.
- We can anticipate that more raids may take place in states and localities where law enforcement has agreed to cooperate with ICE. A list of locations with 287(g) agreements (for cooperation) is available here: <https://www.ice.gov/identify-and-arrest/287g>

- **Who is most likely to be targeted for deportation?**

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has historically questioned a wide range of workers during an audit or raid, regardless of the initial scope of their investigation. We expect similar tactics to continue and even expand.
- Some people believe that the Trump administration plans to deport only undocumented people who have committed serious crimes. But some Trump supporters regard all undocumented people as criminals – on the theory that they entered the United States illegally. In addition when mass raids occur, those with legal status in the U.S. may accidentally be swept up by immigration enforcement. Therefore, it is important for everyone to be vigilant.
- The first Trump administration prioritized the following individuals for removal, but it is unclear whether similar priorities will guide the second Trump administration. Individuals who had been:
 - Convicted of any criminal offense;
 - Charged with any criminal offense, where such charge has not been resolved;
 - Or who have committed acts that constitute a chargeable criminal offense;
 - Have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter or application before a governmental agency;
 - Have abused any program related to receipt of public benefits;
 - Are subject to a final order of removal, but who have not complied with their legal obligation to depart the United States; or
 - In the judgment of an immigration officer, otherwise pose a risk to public safety or national security.

- **Is someone's family or home at risk during an ICE workplace operation or raid?**
 - During a workplace raid or operation, ICE also may visit workers' homes, particularly of workers whose records are found at the company.
 - If ICE agents visit a worker's home, families are under no obligation to answer questions or even open the door unless the agents have a warrant signed by a federal or state court judge.
 - ICE is known to routinely question people who are present during operations—even if they have no relation to the investigation. If ICE can identify family members or other household members whom they deem a priority for deportation, those individuals also could be detained and taken into immigration custody, sometimes referred to as “collateral arrests.”

- **What might occur during a mass raid?**
 - Immigration raids can happen at any given time, but they rely heavily on an element of surprise.
 - Historically, raids most frequently have taken place at the individual's workplace or in or near their home.
 - Raids often take place during predawn or early morning hours.
 - ICE officers often appear in large numbers, may be visibly armed and may not be easily identifiable as ICE agents.
 - Other common features of these raids: an absence of a warrant from a state or federal court, and an agent giving false or misleading information to gain access to the home and to describe the nature and length of the arrest.

- **Could raids take place at schools?**
 - Under current DHS policy, schools (including colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning) and other locations where children gather (such as daycares and playgrounds) are “protected areas,” (previously referred to as “sensitive locations”) generally protected from immigration enforcement.
 - There have been calls to withdraw the “protected areas” policy.
 - Even if the “protected areas” policy is withdrawn, it is unlikely there would be mass raids at schools due to the level of disruption that it would cause to all students and educators. But if the policy is withdrawn, we can expect increased immigration enforcement at or near schools.

- **How can schools help families prepare for the possibility of mass raids?**
 - Partner with pro bono attorneys or immigrants' rights groups to host “know your rights” workshops for families and students
 - Distribute Red Cards (<https://www.ilrc.org/red-cards-tarjetas-rojas>) to help people assert their rights and defend themselves if ICE agents come to their home.
 - These cards are available in 16 different languages
 - The “Know Your Rights: Immigration Enforcement” section in this Guidance can be shared with families.

- Share “Know Your Rights” tutorial videos (<https://www.wehaverights.us/>) in seven languages.
- Provide information about community resources
 - Compile a list of local nonprofit organizations that provide free legal support and other services to immigrants.
 - Gather the information for foreign consulates in your area.
 - Obtain the contact information for the local ICE detention center.
 - Encourage families to download the [Notifica app](#), which can distribute notice to emergency contacts in the event of a raid.
- Encourage families to create emergency plans and help them do so.
 - A Family Preparedness Plan (https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/family_preparedness_plan_v3-20170323.pdf) should include considerations such as
 - > Who will take care of children (and/or the elderly) if one or more parents are detained?
 - > Do you want to designate an official power of attorney?
 - > Who will have access to the assets of anyone detained?
 - > Do I know of any reliable immigration attorneys? If yes, keep their information close by.
 - Families should gather children’s documents such as birth certificates, social security cards, medical records, and school records.
 - Make sure adults know their alien registration number also referred to as their “A-number.”

• **What plans can schools have in place to prepare for raids that affect families?**

- Check frequently with families to ensure that contact information is up to date, since phone numbers and addresses could change multiple times during a school year.
- Affirmatively request that parents list one or two local friends or family members who could receive (“check out”) the child in the event of an ICE raid or other emergency.
 - After a raid, sometimes only people who are not listed on the child’s school registration list may be available to pick them up.
- Have a list of potential interpreters at the ready. After a raid, expect to be overwhelmed by the need for Spanish speakers to respond to questions and serve those attempting to get students checked out to responsible adults. A shortage of interpreters may be especially acute in more rural areas.
 - Reach out to universities in the area if there are any Spanish faculty/students who might be willing to interpret.
 - Compile a list of community interpreter volunteers ahead of time.
- Set up a rapid-response network or become part of an existing one.
 - This might include planning for text trees, phone trees, recruiting videographers and photographers, people to make banners, legal observers, etc. Make sure attorneys and communications-focused people are included as well.

- Create a network of friends, family, and neighbors to be ready to protest or take action if a raid happens.

- **How can families find a loved one that is detained?**

- You can search the Online Detainee Locator System (<https://locator.ice.gov/odls/#/search>) using the person's Alien Registration Number and country of origin or biographical information.
- If you cannot find a person using the online locator, call your local ICE office. For a directory of local ICE offices, visit www.ice.gov/contact/ero.

- **What can citizen bystanders do during an immigration raid?**

- Report the raid
 - United We Dream hotline: **1-844-363-1423**.
 - Text: **877877**
- Record the raid using pictures and video if possible.
 - Ahead of time, ensure that your device's audio and video are on and set up to share to the cloud.
 - Make sure to get the agents' badge numbers and try to get their name and agency as well.
 - Narrate the date, time, and location where the raid is occurring.
 - Do not disclose the information of your loved ones or yourself to the agents. However, in [some states](#) you must give your name if asked.
 - Important considerations for recording:
 - > 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.
 - > If ICE warns you and asks you to step back while videoing/photographing, it is best to follow directions, as they may confiscate your camera.

- **What are an employer's rights and responsibilities during a raid?**

- ICE Arrival
 - Employers should call their lawyer immediately when a raid begins.
 - Examine any search warrant and send a copy to your lawyer. Ensure the warrant is:
 - > Signed by a federal or state court,
 - > Served within the permitted time frame,

- The search is within the scope of the warrant (the area to be searched and the items to be seized).
- The employer can accept the warrant but not consent to the search. If you do not consent to the search, the search will proceed but you can later challenge it if there are grounds to do so.
- Write down the name of the supervising ICE agent and the name of the U.S. Attorney assigned to the case.
- Executing the Raid
 - Do not block or interfere with ICE activities or the agents. However, you do not have to give the agents access to non-public areas if they did not present a valid search warrant.
 - If agents presented a valid search warrant and want access to locked facilities, unlock them.
 - Object to a search outside the scope of the warrant. Do not engage in a debate or argument with the agent about the scope of the warrant. Simply present your objection to the agent and make note of it.
 - Have at least one company representative follow each agent around the facility. The employee may take notes or videotape the officer. Note any items seized and ask if copies can be made before they are taken. If ICE does not agree, you can obtain copies later.
 - Request reasonable accommodations as necessary. If agents insist on seizing something that is vital to your operation, explain why it is vital and ask for permission to photocopy it before the original is seized. Reasonable requests are usually granted.
 - Protect privileged materials.
 - If agents wish to examine documents designated as attorney-client privileged material (such as letters or memoranda to or from counsel), tell them they are privileged and request that attorney-client documents not be inspected by the agents until you are able to speak to your attorney.
 - If agents insist on seizing such documents, you cannot prevent them from doing so. If such documents are seized, try to record in your notes exactly which documents were taken by the agents.
 - Ask for a copy of the list of items seized during the search. The agents are required to provide this inventory to you.
- Employee Interactions with ICE
 - You may inform employees that they may choose whether or not to talk with ICE, but do not direct them to refuse to speak to agents when questioned.
 - Ask if your employees are free to leave. If they are not free to leave, they have a right to an attorney. Though you should not instruct your employees to refuse to speak to ICE, they also have the right to remain silent and do not need to answer any questions.
 - Do not hide employees or assist them in leaving the premises.
 - Do not provide false or misleading information, falsely deny the presence of named employees, or shred documents.

- Don't forget the health and welfare of your employees. Enforcement actions can sometimes last for hours. If an employee requires medication or medical attention or if employees have children who need to be picked up from school, communicate these concerns to the ICE officers.
- Company representatives should not give any statements to ICE agents or allow themselves to be interrogated before consulting with an attorney.

- **What are some other immigration and refugee hotlines that may be of use?**

- National Immigration Detention Hotline: **1-209-757-3733** (open Monday through Friday 12 p.m. to 8pm PST) or for more information on the hotline you can also go to: <https://www.freedomforimmigrants.org/hotline>
- United We Dream. To report a raid call **1-844-363-1423**. Or send a text message to **877877**. If possible, take photos and videos, and notes.
- National Korean American Service & Education Consortium (NAKASEC) hotline: **1-844-500-3222**
- Tahirih's Afghan Asylum Line **1-888-991-0852** Open Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. EST.
- LGBTQ Immigrant Hotlines
 - Immigration Equality – National LGBTQ Immigrant Rights Legal Emergency Help: **1-212-714-2904** (hotline open weekdays during daytime hours EST) or go to their website to fill out a contact form: www.immigrationequality.org/get-legal-help/#.WphaiRPwYWo
- For state and local hotlines for raids, detentions & deportations, please visit <https://nnirr.org/education-resources/community-resources-legal-assistance-recursos-comunitarios-asistencia-legal/immigration-hotlines-lineas-directas-de-inmigracion/>

- **For more information about an individual's rights during a raid, see the Know Your Rights: Immigration Enforcement section.**

