

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



**MAKE THE ROAD
NEVADA**

Donald Trump has made various threats of “mass deportation” since taking office on January 20th, 2025.

Organizations on the ground are working alongside various legal service providers and other advocates to defend the immigrant communities we all serve and represent.

To prepare our communities for the threats of deportation under the Trump Administration, **our organization is encouraging our members and staff to review and complete a “Family/Individual Preparedness Plan.”**

We are committed to helping our members and staff create these preparedness plans while ensuring their private information remains private and secure.



We understand these are challenging times, especially for our immigrant communities. **To help ease anxiety, we're creating Know Your Rights materials to support families and neighbors because preventing interactions is the first step.**

This offers information and action plans to protect communities targeted by ICE, CBP, police, or other agencies involved with immigration enforcement. By standing together, we can safeguard one another, even when immigration laws and agents fail to respect us.

It's a resource for those impacted by increased immigration enforcement and for those who want to help. **However, it's not a substitute for legal counsel.** If facing deportation or a prior deportation order, consult an immigration attorney. **This guide should not be considered legal advice.**



Given the tightening of immigration policies and the possibility of interactions with ICE agents and other immigration agencies, individuals under asylum, parole, other special immigration statuses, as well as citizens from the immigrant community, legal permanent residents, and, unfortunately due to racial profiling, all others who may physically appear to be from an immigrant background should carry key documents that can demonstrate their legal situation in the United States. Below is a list of the documentation you should always have with you for protection:

Documents You Should Carry:

(A physical paper copy NOT in your phone)

- **Paper Copy of the official government letter stating your legal status:**
 - This letter can be from USCIS or any other government agency that has granted your status.
 - Ensure the information is clear and legible.
- **Paper Copy of your Green Card (Permanent Resident Card) or U.S. Passport.**
 - If you are a permanent resident, your Green Card is the best proof of your immigration status.
 - An American passport is the most important document you can present if you have it, a photocopy may suffice.
- **Driver's License with Real ID**
 - In many states, a driver's license with Real ID is a valid form of federal identification. It is recommended to get a Real ID if you're able.
 - If you have one, always carry it with you.
- **Paper Copy of your Work Permit or Employment Authorization**
 - If you have a valid work permit, it is crucial to carry a copy or photo to demonstrate your legal right to work in the U.S.

- **Paper Copy of any document stating that you are**
- **not eligible for deportation**
 - If you have legal protection against deportation (such as a pending asylum case, an order of deportation suspension, or protection under TPS), carry it with you.

Documents You Should **NOT** Carry:

- **Do not lie to ICE or present false documents:** Giving false information or forged documents to immigration officers can lead to criminal charges, deportation, and future immigration bans.
- **Avoid carrying your foreign passport, Consular ID, DUI, etc.:** Your foreign passport may indicate your nationality and immigration status, which could be used against you in certain situations.
- **Original Birth Certificate or Immigration Applications:** These documents are valuable but should be stored safely rather than carried daily.
- **Original Social Security Card:** Instead, carry a printed copy if necessary. Losing the original can lead to identity theft.
- **Expired or Invalid Visas/Documents:** Carrying expired documents may create confusion and could lead to unnecessary complications in an interaction with immigration authorities.
- **Any Document with Sensitive Personal Information:** Documents containing sensitive personal data, such as tax returns or bank statements, should be securely stored and not carried unless absolutely necessary.

If ICE Stops You in a Public Space:

ICE can only arrest you if they believe you are in the U.S. without legal status or are deportable. You have the right to remain silent and not provide information that may lead to your detention, including your nationality or immigration status.

- **If Stopped, Ask "Am I Free to Go?":**

- If YES:
 - Clearly state: "I don't want to answer your questions" or "I'd rather not speak with you right now."
 - Slowly walk away.
- If NO, ask: "Am I being detained?":
 - If NO:
 - Clearly state: "I don't want to answer your questions" or "I'd rather not speak with you right now."
 - Slowly walk away.
 - If YES:
 - Say: "I would like to speak to an immigration attorney."
 - Clearly state: "I want to exercise my right to remain silent."

- **Your Rights:**

- The 4th Amendment protects you from unreasonable searches and seizures.
 - After and if they pad you down for weapons (safety search on you), **if you feel the search is illegal, say: "I do not consent to this search."**
- Do not run, as this could give ICE a reason to stop you or use excessive force.
- Do not lie to ICE or present false documents, as this may lead to criminal or civil charges.
- Avoid carrying your foreign passport with you.
- Request translations of any documents. You may also request an interpreter if the officer does not speak your language.
- Record the incident. (Review PAGE 13 for a step-by-step guide)



If ICE Comes to Your Home:

ICE frequently visits people's homes to make arrests. They often employ tactics such as posing as police officers or misleading individuals about the purpose of their visit. For instance, they might claim to be searching for a "fugitive" under another name when their true intention is to apprehend someone entirely different.

- **Do Not Open the Door:**

- ICE cannot enter your home without a warrant signed by a judge.
- Warrants signed by ICE officers are not valid for home search or entry.
- Ask to see the warrant by having them slip it under the door or through a window.
- Opening the door even slightly can be seen as granting permission to enter.

- **Remain Calm and Silent:**

- Do not yell, fight, or run; stay calm and silent.
- Do not answer questions and ask for an interpreter if needed.
- You have the right to remain silent under the Fifth Amendment.
- Do not lie to ICE or present false documents, could lead to criminal or civil charges.
- At this time, call your attorney if you already have one.

- **Do Not Sign Anything:**

- Do not sign any documents from ICE without review by an immigration attorney.
- Request translations of any documents. You may also request an interpreter if the officer does not speak your language.

- **Recording and Reporting:**

- If witnessing an ICE detention, document the event (photos, details) from a safe distance. Note: ICE can still question you even at a distance.
- Refer to best practices for recording ICE interactions.
- (Review PAGE 13 for a step-by-step guide)



In addition to being prepared for possible contact with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at home or on the street, it is important to also prepare for the possibility of ICE coming to your workplace.

- **Preparing the Workplace:**

- Educate coworkers about their rights, including the right to remain silent.
- Ensure everyone knows how to respond if ICE appears.
- Document all events following a raid in detail.

- **Can ICE Enter a Workplace Without a Warrant?**

- Public Spaces: ICE agents can freely enter public areas of a workplace (e.g., a lobby or waiting area).
- Non-Public Spaces: ICE cannot enter non-public areas (e.g., a kitchen) without:
 - Voluntary consent from the employer.
 - A valid warrant signed by a Judge (**Review PAGE 15 for examples of a warrant.**)
- Employers can deny ICE entry without a valid warrant, and unauthorized entry can be challenged in court.
- Businesses are also allowed to refuse service to anyone; they can and should ask ICE to leave.

- **What Should Workers Do if ICE Enters?**

- Stay calm, do not run, and do not resist arrest.
- State, “I do not consent to a search,” and encourage others to do the same.
- Remind everyone they have the right to remain silent. If possible, designate a citizen to handle ICE interactions—ask for a warrant, request they leave, and remind others of their rights.
- Do not voluntarily give ICE any identity documents, especially foreign passports.
- Document the events as soon as it is safe to do so. (**Review PAGE 13 for a step-by-step guide**)
- Avoid providing false information or documents, as this may lead to criminal or civil charges.
- Request translations of any documents. You may also request an interpreter if the officer does not speak your language.



- **If ICE Wants to Question Workers:**

- Ask, "Am I free to go?"
 - If NO: State, "I want to remain silent and want to speak with an immigration lawyer."
 - If YES: Walk away.
- Do not answer questions about birthplace, immigration status, or history.
- Do not sign anything ICE presents without consulting an immigration attorney.

- **Do You Have to Provide Your Name?**

- Use judgment, as refusal to share your name may raise suspicion.
- If you're lawfully stopped by the POLICE, you have to present your ID. ICE does not have the same power. To ICE you may refuse to provide your name and exercise your right to remain silent.

- **If ICE Pressures or Threatens You:**

- Assert your right to remain silent and request an immigration lawyer.
- If threatened with force, comply with what feels safe but do not argue, touch an agent, or interfere with a search.

- **If an Employer Requests an I-9 or Work Authorization:**

- Employers must verify work authorization within three business days of hiring.
- They may request re-verification in specific situations (e.g., expiring documents or audits).
- Selective re-verification may violate anti-discrimination laws.
- Do not provide false documents (e.g., fake ID or social security number).
- Employers cannot retaliate against employees exercising legal rights by reporting them to ICE.



- **Preparing the Workplace:**

- Educate coworkers about their rights, including the right to remain silent.
- Make sure everyone knows how to respond if ICE appears.
- Document all events following a raid in detail (refer to Know your Rights When Recording section).
- Create a work safety plan to prepare if ICE comes to the workplace, practice this like a fire drill with staff.
- Clearly label workplace areas as public or non-public.



If you are detained while driving, it's usually by police, not ICE. In border states, you might face Border Patrol checkpoints. A ticket from police is preferable to visiting a precinct, as the latter may lead to an ICE referral. While guidelines are provided, prioritize your safety and comfort.

- **If Pulled Over by the Police:**

- Stop your vehicle, turn on emergency lights, lower your window slowly, and keep your hands on the steering wheel.
- Provide your license, registration, and proof of insurance upon request.
- Do not present false documents if you don't have a driver's license.
- Avoid answering questions about your immigration status or country of origin.
- Exercise your right to remain silent by stating: "I want to exercise my right to remain silent" and "I want to speak with a lawyer."
- Police may trick you by saying "you don't mind me searching your vehicle, do you?" You can respond by stating "I do not consent to this search".
- Police cannot search you without probable cause or the proper warrant.
- If asked for permission to search your vehicle, you can refuse by saying: "I do not consent to any search."
- If you feel the search is illegal, say: "I do not consent to this search."

- **If Pulled Over by Border Patrol:**

- Border Patrol can stop you if they have reasonable suspicion of an immigration violation or crime.
- They may ask about your immigration status but cannot force you to answer or sign anything.
- Race or ethnicity cannot be used as a reason for the stop; if you suspect this, document the encounter ([Review PAGE 13 for a step-by-step guide](#)).
- Border Patrol checkpoints can operate within 100 miles of U.S. borders. Still, the Trump Administration has authorized many other agencies to assist with immigration enforcement activities, so enforcement can happen outside that 100-mile restriction.



JUDICIAL WARRANT vs. ADMINISTRATIVE WARRANT

The 4th Amendment protects against unreasonable search, seizure, and arrest without probable cause, requiring police or ICE agents to have judicial warrants or consent to enter homes. Judicial warrants include arrest warrants for specific individuals or search warrants to search residences. Search warrants must detail exactly what can be searched (e.g., if looking for a car, they can't search drawers).

WARNING: ICE rarely obtains valid judicial warrants. They may present documents labeled "warrants" that are not judicial warrants. Know the difference to be prepared!

- Administrative Warrant:
 - ICE entry is **prohibited**.
 - Authorized by an ICE supervisor, **NOT** a judge.
 - Might include "U.S. Department of Homeland Security" at the top.
- Judicial Warrant
 - Allows ICE to enter the home
 - Signed by a Judge
 - Will have the name of the federal court at the top; Federal District Court of Nevada.



**ICE Administrative Warrant:
They can NOT enter your home, car, or work.**

MAKE THE ROAD
NEVADA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Warrant for Arrest of Alien

Issued by
Homeland
Security

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 combination with other information, that the subject either lacks immigration status or is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or
- ☐ statements made voluntarily by the subject to an immigration officer that constitute reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the subject is removable under U.S. immigration law.

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

ICE Administrative Arrest Warrant

(Signature of Authorized Immigration Officer)

(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

Not signed by a judge

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

on _____ on _____, and the contents of the
(Name of Alien) (Date of Service)

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. 09/06)

ICE DETAINER: They can NOT enter your home, car, or work.

Issued by
Homeland
Security

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION DETAINER - NOTICE OF ACTION

Subject ID: _____ File No: _____
Event #: _____ Date: _____

TO: (Name and Title of Institution - OR Any Subsequent Law Enforcement Agency) _____
FROM: (Department of Homeland Security Office Address) _____

Name of Alien: _____
Date of Birth: _____ Citizenship: _____ Sex: _____

1. DHS HAS DETERMINED THAT PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTS THAT THE SUBJECT IS A REMOVABLE ALIEN. THIS DETERMINATION IS BASED ON (complete box 1 or 2).

☐ A final order of removal against the alien;
☐ The pendency of ongoing removal proceedings against the alien;
☐ Biometric confirmation of the alien's identity and a records check of federal databases that affirmatively indicate, by themselves or in addition to other reliable information, that the alien either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or
☐ Statements made by the alien to an immigration officer and/or other reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the alien either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law.

2. DHS TRANSFERRED THE ALIEN TO YOUR CUSTODY FOR A PROCEEDING OR INVESTIGATION (complete box 1 or 2).

☐ Upon completion of the proceeding or investigation for which the alien was transferred to your custody, custody of the alien to complete processing and/or make an admissibility determination.

IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED THAT YOU:

- **Notify DHS** as early as practicable (at least 48 hours, if possible) before the alien is released from your DHS by calling ☐ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or ☐ U.S. Customs and Border Protection. If you cannot reach an official at the number(s) provided, please contact the Law Enforcement Center at: (800) 872-6020.
- **Maintain custody** of the alien for a period **NOT TO EXCEED 48 HOURS** beyond the time when he/she been released from your custody to allow DHS to assume custody. The alien must be served with a copy of this detainer to take effect. This detainer arises from DHS authorities and should not impact decisions about rehabilitation, parole, release, diversion, custody classification, work, quarter assignments, or other matters.
- **Relay this detainer** to any other law enforcement agency to which you transfer custody of the alien.
- **Notify this office** in the event of the alien's death, hospitalization or transfer to another institution.

☐ If checked: please cancel the detainer related to this alien previously submitted to you on _____

(Name and title of Immigration Officer) (Signature of Immigration Officer) (Sign in ink)

Notice: If the alien may be the victim of a crime or you want the alien to remain in the United States for a law enforcement purpose, notify the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center at (800) 872-6020. You may also call this number if you have any other questions or concerns about this matter.

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CURRENTLY HOLDING THE ALIEN WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS NOTICE:

Please provide the information below, sign, and return to DHS by mailing, emailing or faxing a copy to _____.

Local Booking/Inmate #: _____ Estimated release date/time: _____

Date of latest criminal charge/conviction: _____ Last offense charged/conviction: _____

This form was served upon the alien on _____, in the following manner:

☐ in person ☐ by inmate mail delivery ☐ other (please specify): _____

(Name and title of Officer) (Signature of Officer) (Sign in ink)

DHS Form I-247A (3/17) Page 1 of 3

Immigration
Detainer

Not signed by a judge

Judicial Warrant: They CAN enter your home, car, or work.

AO 93 (Rev. 12/09) Search and Seizure Warrant

This is a judicial search warrant. It DOES authorize agents to enter your home.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Issued by a Court

For the
Eastern District

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

540 Oak Avenue
Davis, California 95616

Judicial Warrant

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

2:11-SW-0161 EFB

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 EASTERN District of CALIFORNIA

(Identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location):
SEE ATTACHMENT A, ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Read attachments to make sure they are regarding YOU and YOUR address, not someone else's.

The person or property to be searched, described above, is believed to conceal (Identify the person or describe the property to be seized):

SEE ATTACHMENT B, ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property.

Date for warrant, not
to exceed 14 days

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before

5-9-2011
(not to exceed 14 days)

☐ in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10 p.m.

☐ at any time in the day or night as I find reasonable 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

(Name)

☐ 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: 4-25-2011
9:10:00 AM


Judge's signature

Signed by a judge

City and state: SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA

EDMUND F. BRENNAN, U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE
Printed name and title

Source: National Immigration Law Center https://twitter.com/NTI_C/status/1140755016081538040

Using Your Right to Record:

Everyone has the right to film immigration enforcement in public, regardless of citizenship status, provided they **do not interfere**. Follow directives such as "step back."

- **Stay Safe:**

- Stay calm and quiet, mention you are exercising your First Amendment right and clearly indicate you are recording, and avoid sudden movements.
- Secure your phone with a six-digit passcode instead of using face ID or fingerprint recognition.

- **What should I film?**

- State the date and time.
- Concentrate on the agents rather than civilians.
- Capture specifics such as badges, uniforms, license plates, weapons, warrants, property damage, and agents' statements, along with contextual elements like street signs, landmarks, and buildings.
- Record and note the type of vehicle involved to ensure which agency is engaged.

- **What are my next steps?**

- Hold off on sharing immediately.
- Avoid editing the footage.
- Create duplicates.
- Consult a reliable journalist, lawyer, or advocacy organization to develop a strategy.



Identifying Vehicles and Uniforms:

1.- Customs and Border Protection (CBP) / U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)



2.- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)



3.- Bureau of Prisons (BOP)



Identifying Vehicles:

4.- United States Marshals Service (USMS)



5.- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)



6.- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)



Identifying Vehicles:

7.- Police Cars in Nevada



9.- Unbranded Vehicles and plainclothes:



8.- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

