

Preparing for I-9 Audits & ICE Worksite Raids in an Era of Increased Immigration Enforcement

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This is an informational session.

This presentation is not legal advice.

This information is not tailored to anyone's specific circumstances.



Agenda

- Background
- Preparing for ICE Worksite Raids
 Public vs. Private Areas
 - >Judicial vs. Administrative Warrants
- Preparing for I-9 Audits
- Your Questions



Public vs. Private Areas

PUBLIC	PRIVATE
 ICE has authority to approach / question people in public spaces (i.e. lobby or parking area) without a warrant. 	 To search or enter a private area, ICE needs a <u>valid judicial warrant</u> signed by a federal or state judge (or consent).
 People still have the right to remain silent and to contact an attorney. 	 If ICE agents gain access to a private area— through a warrant or consent—they can arrest people if they have a valid warrant for that person or probable cause to believe the person is "removable" from the U.S.



Preparing for ICE Worksite Raids

- Identify someone to be the "Point Person" if ICE agents arrive.
- If ICE arrives, staff should contact the Point Person and:
 - Stay calm and professional.
 - Request ID (name, badge/ID number, telephone # & business card).
 - > While waiting for the Point Person, the initial contact person can say to ICE:

This is a private area of our facility / private property, and our facility does not permit unauthorized individuals, including law enforcement, to enter the facility without a signed judicial warrant. Please wait in a public area while we obtain further guidance.

Contact immigration attorney.



"Point Person" Responsibilities:

- Should be familiar with how to review warrants and subpoenas.
- > Request a warrant and verify if it meets all legal requirements.
- Should document everything:
 - Keep copies of any documents presented.
 - Take notes, photographs, or videos (if comfortable) of the visit.
 - Note any access ICE gains to information or records.
 - Obtain receipt for any records taken by ICE. Try to make copies of documents.
- > Have a backup person.



Warrant Distinctions

ADMINISTRATIVE WARRANT

- Commonly relied on by ICE.
- Signed by an immigration officer or immigration judge.
- These warrants do not:
 - Authorize ICE agents to enter private property / private areas.
 - To enter private areas (absent a judicial warrant), ICE needs consent, which you have no legal obligation to give.

JUDICIAL WARRANT

- To be valid it must be:
 - Issued by a court;
 - Signed by a judge or a magistrate (<u>not</u> an immigration judge or agent);
 - State the address of the premises to be searched (check for your exact address); <u>and</u>
 - Be executed within the limited time frame specified on the warrant.

JUDICIAL WARRANTS v. IMMIGRATION WARRANTS

AO 93 (Bay, 1209) Search and Beisner Warren UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Eastern District of California In the Matter of the Search of (Briefly describe the property to be sourched or identify the person by name and outbrest) Davis, California 95616	DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement WARRANT OF REMOVAL/DEPORTATION File No: Date: To any immigration officer of the United States Department of Homeland Security:
SEARCH AND SEIZURE VARIANT Set Mathematical law enforcement officer or an atommatic for the government requests the search of the following person or property located in the	(Fuil name of alien) who entered the United States at (Place of entry) In the undersigned official a intringration judge in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings a designated official b the Board of Immigration Appeals a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge and pursuant to the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Net I, the undersigned officer of the United States of wirtue of the power and authority vested in the Secretary of Homelic Security under the laws of the United States and by the or her direction, command you to take into custody and remotifrom the United States the above, named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of: THESE ARE VISUAL CUES THAT THIS IS AN IMMIGRATION WARRANT (Signature Ummigration officer)
	(Title of immigration officer)
Immigration signed by a judge? IF THE ANSWER TO ALL OF THESE IS YES, THEN IMMIGRATION IT IS LIKELY A VALID JUDICIAL WARRANT	



Complying With a Valid Judicial Warrant

- If the ICE agents present a <u>valid judicial warrant</u>:
 - Comply with its terms and document everything.
 - Give agents access to the facility sufficient to detain the person identified, or gather information required, under the warrant.
 - Work with the agents to minimize disruption—consider arranging for agents to meet with staff and affected employees in a separate room.
 - > Do not block or interfere with ICE activities or the agents.
 - Object to a search outside the warrant's scope, but don't argue with the agent. Simply state your objection to ICE to make note of it.



No Valid Judicial Warrant?

- If the agents do <u>not</u> have a judicial warrant signed by a judge, it is appropriate to deny them entry to private areas. You may say:
 - > We have a policy of denying access without a valid judicial warrant.
 - Without a signed judicial warrant, I am not authorized to grant you access to the facility. Please leave the grounds so that there is minimal disruption to the normal operations of our facility.
- If ICE agents present an <u>administrative (immigration) warrant</u>:
 - > Politely decline entry to non-public areas.
 - > You do not need to provide any information about individuals.
 - \succ If you have a lawyer, call them.



Preparing for I-9 Audits in an Era of Increased Enforcement

- Review Your I-9 Compliance Program
 - Check that you are using the correct version of Form I-9—currently 08/01/23
 - Conduct I-9 training for all representatives assisting with the process, focusing on how to accurately complete and retain I-9 forms
 - > Ensure copies of instructions are provided to all new hires along with the form
 - > Establish consistent, non-discriminatory document review practices
 - > Ensure copies of section 2 documentation are being consistently retained or not
 - > Develop policy re: virtual inspection & ensure compliance
 - Consider E-Verify as an added layer of protection



Preparing for I-9 Audits

Prepare for a potential audit by Conducting an Internal Audit

- Check your I-9 records to ensure each I-9 is properly completed, signed, and dated; does not contain discrepancies; and is not missing information.
- Common errors include: missing signatures, incomplete information, late completion or expired Section 2 documents. Can result in significant penalties if detected by ICE during an audit.
- Employers who fail to comply with the regulations risk fines, other civil penalties, and possible criminal liability.
- Consult with legal counsel to ensure you are conducting the audit strategically (i.e. sampling %, correction process, messaging to employees, memos to attach to forms).



Preparing for I-9 Audits

In the Event of an Audit, have a Plan

- Designate a specific company representative to manage any investigations or inquiries to ensure a streamlined response and appropriate advocacy to ICE.
- Be prepared to provide documentation quickly and efficiently to minimize disruptions to the business.
- Employers typically only have three business days to turn over Forms I-9.
- Employers are given 10 business days to correct technical errors in the event of an audit- avoid the scramble by self-auditing



Your Questions?

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