

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Warrant Service Officer Program

I. PARTIES

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) constitutes an agreement between U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Orange County Corrections Department hereinafter the law enforcement agency (LEA), pursuant to which ICE delegates to nominated, trained, certified, and authorized LEA personnel the authority to perform certain immigration enforcement functions as specified herein. The LEA and ICE enter into this MOA in good faith and agree to abide by the terms and conditions contained herein.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this collaboration is to promote public safety by facilitating the custodial transfer of specific aliens in LEA jail/correctional facilities to ICE for removal purposes at the time of the alien's scheduled release from criminal custody. This MOA sets forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which selected LEA personnel (participating LEA personnel) will be nominated, trained, and approved by ICE to perform certain limited functions of an immigration officer within the LEA's jail/correctional facilities. Nothing contained herein shall otherwise limit the jurisdiction and powers normally possessed by participating LEA personnel as members of the LEA. However, the exercise of the immigration enforcement authority delegated under this MOA to participating LEA personnel shall occur only as provided in this MOA.

III. AUTHORITY

Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g) (1996), as amended by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, authorizes the Secretary of DHS to enter into written agreements with a State or any political subdivision of a State so that qualified personnel can perform certain functions of an immigration officer. Such authority has been delegated by the Secretary to ICE, and this MOA constitutes such a written agreement.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

The LEA is expected to pursue to completion all criminal charges that caused the alien to be taken into custody and over which it has jurisdiction. ICE will assume custody of an alien only after said individual has been released from LEA custody.

A. DESIGNATION OF AUTHORIZED FUNCTIONS

Approved participating LEA personnel will be authorized to perform only those immigration officer functions set forth in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in Appendix A.

B. NOMINATION OF PERSONNEL

The LEA will use due diligence to screen and nominate candidates for ICE training and approval under this MOA. All candidates must be United States citizens, have knowledge of and have enforced laws and regulations pertinent to their law enforcement activities and their jurisdictions, and have been trained on maintaining the security of LEA facilities, and have enforced rules and regulations governing inmate accountability and conduct.

ICE reserves the right to conduct an independent background check for each candidate. This background check requires all candidates to complete a background questionnaire. The questionnaire requires, but is not limited to, the submission of fingerprints, a personal history questionnaire, and the candidate's disciplinary history (including allegations of excessive force or discriminatory action). ICE reserves the right to query any and all national and international law enforcement databases to evaluate a candidate's suitability to participate in the enforcement of immigration authorities under this MOA. Upon request by ICE, the LEA will provide continuous access to disciplinary records of all candidates along with a written authorization by the candidate allowing ICE to have access to his or her disciplinary records.

Any expansion in the number of participating LEA personnel or scheduling of additional training classes is subject to all the requirements of this MOA and the accompanying SOP.

C. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Before participating LEA personnel receive authorization to perform immigration officer functions under this MOA, they must successfully complete initial training provided by ICE on relevant administrative, legal, and operational issues tailored to the immigration enforcement functions to be performed.

Each LEA nominee must pass a final examination with a minimum score of 70 percent to receive certification. If an LEA nominee fails to attain a 70-percent rating on the examination, he or she will have one opportunity to review the testing material and re-take a similar examination. Failure to achieve a 70-percent rating upon retaking the final examination will result in the disqualification of the LEA nominee and discharge of the nominee from training.

ICE will review the training requirements annually, reserves the right to amend them, and may require additional training as needed.

D. CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Upon successful completion of initial training, LEA personnel shall be deemed "certified" under this MOA.

ICE will certify in writing the names of those LEA personnel who successfully complete training and pass all required test(s). Upon receipt of the certification, the ICE Field Office Director (FOD) will provide the participating LEA personnel a signed authorization letter allowing the named LEA personnel to perform specified functions of an immigration officer. ICE will also provide a copy of the authorization letter to the LEA. ICE will also execute ICE Form 70-006, Designated Immigration Officer. Only those certified LEA personnel who receive authorization letters and ICE Form 70-006 issued by ICE and whose immigration enforcement efforts are overseen by ICE may conduct immigration officer functions described in this MOA.

Along with the authorization letter and ICE Form 70-006, ICE will issue the certified LEA personnel official immigration officer credentials. Participating LEA personnel shall carry their ICE-issued credentials while performing immigration officer functions under this MOA. Such credentials provided by ICE shall remain the property of ICE and shall be returned to ICE upon termination of this agreement, when a participating LEA employee ceases his/her participation, or when deemed necessary by the FOD.

Authorization of participating LEA personnel to act pursuant to this MOA may be withdrawn at any time and for any reason by ICE and must be memorialized in a written notice of withdrawal identifying an effective date of withdrawal and the personnel to whom the withdrawal pertains. Such withdrawal may be effectuated immediately upon notice to the LEA. The LEA and the FOD will be responsible for notification of the appropriate personnel in their respective agencies. The termination of this MOA shall constitute immediate revocation of all immigration enforcement authorizations delegated hereunder.

The LEA will make every attempt, where practicable, to provide ICE with a 90 day notice if participating LEA personnel cease their participation in the program, so that appropriate action can be taken in accordance with ICE policies, including inventorying and retrieval of credentials, and training replacement personnel as needed.

E. COSTS AND EXPENDITURES

The LEA is responsible for personnel expenses, including, but not limited to, salaries and benefits, local transportation, and official issue material. ICE will provide instructors and training materials. The LEA is responsible for the salaries and benefits, including any overtime, of all of its personnel being trained or performing duties under this MOA and of those personnel performing the regular functions of the participating LEA personnel while they are receiving training. The LEA will cover the costs of all LEA personnel's travel, housing, and per diem affiliated with the training required for participation in this MOA. ICE is responsible for the salaries and benefits of all of its personnel, including instructors and supervisors.

If ICE determines the training provides a direct service for the Government and it is in the best interest of the Government, the Government may issue travel orders to selected personnel and reimburse travel, housing, and per diem expenses only. The LEA remains responsible for paying salaries and benefits of the selected personnel.

The LEA is responsible for providing all administrative supplies (e.g. printer toner) necessary for normal office operations. The LEA is also responsible for providing the necessary security equipment, such as handcuffs, leg restraints, etc.

F. ICE SUPERVISION

Immigration enforcement activities conducted by participating LEA personnel will be supervised and directed by ICE. Participating LEA personnel are not authorized to perform immigration officer functions except when working under the supervision or direction of ICE. Additional supervisory and administrative responsibilities are specified in Appendix A.

The actions of participating LEA personnel will be reviewed by ICE officers on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with the requirements of the immigration laws and procedures and to assess the need for individual training or guidance.

For purposes of this MOA, ICE officers will provide supervision of participating LEA personnel only to immigration enforcement functions as authorized in this MOA. The LEA retains supervision of all other aspects of the employment of and performance of duties by participating LEA personnel.

In the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, the policies and procedures to be utilized by the participating LEA personnel in exercising these delegated authorities under this MOA shall be DHS and ICE policies and procedures. ICE is responsible for providing the LEA with the

applicable DHS and ICE policies. However, when engaged in immigration enforcement activities, no participating LEA personnel will be expected or required to violate or otherwise fail to maintain the LEA's rules, standards, or policies, or be required to fail to abide by restrictions or limitations as may otherwise be imposed by law.

If a conflict arises between an order or direction of an ICE officer or a DHS or ICE policy and the LEA's rules, standards, or policies, the conflict shall be promptly reported to the points of contact in Section VII. who shall attempt to resolve the conflict.

G. INTERPRETATION SERVICES

Participating LEA personnel will provide an opportunity for aliens with limited English language proficiency to request an interpreter. Qualified foreign language interpreters will be provided by the LEA, as needed.

The LEA will maintain a list of qualified interpreters or companies it contracts with to provide such interpreters. A qualified interpreter, which may include LEA personnel, means an interpreter who can interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, using any specialized vocabulary. If an interpreter is used when a designated officer is performing functions under this MOA, the interpreter must be identified, by name, in records by annotating on the Warrant for Arrest of Alien or the Warrant of Removal/Deportation.

H. LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Except as otherwise noted in this MOA or allowed by Federal law, and to the extent required by 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(7) and (8), the LEA will be responsible and bear the costs of participating LEA personnel with regard to their property or personal expenses incurred by reason of death, injury, or incidents giving rise to liability.

Participating LEA personnel will be treated as Federal employees only for purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1), 2671-2680, and worker's compensation claims, 5 U.S.C. § 8101 et seq., when performing a function on behalf of ICE as authorized by this MOA. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(7); 28 U.S.C. § 2671. In addition, it is the understanding of the parties to this MOA that participating LEA personnel will enjoy the same defenses and immunities from personal liability for their in-scope acts that are available to ICE officers based on actions conducted in compliance with this MOA. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(8).

Participating LEA personnel named as personal-capacity defendants in litigation arising from activities carried out under this MOA may request representation by the U.S. Department of Justice. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 50.15. Absent exceptional circumstances, such requests must be made in writing. LEA personnel who wish to submit a request for representation shall notify the local ICE Office of the Chief Counsel at 500 N. Orange Ave, #5000 Orlando FL 32801

. The Office of the Chief Counsel in turn will notify the ICE Headquarters Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), which will assist LEA personnel with the request for representation, including the appropriate forms and instructions. Unless OPLA concludes that representation clearly is unwarranted, it will forward the request for representation, any supporting documentation, and an advisory statement opining whether: 1) the requesting individual was acting within the scope of his/her authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g); and, 2) such representation would be in the interest of the United States, to the Director of the Constitutional and Specialized Tort Litigation Section, Civil Division, Department of Justice (DOJ). Representation is granted at the discretion of DOJ; it is not an entitlement. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 50.15.

The LEA agrees to cooperate with any Federal investigation related to this MOA to the full extent of its available powers, including providing access to appropriate databases, personnel, individuals in custody and documents. Failure to do so may result in the termination of this MOA. Failure of any participating LEA employee to cooperate in any Federal investigation related to this MOA may result in revocation of such individual's authority provided under this MOA. The LEA agrees to cooperate with Federal personnel conducting reviews to ensure compliance with the terms of this MOA and to provide access to appropriate databases, personnel, and documents necessary to complete such compliance review. It is understood that information provided by any LEA personnel under threat of disciplinary action in an administrative investigation cannot be used against that individual in subsequent criminal proceedings, consistent with *Garrity v. New Jersey*, 385 U.S. 493 (1967), and its progeny.

As the activities of participating LEA personnel under this MOA are undertaken under Federal authority, the participating LEA personnel will comply with Federal standards and guidelines relating to the Supreme Court's decision in *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), and its progeny, which govern the disclosure of potential impeachment information about possible witnesses or affiants in a criminal case or investigation.

The LEA and ICE are each responsible for compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. §552a, DHS Privacy Act regulations, 6 C.F.R. §§ 5.20-5.36, as applicable, and related system of records notices with regard to data collection and use of information under this MOA.

I. CIVIL RIGHTS STANDARDS

Participating LEA personnel are bound by all Federal civil rights laws, regulations, and guidance relating to non-discrimination, including the U.S. Department of Justice "Guidance for Federal Law Enforcement Agencies Regarding the Use of Race, Ethnicity, Gender, National Origin, Religion, Sexual Orientation, or Gender Identity," dated December 2014, Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," (Aug. 2000), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000 et seq., which prohibits discrimination based upon race, color, or national origin (including limited English proficiency) in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination based on disability and requires the LEA to provide effective communication to individuals with disabilities, and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which also prohibits discrimination based on disability and requires the LEA to provide effective communication to individuals with disabilities.

V. REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION

A. COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

The complaint reporting procedure for allegations of misconduct by participating LEA personnel, including activities undertaken under the authority of this MOA, is included in Appendix B.

B. COMMUNICATION

The FOD (or the FOD's management representative) and the LEA shall make every effort to meet at least annually to ensure compliance with the terms of this MOA. When necessary, ICE and the LEA may limit the participation of these meetings in regard to non-law enforcement personnel. The attendees will meet at locations to be agreed upon by the parties, or via teleconference. An

initial review meeting between ICE and the LEA should be held within approximately 12 months of the MOAs operational date.

C. RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES

The LEA may, at its discretion, communicate the substance of this agreement to organizations and groups expressing an interest in the law enforcement activities to be engaged in under this MOA. It is the practice of ICE to provide a copy of this MOA, only after it has been signed, to requesting media outlets; the LEA is authorized to do the same.

The LEA hereby agrees to coordinate with ICE prior to releasing any information relating to, or exchanged under, this MOA. For releases of information to the media, the LEA must coordinate in advance of release with the ICE Office of Public Affairs, which will consult the ICE Privacy Office for approval prior to any release. The points of contact for ICE and the LEA for this purpose are identified in Appendix C. For releases of information to all other parties, the LEA must coordinate in advance of release with the FOD or the FOD's representative.

Information obtained or developed as a result of this MOA, including any documents created by the LEA that contain information developed or obtained as a result of this MOA, is under the control of ICE and shall not be disclosed unless: 1) permitted by applicable laws, regulations, or executive orders; and 2) the LEA has coordinated in advance of release with (a) the ICE Office of Public Affairs, which will consult the ICE Privacy Office for approval, prior to any release to the media, or (b) an ICE officer prior to releases to all other parties. LEA questions regarding the applicability of this section to requests for the release of information shall be directed to an ICE officer.

Nothing herein limits LEA's compliance with state public records laws regarding those records that are solely state records and not ICE records.

VI. MODIFICATIONS TO THIS MOA

Modifications to this MOA must be proposed in writing and approved and signed by both parties. Modification to Appendix A shall be done in accordance with the procedures outlined in the SOP.

VII. POINTS OF CONTACT

ICE and the LEA points of contact (POCs) for purposes of this MOA are:
For the LEA: Orange County Corrections Department
For DHS: ERO Miami Field Office Director

VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERMINATION OF THIS MOA

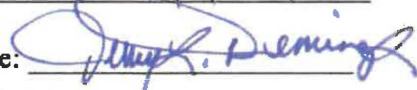
This MOA becomes effective upon signature of both parties and will remain in effect until either party, upon 90-day written notice to the other party, provides notice of termination or suspension of the MOA. A termination or suspension notice by ICE shall be delivered personally or by certified or registered mail to the LEA and termination or suspension shall take effect 90-days after receipt of such notice, unless exigent circumstances involving public safety dictate otherwise. Notice of termination or suspension by the LEA shall be given to the FOD and termination or suspension shall take effect 90-days after receipt of such notice, unless exigent circumstances involving public safety dictate otherwise.

This MOA does not, is not intended to, shall not be construed to, and may not be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any person in any matter, civil or criminal.

By signing this MOA, each party represents it is fully authorized to enter into this MOA, accepts the terms, responsibilities, obligations, and limitations of this MOA, and agrees to be bound thereto to the fullest extent allowed by law.

For the LEA: Jerry Demings

Date: February 19, 2025

Signature: 

Title: Mayor, Orange County

For ICE: Caleb Vitello

Date: February 26, 2025

Signature: 

Title: Acting Director

**APPENDIX A
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)**

The purpose of this appendix is to establish standard, uniform procedures for the implementation and oversight of the program within the FOD area of responsibility. This appendix can be modified only in writing and by mutual acceptance of ICE and the LEA.

Pursuant to this MOA, the LEA has been delegated authorities as outlined below. This MOA is designed to facilitate the custodial transfer of designated aliens in LEA's jail/correctional facilities to ICE within 48 hours of alien's release from criminal custody.

Authorized Functions:

Participating LEA personnel are only delegated the two authorities listed below:

- The power and authority to serve and execute warrants of arrest for immigration violations, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(e)(3), on designated aliens in LEA jail/correctional facilities at the time of the alien's scheduled release from criminal custody in order to transfer custody of the alien to ICE; and
- The power and authority to serve warrants of removal, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a) and 8 C.F.R. §§ 241.2(b)(2), 287.5(e)(3), on designated aliens in LEA jail/correctional facilities at the time of the alien's scheduled release from criminal custody that executes the custodial transfer of the alien to ICE for removal purposes.

Upon transfer of the alien's custody to ICE, the alien will continue to be held in the LEA's jail/correctional facilities for no more than 48 hours unless there exists an agreement pursuant to which the LEA will continue to detain, for a reimbursable fee, aliens for immigration purposes. In the absence of an agreement, if the alien is not transferred to an ICE field office or an immigration detention facility within 48 hours, the alien shall be released from the LEA jail/correctional facility.

Additional Supervisory and Administrative Responsibilities:

The above immigration enforcement functions conducted by the participating LEA personnel will be supervised and directed by ICE. Participating LEA personnel are not authorized to perform immigration officer functions except when working under the supervision or direction of ICE. Additional supervisory and administrative responsibilities for each entity include, but are not limited to:

- The LEA shall provide notification to the ICE officer immediately after participating LEA personnel serve any warrant of arrest or warrant of removal that executes the custodial transfer of the alien to ICE for removal purposes, in a manner mutually agreed upon by the LEA and the FOD.
- Participating LEA personnel must report all encounters with asserted or suspected claims of U.S. citizenship to ICE immediately, but generally within one hour of the claim.

APPENDIX B COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

The training, supervision, and performance of participating LEA personnel pursuant to the MOA, as well as the protections for U.S. citizens' and aliens' civil and constitutional rights, are to be monitored. Part of that monitoring will be accomplished through the complaint reporting and resolution procedures, which the parties to the MOA have agreed to follow.

If any participating LEA personnel are the subject of a complaint or allegation involving the violation of the terms of this MOA or a complaint or allegation of any sort that may result in that individual receiving professional discipline or becoming the subject of a criminal investigation or civil lawsuit, the LEA shall, to the extent allowed by State law, make timely notification to an ICE officer within 48 hours, excluding weekends, of the existence and nature of the complaint or allegation. The results of any internal investigation or inquiry connected to the complaint or allegation and the resolution of the complaint shall also be reported to an ICE officer, as established by ICE. It is the responsibility of the ICE officer to ensure notification is made to the ICE Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) at ICEOPRIntake@ice.dhs.gov.

The LEA will also handle complaints filed against LEA personnel who are not designated and certified pursuant to this MOA but are acting in immigration functions in violation of this MOA. Any such complaints regarding non-designated LEA personnel acting in immigration functions must be forwarded to the ICE officer within 48 hours of the LEA receiving notice of the complaint. It is the responsibility of the ICE officer to ensure notification is made to OPR.

287(g) Complaint Process posters will be displayed in the processing areas of the LEA to ensure aliens encountered under the 287(g) Program are aware of the complaint process. Posters will be displayed in English and Spanish. If the alien understands a language other than English or Spanish or is unable to read, LEA personal will read and/or translate the complaint process in a language the alien understands.

**APPENDIX C
PUBLIC INFORMATION POINTS OF CONTACT**

Pursuant to Section V(D) of this MOA, the signatories agree to coordinate appropriate release of information to the media, provided the release has been previously approved by both the ICE Privacy Officer and Public Affairs Officer, regarding actions taken under this MOA before any information is released. The points of contact for coordinating such activities are:

For the LEA:

Tracy Zampaglione
OCCDPIO@ocfl.net
(407) 836-3023.

For ICE:

Public Affairs Office
Office of Public Affairs and Internal Communication
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Washington, DC 20536
202-732-4242

- It is important to know if the law is a federal law, a federal statute, an act of Congress, or a policy, norm, or custom.

RECOMMENDATION: *This agenda item was for information purposes.*

COUNCIL ACTION: *No Council action was required.*

AGENDA ITEM 4: OVERVIEW OF IMMIGRATION

Sheriff Bob Gualtieri gave an overview of immigration to the Council.

Sheriff Gualtieri is a subject matter expert in illegal immigration and is also an attorney. His focus has been on what actions can be taken and what the limits are so that federal law, state law, or any other constitutional issues are not violated. He wants to find ways to get to the finish line against the constraints of the laws, rules, regulations and around the obstacles whenever possible. He mentioned that federal immigration law is complicated, with many rules, laws, and regulations that are hard to navigate. The goal is to view it from a local law enforcement perspective since it has usually been a federal responsibility.

In the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), you have Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which includes the Enforcement Removal Operation (ERO), and on the other side, you have Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). When mentioning ICE, they often refer to ERO, not HSI, because many people do not know or understand the difference.

The terms administrative (administrative charges and administrative warrants) mean civil and not criminal. So, when discussing immigration violations and you're talking about immigration charges, there are many immigration matters that are criminal. There are also many that have a civil companion to them, or a lot that are civil with a criminal companion. Additionally, some things in immigration law are purely civil with no criminal charges, and people often get this confused, mixing things up.

- For example, it is a crime under federal law and a companion civil charge if you cross the border illegally; it's criminal and civil.
- However, if you overstay, and all you do is come here legally and you're on a visa that is not criminal, and someone cannot be criminally charged under federal law.

The following information was copied from Sheriff Gualtieri's presentation to the Council (with the exception of any pictures and/or graphs):

- State and local law enforcement officers have no authority to enforce federal immigration law without special designated authority from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) secretary.
- There are three types of immigration enforcement programs under which state and local law enforcement may act as Designated Immigration Officers (DIOs) and assist U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in enforcing civil and criminal federal immigration law. *
- *There is another assistance model under which ICE officers are embedded in county jails and do their own investigations and take their own actions inside the jail. This model is rare and not a common practice. They do not have the personnel to staff county jails in most places.
- All state and local law enforcement assistance programs derive their authority from §287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), which is codified in federal law. The three programs are:
 - Warrant Service Officers (WSO)
 - Jail Enforcement Model (JEM)

- Taskforce Model (cops on the street)
- The DHS Secretary has great latitude in implementing the programs and establishing their requirements for training and designation of state and local law enforcement officers as DIOs.
- ICE has placed illegal aliens into categories of priority for removal. Those who are a top priority for removal are:
 - Criminal illegals;
 - Those who pose a public safety or national security threat;
 - Those who have been previously removed but have illegally returned to the U.S; and
 - Those with final judge-issued deportation orders who have ignored the orders and remained in the U.S.
- As stated, **criminal illegal aliens** (those who have committed crimes) are a priority for removal. The safest and most effective way for local law enforcement to help ICE remove the criminal illegals is to turn them over to ICE from the county jail upon the conclusion of their state charges. This process mitigates non-priority collateral arrests, which maximizes limited ICE bed space.
- Turning criminal illegals over to ICE from the jail is vital to effective public safety because these people should not:
 - Be in the U.S. illegally;
 - Commit awful crimes for which they are arrested;
 - Be free from jail on pre-trial release (bail) while their criminal cases wind through the state court system; or
 - Released to the community post-sentence
- Some Examples:
 - One criminal illegal in the Pinellas County jail is from Mexico, and he is charged with 20 different counts of possession of child pornography.
 - Another person is one we arrested for lewd and lascivious battery of a child under 12 years old, and he is here illegally from El Salvador.
 - Another illegal from Mexico we arrested for sexual battery or raping a child under 12 years old.
 - Yet another illegal is from Cuba, and he is charged with DUI manslaughter for killing someone while driving drunk and resisting arrest.
 - Another illegal here from Honduras raped a physically helpless person and committed numerous acts of lewd and lascivious molestation on a child.
- These people, and others like them, need to be immediately transferred to ICE custody and removed, either contemporaneously with their pre-trial release on state charges or after having served their sentence. Under no circumstance should they be allowed back in our communities, and without maximizing cooperation between the county jail and ICE, that's exactly what happens.
- Here's how the cooperation works:
 - ICE learns that a criminal illegal has been booked into a county jail through biometric and biographical information sharing between the county jail and ICE.
 - When ICE determines that it wants to take custody of a criminal illegal from the jail, that is accomplished by turning the person over to ICE through the immigration detainer process.
- Contrary to misinformation, ICE detainers have no applicability outside of a jail setting. Detainers are inapplicable to city police departments in Florida or any law enforcement officer on the street.

- An immigration detainer (I-247) is a “request” by ICE to a jail to hold the person on **civil** federal immigration charges for up to 48 hours after their criminal state law case is resolved so that ICE may safely and effectively take the person into custody.
- The I-247 is a “request,” and it has no force of law.

Nothing in federal law permits a jail to hold someone *solely* on a civil immigration detainer.

Many federal court decisions over the years have held that detainers carry no legal authority to hold anyone.

- Because detainers alone carry no legal authority to hold someone in custody beyond their state charges, there must be an independent legal basis to do so. This is accomplished by:

Option 1:

ICE having a housing agreement with a jail (BOA or IGSA)

An ICE officer taking the person into federal custody immediately upon conclusion of their state charges by ICE serving a civil arrest warrant (I-200) or warrant of removal (I-205) and issuing a booking form to the jail (I-203).

All 67 counties in Florida have a BOA or IGSA in place.

Under this option, the jail may hold the person on the booking form (I-203) for up to 48 hours in the case of a BOA and 72 hours if the jail has an IGSA.

ICE does its work under this option and the hold functions like a “courtesy hold.

Option 2:

This option operates under the WSO program, and the civil immigration custody is affected by a jail deputy or officer acting under their federal immigration DIO authority.

ICE provides the jail a detainer accompanied by a civil arrest warrant (I-200 or I-205).

A WSO serves the warrant and the detainer on the criminal illegal immediately upon conclusion of their state charges, thus giving ICE 48 hours to pick the person up and take them into civil immigration custody.

- **WSO Model** – Under the WSO program, county jail personnel receive eight hours of training, are designated as WSOs and simply lodge the detainer, watch for the person’s state law charges to be resolved, serve the warrant, and notify ICE to pick the person up within 48 hours of the state charge custody ending.

County jail personnel do not conduct immigration investigations under the WSO model; they simply notify ICE and serve the civil warrants.

- **JEM Model** – Because it takes time for the biometric or biographical matches to occur, there are times when criminal illegals are booked into the jail and released before ICE issues a detainer and warrant.

The JEM model mitigates or eliminates this because detention deputies and correctional officers in the county jails are trained and designated under the authority of §287(g) and the DHS secretary’s guidance to conduct actual immigration investigations, not merely to serve warrants.

JEM training has traditionally been 4 weeks long and was only conducted in-person in Charleston, S. C.

JEM personnel have direct access to the ICE databases, conduct their own queries, make their own biometric and biographical matches, etc.

Under the JEM model, jail personnel identify foreign-born persons upon booking and conduct a separate immigration investigation to determine alienage and removability.

Each of these jail-based immigration investigations takes between one and three hours, and as a result, the county jail officer may issue a detainer and seek a warrant from an ICE supervisor.

The JEM model is time-consuming, as jail personnel conduct the investigation, make charging decisions/recommendations to an ICE supervisor, build case files, etc.

In Florida, there are **four** JEM county jails (Collier, Hernando, Clay, and Duval).

The remaining 63 county jails have a WSO agreement.

However, only 41 jails currently have active WSOs because of a backlog in the ICE training and credentialing process.

That means detainees with warrants *are not* being served by county jail personnel in **22** of Florida's **67** county jails.

There are no plans to expand the JEM program beyond the four current jails, and any revisions to the four-week in-person training requirement have not been communicated.

- **The Taskforce Model** - The taskforce model involves law enforcement officers on the street (troopers, deputy sheriffs, police officers) who have received immigration enforcement authority as DIOs.

The task force model has not existed anywhere in the U.S. since it was eliminated by the Obama administration in 2012.

The Trump administration resurrected it in January of 2025.

Like the JEM, the task force model historically required extensive in-person training in Charleston, S.C.

The Trump administration has modified the training, which is now 40 hours and conducted online.

- The process to become a taskforce DIO is:
 - 1) The agency signs an ICE taskforce MOA;
 - 2) The law enforcement agency nominates personnel as DIOs;
 - 3) ICE enrolls the personnel in the DIO training;
 - 4) The personnel complete the training within 60 days of enrollment; and
 - 5) ICE issues the officer credentials and designation of authorities.
- The officer may then function as a DIO within the scope of those authorities.

Currently, some FHP troopers have received training in Florida.

No troopers are designated yet as DIOs (credentials and authorities have not yet been issued).

Sheriffs have received the nomination forms; city police departments have not.

- The ICE arrest warrants are civil warrants, and state and local law enforcement officers have no authority to serve the warrants. (8 CFR 287.5 (d)(3)).

There are about 700,000 ICE removal warrants (I-205) in NCIC.

Until Florida law enforcement officers become DIOs, they do not have the authority to arrest anyone on these warrants and must call for an ICE officer to come to the scene to make the arrest.

- In addition to arresting on the I-205s in NCIC, after Florida law enforcement officers become DIOs, they will be authorized to conduct immigration investigations and make probable cause arrests on civil immigration charges.

- We must have a place where the illegal aliens arrested by state and local officers on warrants or based on probable cause can be housed pending transfer to ICE.

We proposed a model where all 67 county jails could temporarily house (48 hours) these people on civil immigration charges pending transfer to ICE.

- Under our plan, sheriffs would have helped ICE by transporting all the arrested illegal aliens from all the jails in Marion County north across the panhandle to ICE sub-offices daily. ICE would have handled the transports south of Marion County.

ICE headquarters would not approve the plan.

Per ICE, only the seven county jails (Collier, Baker, Glades, Pinellas, Orange, Martin, and Walton) with current IGSA or USMS agreements can house these people.

- Under ICE policy, state and local DIOs cannot make probable cause arrests unless authorized to do so by an ICE supervisor.

The FIRC, under our plan, is important for 24/7 access to an SDDO, which can authorize the arrest and issue the warrant (I-200).

- Some of the issues that must be considered before arresting someone on civil immigration charges include:

- 1) Ensuring the DIO has the right person identified;
- 2) Ensuring the person is, in fact, not a U.S. citizen or does not have some other legal status:
 - a. Some people have dual citizenship
 - b. Some people are U.S. citizens and don't know it because of their parents' status.
 - c. Some appear to be non-citizens because they carry a passport from one country but really have dual citizenship.

- **Florida Immigration Laws:**

F.S. 811.102

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an unauthorized alien who is 18 years of age or older and **who knowingly enters or attempts to enter this state after entering the United States by eluding or avoiding examination or inspection by immigration officers** commits a **misdemeanor** of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person convicted of a violation of this subsection must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 9 months.

(2)(a) An unauthorized alien who has one prior conviction for a violation of this section and who commits a second violation of subsection (1) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted of a violation of this paragraph must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day.

(3) An unauthorized alien may not be arrested for a violation of this section if the unauthorized alien was encountered by law enforcement **during the investigation of another crime** that occurred in this state and the unauthorized alien **witnessed or reported such crime or was a victim of such crime**.

(4) It is an **affirmative defense** to prosecution under this section if: (a) The Federal Government has granted the unauthorized alien lawful presence in the United States or discretionary relief that authorizes the unauthorized alien to remain in the United States temporarily or permanently; (b) The unauthorized alien is subject to relief under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966; or (c) The unauthorized alien's entry into the United States did not constitute a violation of 8 U.S.C. s. 1325(a).

- **811.103** Illegal reentry of an adult unauthorized alien.
 - (1) An unauthorized alien who is 18 years of age or older commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she, after having been denied admission, excluded, deported, or removed or having departed the United States during the time an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal is outstanding, thereafter enters, attempts to enter, or is at any time found in this state. **An unauthorized alien does not commit a violation of this subsection** if, before the unauthorized alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or his or her application for admission from a foreign contiguous territory:
 - (a) The Attorney General of the United States expressly consented to his or her reapplication for admission; or
 - (b) With respect to an unauthorized alien who was previously denied admission and removed, the unauthorized alien establishes that he or she was not required to obtain such advance consent under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.
 - (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), an unauthorized alien who violates subsection (1) must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day.

DISCUSSION:

Councilman Prummell stated that Deputy Field Office Director Lopez-Vega mentioned five different inspections for the detention facilities, and they were told that would lessen that in Florida to model Florida Jail Standards. He asked if this was occurring, and Director Juan Lopez-Vega stated that they were looking to mirror the state corrections standards and ERO detention, but this has not been finalized.

Councilman Bage asked about biometrics when the Biden administration rolled under two million people into the country every year for the past four years. Were biometrics collected on everybody who was paroled into the country? Director Lopez-Vega, there could have been cases where they could not, but for the most part, yes.

Chairman Judd stated it is his understanding that there have been 700,00 final warrants or warrants for deportation put into NCIC, and there are supposed to be 1.4 million. He asked Director Juan Lopez-Vega if that is an accurate number and if they anticipate placing the rest of that in the system. Director Lopez-Vega stated that those are the numbers they have been talking about, and he believes the 700,000 was the first dump, and eventually, they will be able to upload the rest.

Councilman Goerke stated that some of the challenges they are having are logistical moving issues and, obviously, manpower issues as well. He asked if this is something that CBP or at least ERO is looking to bolster in the state since Florida seems to be leading the way in the county. Director Lopez-Vega stated that was correct.

Councilman Bage asked Sheriff Gualtieri if he knew why his jail plan was denied. Sheriff Gualtieri said, "Not really, other than they have never used the BOA process in this manner before." Councilman Bage stated he thought it was a great plan and fully endorses it.

Councilman Bage also asked Sheriff Gualtieri what would happen after the 48-hour hold, and in response, Sheriff Gualtieri stated that he would have to be released.

Councilman Prummell asked Chairman Judd if any progress was being made in reaching stated leadership to override the decision. Chairman Judd stated that at the governor's request, he sent a request outlining five topics that were outlined in his early presentation. The Governor was meeting with Border Czar Tom Holman and then was scheduled to meet with President Trump over the weekend. Executive Director Keefe stated that he had been in meetings with senior ICE leadership; however, he did not have any progress to report at this time.

Chairman Judd asked Deputy Field Officer Director Lopez-Vega if he has seen any movement to change ICE rules or if there is any trickle-down from the White House. Director Lopez-Vega stated that he has seen some

County is Limited to 48 Hours under BOA/287g

1) Federal regulation limitations

8 CFR 287.7(d) Temporary detention at Department request. Upon a determination by the Department to issue a detainer for an alien not otherwise detained by a criminal justice agency, such agency shall maintain custody of the alien for a period **not to exceed 48 hours**, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department.

2) BOA limitations ("the service provider will not house the alien for longer than 48 hours under this BOA")

RATES: For any order issued under this BOA, the rate will be fixed at \$50.00 for up to 48 hours of detention. No payment will be made for any detention beyond 48 hours, and the Service Provider will not house the alien for longer than 48 hours under this BOA.

3) 287(g) limitations

"Upon transfer of the alien's custody to ICE, the alien will continue to be held in the LEA's jail/correctional facilities **for no more than 48 hours** unless there exists an agreement pursuant to which the LEA will continue to detain, for a reimbursable fee, aliens for immigration purposes. In the absence of an agreement, **if the alien is not transferred to an ICE field office or an immigration detention facility within 48 hours, the alien shall be released** from the LEA jail/correctional facility. "

4) Detainer form limitations

Immigration Detainer (form i-247a) explicitly limits to 48 hours (excluding weekends/holidays) and directs jail to release

5:00 Statistics



Bookings with ICE Detainers

Month	Total Bookings with ICE Detainers	Local Charges	No Local Charges
October 2025	550	111	439
November 2025	904	169	735
December 2025	1,232	151	1,081
January 2026	1,849	165	1,684



Surge Scenario										
	Orange County Local Bookings with ICE Holds (BOA / 287g)	Cost (\$180 per day for 48 hrs)	BOA Reimbursement (\$100 per day)	Local Taxpayer Burden with BOA (not reimbursed)	IGSA/287g (includes both local bookings and ICE detainees)	Cost (\$180 per day 72 hrs)	Reimbursemen t (\$125 per day)	Local Taxpayer Burder with IGSA (not reimbursed)		
October 2025	111	\$39,960	\$22,200	-\$17,760	550	\$297,000	\$206,250	-\$90,750		
November 2025	169	\$60,840	\$33,800	-\$27,040	904	\$488,160	\$339,000	-\$149,160		
December 2025	151	\$54,360	\$30,200	-\$24,160	1232	\$665,280	\$462,000	-\$203,280		
January 2026	165	\$59,400	\$33,000	-\$26,400	1849	\$998,460	\$693,375	-\$305,085		
TOTAL		\$214,560	\$119,200	-\$95,360		\$2,448,900	\$1,700,625	-\$748,275		
			monthly	-\$23,840				-\$210,909		
			annual	-\$286,080				-\$2,244,825		times as expensive with 8 IGSA
Lower Booking on IGSA Scenario										
(conservative estimate closest to reported post-cap population)										
October 2025	111	\$39,960	\$22,200	-\$17,760	550	\$297,000	\$206,250	-\$90,750		
		\$39,960	\$22,200	-\$17,760		\$297,000	\$206,250	-\$90,750		
			annual	-\$213,120				-\$1,089,000		times as expensive with 5 IGSA
Cap on Rebooking on IGSA Scenario										
(Assumes 130 IGSA beds cap with 72 hour limit = ~1300 beds per month)										
Future Projection Maxing out IGSA Cap (average of Oct-Jan)										
	149	\$53,640	\$29,800	-\$23,840	1449	\$782,460	\$543,375	-\$239,085		
		\$53,640	\$29,800	-\$23,840		\$782,460	\$543,375	-\$239,085		
			annual	-\$236,080				-\$2,869,020		times as expensive with 10 IGSA

This content is from the eCFR and is authoritative but unofficial.

Title 8 – Aliens and Nationality
Chapter I – Department of Homeland Security
Subchapter B – Immigration Regulations
Part 287 – Field Officers; Powers and Duties

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1225, 1226, 1251, 1252, 1357; Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296 (6 U.S.C. 1, et seq.); 8 CFR part 2.

§ 287.7 Detainer provisions under section 287(d)(3) of the Act.

- (a) **Detainers in general.** Detainers are issued pursuant to sections 236 and 287 of the Act and this chapter 1. Any authorized immigration officer may at any time issue a Form I-247, Immigration Detainer-Notice of Action, to any other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency. A detainer serves to advise another law enforcement agency that the Department seeks custody of an alien presently in the custody of that agency, for the purpose of arresting and removing the alien. The detainer is a request that such agency advise the Department, prior to release of the alien, in order for the Department to arrange to assume custody, in situations when gaining immediate physical custody is either impracticable or impossible.
- (b) **Authority to issue detainers.** The following officers are authorized to issue detainers:
- (1) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;
 - (2) Special agents;
 - (3) Deportation officers;
 - (4) Immigration inspectors;
 - (5) Adjudications officers;
 - (6) Immigration enforcement agents;
 - (7) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed in this paragraph; and
 - (8) Immigration officers who need the authority to issue detainers under section 287(d)(3) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated individually or as a class, by the Commissioner of CBP, the Assistant Secretary for ICE, or the Director of the USCIS.
- (c) **Availability of records.** In order for the Department to accurately determine the propriety of issuing a detainer, serving a notice to appear, or taking custody of an alien in accordance with this section, the criminal justice agency requesting such action or informing the Department of a conviction or act that renders an alien inadmissible or removable under any provision of law shall provide the Department with all documentary records and information available from the agency that reasonably relates to the alien's status in the United States, or that may have an impact on conditions of release.
- (d) **Temporary detention at Department request.** Upon a determination by the Department to issue a detainer for an alien not otherwise detained by a criminal justice agency, such agency shall maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays in order to permit assumption of custody by the Department.

- (e) **Financial responsibility for detention.** No detainer issued as a result of a determination made under this chapter I shall incur any fiscal obligation on the part of the Department, until actual assumption of custody by the Department, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

[68 FR 35279, June 13, 2003, as amended at 76 FR 53797, Aug. 29, 2011]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION DETAINER - NOTICE OF ACTION

Subject ID:
Event #:

File No:
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, DHS intends to resume 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 custody. Please notify DHS by calling U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at _____. If you cannot reach an official at the number(s) provided, please contact the Law Enforcement Support Center at: (802) 872-6020.
- **Maintain custody** of the alien for a period **NOT TO EXCEED 48 HOURS** beyond the time when he/she would otherwise have been released from your custody to allow DHS to assume custody. The alien **must be served with a copy of this form** for the detainer to take effect. This detainer arises from DHS authorities and should not impact decisions about the alien's bail, 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 _____ (date).

(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 (802) 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)

NOTICE TO THE DETAINEE

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has placed an immigration detainer on you. An immigration detainer is a notice to a law enforcement agency that DHS intends to assume custody of you (after you otherwise would be released from custody) because there is probable cause that you are subject to removal from the United States under federal immigration law. DHS has requested that the law enforcement agency that is currently detaining you maintain custody of you for a period not to exceed 48 hours beyond the time when you would have been released based on your criminal charges or convictions. **If DHS does not take you into custody during this additional 48 hour period, you should contact your custodian** (the agency that is holding you now) to inquire about your release. **If you believe you are a United States citizen or the victim of a crime, please advise DHS by calling the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center toll free at (855) 448-6903.**

NOTIFICACIÓN A LA PERSONA DETENIDA

El Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) le ha puesto una retención de inmigración. Una retención de inmigración es un aviso a una agencia de la ley que DHS tiene la intención de asumir la custodia de usted (después de lo contrario, usted sería puesto en libertad de la custodia) porque hay causa probable que usted está sujeto a que lo expulsen de los Estados Unidos bajo la ley de inmigración federal. DHS ha solicitado que la agencia de la ley que le tiene detenido actualmente mantenga custodia de usted por un periodo de tiempo que no exceda de 48 horas más del tiempo original que habría sido puesto en libertad en base a los cargos judiciales o a sus antecedentes penales. **Si DHS no le pone en custodia durante este periodo adicional de 48 horas, usted debe de contactarse con su custodio** (la agencia que le tiene detenido en este momento) para preguntar acerca de su liberación. **Si usted cree que es un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos o la víctima de un crimen, por favor avise al DHS llamando gratuitamente al Centro de Apoyo a la Aplicación de la Ley ICE al (855) 448-6903.**

AVIS AU DETENU OU À LA DÉTENUÉ

Le Département de la Sécurité Intérieure (DHS) a placé un dépositaire d'immigration sur vous. Un dépositaire d'immigration est un avis à une agence de force de l'ordre que le DHS a l'intention de vous prendre en garde à vue (après cela vous pourrez par ailleurs être remis en liberté) parce qu'il y a une cause probable que vous soyez sujet à expulsion des États-Unis en vertu de la loi fédérale sur l'immigration. Le DHS a demandé que l'agence de force de l'ordre qui vous détient actuellement puisse vous maintenir en garde pendant une période ne devant pas dépasser 48 heures au-delà du temps après lequel vous auriez été libéré en se basant sur vos accusations criminelles ou condamnations. **Si le DHS ne vous prene pas en garde à vue au cours de cette période supplémentaire de 48 heures, vous devez contacter votre gardien (ne)** (l'agence qui vous détient maintenant) pour vous renseigner sur votre libération. **Si vous croyez que vous êtes un citoyen ou une citoyenne des États-Unis ou une victime d'un crime, s'il vous plaît aviser le DHS en appelant gratuitement le centre d'assistance de force de l'ordre de l'ICE au (855) 448-6903**

NOTIFICAÇÃO AO DETENTO

O Departamento de Segurança Nacional (DHS) expediu um mandado de detenção migratória contra você. Um mandado de detenção migratória é uma notificação feita à uma agência de segurança pública que o DHS tem a intenção de assumir a sua custódia (após a qual você, caso contrário, seria liberado da custódia) porque existe causa provável que você está sujeito a ser removido dos Estados Unidos de acordo com a lei federal de imigração. O DHS solicitou à agência de segurança pública onde você está atualmente detido para manter a sua guarda por um período de no máximo 48 horas além do tempo que você teria sido liberado com base nas suas acusações ou condenações criminais. **Se o DHS não leva-lo sob custódia durante este período adicional de 48 horas, você deve entrar em contato com quem tiver a sua custódia** (a agência onde você está atualmente detido) para perguntar a respeito da sua liberação. **Se você acredita ser um cidadão dos Estados Unidos ou a vítima de um crime, por favor informe ao DHS através de uma ligação gratuita ao Centro de Suporte de Segurança Pública do Serviço de Imigração e Alfândega (ICE) pelo telefone (855) 448-6903.**

THÔNG BÁO CHO NGƯỜI BỊ GIAM

Bộ Nội An (DHS) đã ra lệnh giam giữ di trú đối với quý vị. Giam giữ di trú là một thông báo cho cơ quan công lực rằng Bộ Nội An sẽ đảm đương việc lưu giữ quý vị (sau khi quý vị được thả ra) bởi có lý do khả tín quý vị là đối tượng bị trục xuất khỏi Hoa Kỳ theo luật di trú liên bang. Sau khi quý vị đã thi hành đầy đủ thời gian của bản án dựa trên các tội phạm hay các kết án, thay vì được thả tự do, Bộ Nội An đã yêu cầu cơ quan công lực giữ quý vị lại thêm không quá 48 tiếng đồng hồ nữa. Nếu Bộ Nội An không đến bắt quý vị sau 48 tiếng đồng hồ phụ trội đó, quý vị cần liên lạc với cơ quan hiện đang giam giữ quý vị để tham khảo về việc trả tự do cho quý vị. Nếu quý vị là công dân Hoa Kỳ hay tin rằng mình là nạn nhân của một tội ác, xin vui lòng báo cho Bộ Nội An bằng cách gọi số điện thoại miễn phí 1(855) 448-6903 cho Trung Tâm Hỗ Trợ Cơ Quan Công Lực Di Trú.

被拘留者通知書

國土安全部(Department of Homeland Security, 簡稱DHS)已經對你發出移民拘留令。移民拘留令為一給予執法機構的通知書, 闡明DHS意欲獲取對你的羈押權(若非有此羈押權, 你將會被釋放); 因為根據聯邦移民法例, 並基於合理的原由, 你將會被遞解離美國國境。DHS亦已要求現正拘留你的執法機構, 在你因受到刑事檢控或定罪後, 而在本應被釋放的程序下, 繼續對你作出不超過四十八小時的監管。若你在這附加的四十八小時內, 仍未及移交至DHS的監管下, 你應當聯絡你的監管人(即現正監管你的機構)查詢有關你釋放的事宜。若你認為你是美國公民或為罪案受害者, 請致電ICE執法部支援中心(Law Enforcement Support Center)知會DHS, 免費電話號碼: (855)448-6903。

SAMPLE

