



[CHURCH NAME] ICE RESPONSE POLICY

**Adopted [DATE] by action of the Church Council & the Board of Trustees of
[CHURCH NAME]**

I. Introduction

This ICE Response Policy ("Policy")¹ serves as a guideline for adoption by local church Trustees and Church Councils. It is intended for use by churches and church schools within the Eastern Pennsylvania Annual Conference and the Greater New Jersey Annual Conference to ensure a consistent and informed approach to response protocols.

Please note:

- * This Policy provides action steps **[CHURCH NAME]** (the "Church") will take to prepare for any encounters with Immigration & Customs Enforcement ("ICE") on the Church's property, including church schools.

- * This is a fluid situation, often changing daily, as federal agencies change the way immigration laws are enforced. This Policy may need to be amended to reflect changes in guidance on immigration enforcement issues as events unfold.

- * This Policy does not cover ICE conducting an "I-9 Audit" or arrests and/or searches outside the confines of a church or a church school setting (for example, ICE raids at an employer of private residence).

- * This Policy does not constitute legal advice. This Policy provides guidance so the Church, its clergy, its congregation, and all persons who attend Church services or visit Church to receive services (pastoral care, food pantry, fellowship, etc.) can make educated decisions and plan accordingly based on the particular needs and situation of the Church. Other churches may adopt policies that differ based on different needs and situations.

II. Background Information

A. Rescission of the "Sensitive Locations Memorandum"

In January 2025, the incoming presidential administration rescinded 30+ year guidance from the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") that generally prohibited ICE immigration enforcement activity in or near churches, schools, and hospitals, unless such activity was necessary to protect lives or prevent harm or injury to people. The rescission of this so-called "Sensitive Locations Memorandum" has now empowered

¹ This ICE Response Policy ("Policy") is based on **Interim Guidance on Immigration Enforcement Issues**, a document crafted by the Western North Carolina Conference of The United Methodist Church and edited by the Virginia Annual Conference of The United Methodist Church in January 2025. This revised policy is reviewed and approved by Bishop and the cabinets of EPA and GNJ.

ICE with the ability to conduct ICE raids in church settings, leading to the arrest, detention, and deportation of undocumented immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers who are present on the Church's property at the time of the ICE encounter.

B. "Public Spaces" and "Private Spaces"

Under federal law, ICE may enter any "Public spaces" to engage in immigration enforcement activities. However, they cannot enter "Private spaces" freely. A Public space in the context of a general business would include a parking lot, lobby, designated waiting areas, and restrooms. A Private space in the same context would include warehouses, manufacturing areas, offices, and similar operational areas. The church context is different from a general business and presents open / unanswered legal questions.

While some churches have taken the position that the entire church building (or buildings in the context of a church campus) are Private spaces not open to ICE, this approach has not been tested legally. A more conservative approach would be to designate some church spaces as Public areas and some church spaces as Private areas. Parking lots, church lobbies, and the narthex would, under this approach, be Public spaces. Areas that the Church wishes to designate as Private spaces, including church offices, clergy offices, classrooms should be designated with a "Private" sign and kept locked when not in use. Furthermore, for those spaces designate as Private spaces, it will be important to identify what times such Private spaces are designated, especially if a space is used for both Public and Private activities. The signage designating private spaces should state that visitors may not enter those areas without permission from the Church, the clergy, or an authorized person of the Church. **Note: Absent a valid "Judicial Warrant" (discussed below), or an emergency involving potential immediate harm to a person, ICE may not enter a Private spaces without prior consent from the Church or the Church's "Point Person" described below.**

For churches with associated private schools or preschools on their campus, some churches have treated the entire building and campus as private space(s). This is a reasonable approach due to the heightened security concerns of schools. For example, in many states it is illegal to bring a weapon or handgun onto the property of a school. In those jurisdictions, churches and church schools may adopt written policies to prevent any government agents, including ICE, bearing arms from any entry onto the school's property, including all buildings where student instruction, private counseling, or pastoral care are provided. **Note: Because this guidance may change as events unfold, Churches must make a facts and circumstances determination according to their particular situation and circumstances when designating Public spaces and Private spaces. It follows that clear, understandable, and language-specific signage is one of the strongest protections against legal and illegal ICE immigration enforcement activity.**

III. Written Plan for Churches to Respond to ICE Raids

The Church's written ICE Response Policy should include:

A. How this Church will respond during an ICE Raid

For example: The Church will prepare its clergy, staff, congregants, and all users (including students, visitors, and non-church members) through training sessions to prepare for the possibility that ICE agents might arrive at the Church to arrest an undocumented person or search for evidence about a particular person. The Church's response to an ICE raid, visit or audit, consists of four parts: (1) the trained "Point Person(s)" who will be on site during all times when undocumented persons may be present, (2) clear, understandable, and language-specific signage, (3) a Notification Plan for all persons present at the Church at the time of the ICE arrival, and (4) Document Retention practices.

Note: No one has to speak with ICE, answer any questions or produce identifying documents, even if told by ICE agents that they have to. Persons may refuse to interact with ICE. They can also say that they will not talk to ICE without an attorney present. These responses are protected by the U.S. Constitution for all individuals and will be discussed below.

B. Roles and Responsibilities of Point Person(s) for Church

The Church will train one or more "Point Persons" who will be the main spokesperson for the Church, who meets ICE at the Church door, and is authorized by this Policy to speak on behalf of all who are present at the Church at the time of ICE's arrival. The Point Person is responsible for the following actions:

1. The Point Person will not allow ICE agents to enter the door of the Church unless the following information is determined:
 - a. The Point Person will ask any ICE agent, as well as any other federal, state, or local officials who accompany them, for their identification (What agency are they from?) and their badge numbers, if applicable.
 - b. The Point Person will determine why ICE is on site, who they are looking for (if for a specific person), where they are authorized to search, and under what authority ICE is operating — whether under an "Administrative (Arrest or Search) Warrant," or under a "Judicial (Arrest or Search) Warrant." **Examples of an Administrative Warrant and a Judicial Warrant are attached to this Policy as Exhibit A and Exhibit B, respectively. Exhibit C contains more information about distinguishing between an Administrative Warrant and a Judicial Warrant.**
 - c. The Point Person will examine the official paperwork presented by ICE to determine:
 - Whether the warrant is an Administrative Warrant or a Judicial Warrant
 - Whether the warrant specifies a particular person to be arrested or questioned
 - Whether the warrant specifies the address (of the Church) as the location where the person is to be found. (A warrant that specifies the home address of the person sought is not valid to conduct a search on Church property), and

- Whether the warrant contains a date by which the warrant must be executed, and whether that date has passed (i.e., the warrant is “stale”)

The specificity of the warrant determines whether or not it is a “valid” warrant. If the warrant specifies a person not on site at the time of ICE’s arrival, or specifies a person on site but at an incorrect address, or if the warrant is stale, the Point Person must state that the warrant, whether an Administrative Warrant or a Judicial Warrant, cannot be enforced and so entry should not be permitted.

Note: The difference between a valid Administrative Warrant and a valid Judicial Warrant is crucial. If the warrant is an Administrative Warrant, signed by an ICE officer or DHS officer, even if otherwise valid, the Point Person has the legal right to deny ICE entry into the Church. However, if the warrant is a valid Judicial Warrant, signed by a federal judge or magistrate, the Point Person has no power to exclude ICE and must allow ICE to enter both the Church’s public spaces AND private spaces to execute the search or arrest authorized by the Judicial Warrant.

2. Despite the best efforts of the Point Person(s) to prevent ICE entry in cases where ICE may present an Administrative Warrant, or an invalid Administrative or Judicial Warrant, ICE may enter without proper authorization anyway. In such cases, ICE is acting without legal authority and the Point Person must state to the ICE agents that the Church does NOT consent to ICE’s entry, that the ICE entry is illegal.

a. Once ICE enters the Church building, the Point Person should then state that, on behalf of the Church, the Point Person and all persons within the Church building will exercise the rights under the U.S. Constitution, including the right to remain silent, the right to speak with an attorney, and the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. These Constitutional rights are discussed in more detail below.

b. When ICE enters the Church building, efforts must be made by the Point Person and others present to record (via cell phone or doorbell camera) the incident to document ICE’s illegal entry. These recordings may be used at a future date to challenge any arrest or to challenge any evidence obtained illegally during an illegal search or arrest. **Note: If ICE ignores the Point Person and enters the Church anyway, DO NOT IMPEDE THEM OR INTERFERE WITH THEM. The Point Person should continue to tell the ICE agents that they are entering the Church illegally and that the Church does not consent to their entry, and that the Church and persons in it are exercising their Constitutional rights. Physically impeding ICE operations is a federal crime even if they are wrongfully entering the property.**

C. Church Signage

As discussed above, the Church must designate all Private spaces at the Church (including entire buildings if in the context of a church school) through clear, understandable, and language-specific signage. Language-specific signage should contain a translation of the signs into any foreign languages used by vulnerable persons who regularly come to the church for services, education, or social events. For example, Churches with regular attendees and visitors whose primary language is Haitian,

Korean or Spanish should have signage in English and Haitian, Korean or Spanish, respectively. If an area of the Church is not designated as a Private space, it should be assumed that that area is a Public space where ICE entry is permitted.

D. Notification Plan for Congregants and Community members

When ICE agents enter the Church, whether under valid legal authority or entering illegally, the Point Person must inform all persons within the Church building or property that ICE is on site, whether the ICE agents are armed or unarmed, and a plan for all persons to move inside private spaces if possible and if safe. How this information is communicated to persons in the Church will depend on the size of the church, whether the Church has an intercom or other communication system, and whether call trees or call lists can be established using personal cell phones.

Moving into Private spaces offers some protection against ICE entry (because ICE agents cannot enter a private space under the authority of an Administrative Warrant), however, as discussed above, ICE may choose nevertheless to enter a private space illegally. Notifying all persons that the ICE agents are armed may also temper the response of some individuals to ICE, especially in states where private individuals are legally allowed to carry firearms, in order to avoid any potentially harmful confrontations.

After an ICE raid it will be important for the Church to notify all members of the Church community, including clergy, congregation, staff, and persons who visit the Church to receive Church services, about the ICE raid to protect others. This includes:

- Informing all persons about the ICE raid, especially if the ICE raid was done without a valid warrant.
- Whether any persons were arrested and detained, especially if this results in family separation.
- Whether any documents, computers, or electronic devices were seized.
- Information about how to locate a person arrested and detained by ICE. See discussion of ICE Detainee Locator System below.

E. Document Retention Practices

1. Prior to any ICE activity, it is advisable for the Church to protect important records and to segregate sensitive personal information, including the following:

- a. Separate federal I-9 forms from other employment records.

In the event that ICE arrives for a federal “I-9 Audit,” then the Church can provide its I-9 forms without divulging sensitive personal information.

- b. Backups of important Church files and electronic records.

If ICE seizes computers or other electronic devices from the Church, it is important for the Church to have backups of operating files, financial records, and personal information because once seized, it is very difficult to get those computers and electronic devices back from the government.

2. After an ICE raid, especially if ICE enters the Church illegally and without a valid Judicial Warrant, then it is important to record information from persons who were present during such ICE raid. This includes:

a. All persons who witnessed the encounter should provide their narrative of what they witnessed.

b. If any persons were detained or arrested, make lists of the persons and where they were taken, in known, to notify such person's family.

c. Immediately inventory documents, computers, and files that were subject to a search or seizure.

d. If there is a security camera or doorbell camera footage of events, secure the video to ensure that it is not erased.

IV. Exercise of Constitutional Rights

Individuals — whether clergy, staff, church members, visitors, or persons seeking church services and programs — each have protected rights under the 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. These constitutional rights apply to a person regardless whether the person is a U.S. citizen or an undocumented person. Everyone in the U.S. is free to state to any ICE agent or other governmental authority that they are specifically exercising one or all of these enumerated Constitutional rights.

A. 4th Amendment - The 4th Amendment guards against unreasonable searches and seizures, and requires that warrants presented to the Church are approved by a judge, rather than an ICE officer, and supported by probable cause. The 4th Amendment forms the basis for the Point Person objecting to (not consenting to) ICE entry without a valid Judicial Warrant. If ICE enters the Church without a valid Judicial Warrant, absent exigent circumstances such as possible injury or harm to a person, that ICE entry would constitute an unreasonable searches or seizures.

B. 5th Amendment - The 5th Amendment protects against self-incrimination and guarantees the right to remain silent and not answer any questions from ICE or any governmental agent. The 5th Amendment also protects people who do not want to sign any ICE documents that they do not understand.

C. 6th Amendment - The 6th Amendment ensures that all people have the right to speak with an attorney or DOJ accredited representative. After invoking the right to speak with an attorney, such person are entitled to remain silent and they do not need to speak with ICE or answer any ICE questions.

Collectively, the aforementioned rights reflect the familiar “Miranda warnings” that must be given to an alleged criminal defendant upon arrest. For individuals, it is advisable to carry a language-specific “Immigration Red Card” which sets forth these important Constitutional rights in both English and the language that the carrier understands. Examples of “Immigration Red Cards” in English and Spanish are attached as Exhibit D.

Note: In the event of an ICE raid, it is advisable for undocumented persons and other vulnerable persons NOT to run or attempt to flee. It is likely that ICE will have stationed ICE agents around the perimeter of the Church building.

Attempting to flee from an ICE raid may raise the suspicion of ICE that such person has engaged in illegal activity and hence flight might lead to the arrest or detention of a person who might otherwise be protected in the Church setting.

V. Information for Individuals and Families in Advance of ICE activity

Churches that provide services to documented and undocumented persons and families should advise all persons to be prepared for an ICE encounter — whether on Church property or not — by carrying with them certain documents. The following approach is strongly recommended:

A. Documents to Carry on Person

1. A valid and current Green Card or Work Permit
2. Copies of other valid current Immigration Documents (I-589, work authorization, or cancellation of removal documents, etc.)
3. State or Local ID - including a Driver's License (New Jersey only)
4. Language-specific Immigration "Red Card" — discussed above
5. Utility bills older than 2 years (to show residence in U.S.)

B. Documents NOT to Carry on Person

1. Documents identifying country of origin (foreign passport)

Carrying a foreign passport or foreign driver's license may give ICE the impression that the carrier is a foreign national, leading to further inquiries into the carrier's immigration status.

2. Any false or fraudulent document (fake IDs, fake Driver's License)

Note: Many undocumented persons have obtained false or fraudulent documents that may help them to travel by car or otherwise access government benefits. Possession of false or fraudulent documents is a crime and may subject such person to immediate arrest, detention, or deportation, particularly if such person has been in the United States for less than two years. It is very easy for ICE to determine whether a document is false or fraudulent.

3. Documents that might implicate other persons.

It is not advisable to carry any documents that identify other family members, who may have a different immigration status than the carrier (including family photographs). However, if a current valid immigration document (for example, an I-589 or other document) identifies other family members who also have the same current valid immigration status under such document as the carrier, then that document is permissible.

C. Adopt Plan in Case of Family Separation

While all families are different, it is advisable to instruct families who attend, visit, or receive services from the Church to adopt a plan in case a family member is arrested and detained by ICE. Such a plan would include:

- Making sure all information and emergency contacts are up to date, especially if a family member attends a Church school.
- Creating a file with important documents (U.S. birth certificates, immigration documents, utility bills, etc.) so that they are easily accessible.
- Obtaining a list of attorneys, DOJ accredited representatives, and local non-profit immigration assistance organizations, who may be contacted when ICE arrives.
- If available under state law, executing a Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit that allows another designated adult to care for a person's child or children if one or both parents are arrested and detained by ICE.
- If any children of foreign parents are U.S. citizens (also known as "birthright citizenship,") registering such children with the government of the parent's country of origin, such as a foreign consulate in the U.S.
- Maintaining copies of credit or debit cards in case a family provider is arrested or detained.
- Keeping handy the online address of the Online Detainee Locator System, which assists in determining where an arrested person is detained. The link is: <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/>

VI. Other Matters

As mentioned at the beginning of this Policy, the present situation involving ICE raids on churches and church schools is a fluid situation that may change over time and there are several unanswered questions. These include:

- Whether a Church Sanctuary that is open to the public may be designated as a Private space for certain activities and not for others.
- Whether a Church or a Point Person may be prosecuted for "harboring" or "providing sanctuary" an undocumented person.
- Whether the federal government may revoke the tax-exempt status of any Church that provides services to undocumented persons.

These questions are outside the scope of this Policy. For any further questions, it is advisable to contact and discuss the Church's specific situation and circumstances with an attorney licensed in your area.



WE STAND IN SOLIDARITY
UNITED METHODISTS OF EPA&GNJ

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Warrant for Arrest of Alien

File No. _____

Date: _____

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

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

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

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

(Signature of Authorized Immigration Officer)

(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

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

on _____ on _____, and the contents of this
(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)

EXHIBIT A

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:

(Full name of alien)

who entered the United States at _____ on _____
(Place of entry) (Date of entry)

is subject to removal/deportation from the United States, based upon a final order by:

- ☐ an immigration judge in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings
- ☐ a designated official
- ☐ the Board of Immigration Appeals
- ☐ a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge

and pursuant to the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security under the laws of the United States and by his or her direction, command you to take into custody and remove from the United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of:

(Signature of immigration officer)

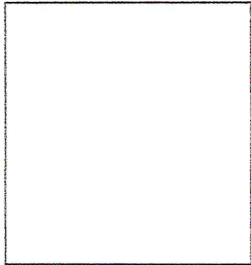
(Title of immigration officer)

(Date and office location)

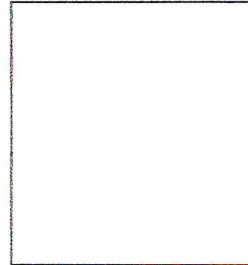
EXHIBIT A

To be completed by immigration officer executing the warrant: Name of alien being removed:

Port, date, and manner of removal: _____



Photograph of alien
removed



Right index fingerprint
of alien removed

(Signature of alien being fingerprinted)

(Signature and title of immigration officer taking print)

Departure witnessed by: _____

(Signature and title of immigration officer)

If actual departure is not witnessed, fully identify source or means of verification of departure:

If self-removal (self-deportation), pursuant to 8 CFR 241.7, check here. ☐

Departure Verified by: _____

(Signature and title of immigration officer)

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

AO 106 (Rev. 04/10) Application for a Search Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

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

Case No.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH WARRANT

I, a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government, request a search warrant and state under penalty of perjury that I have reason to believe that on the following person or property *(identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location)*:

located in the _____ District of _____, there is now concealed *(identify the person or describe the property to be seized)*:

The basis for the search under Fed. R. Crim. P. 41(c) is *(check one or more)*:

- ☐ evidence of a crime;
- ☐ contraband, fruits of crime, or other items illegally possessed;
- ☐ property designed for use, intended for use, or used in committing a crime;
- ☐ a person to be arrested or a person who is unlawfully restrained.

The search is related to a violation of:

Code Section

Offense Description

The application is based on these facts:

- ☐ Continued on the attached sheet.
- ☐ Delayed notice of _____ days (give exact ending date if more than 30 days: _____) is requested under 18 U.S.C. § 3103a, the basis of which is set forth on the attached sheet.

Applicant's signature

Printed name and title

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: _____

Judge's signature

City and state: _____

Printed name and title



EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT C

Additional Information About Types of Warrants

I. ICE Administrative Warrants

- Administrative Warrants are issued by the Department of Homeland Security and are for the detention of specific people or the search for specific property, at a specific address, and for a specific period of time.
- Administrative Warrants do not authorize ICE to enter Private spaces in your Church.
- Administrative Warrants will say “U.S. Department of Homeland Security” at the top and are on Forms I-200 or I-205.
- Administrative Warrants are related to civil removal cases and do not generally relate to criminal cases unless specified.

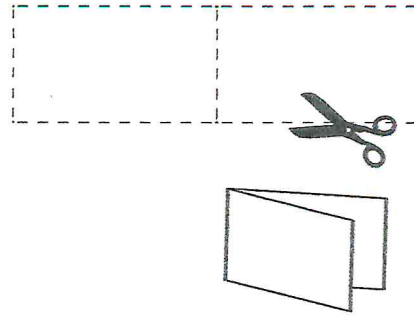
II. Judicial Warrants

- Judicial Warrants are issued by a judge in the federal judicial district where the Church is located. In EPA-UMC, the federal judicial district is the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In GNJAC, the federal judicial district is the District of New Jersey. The federal judicial district will be named at the top of the Judicial Warrants.
- Judicial Warrants may be Arrest Warrants for a particular person, or Search Warrants of the Church property (looking for undocumented persons, generally, or for certain types of documents, computers, etc.) Judicial Warrants are also issued for a specific period of time.
- Judicial Warrants are signed by a federal judge or federal magistrate judge.
- Judicial Warrants are generally issued in criminal cases against an undocumented person. Judicial Warrants are therefore more serious in nature than Administrative Warrants.
- **ICE agents may enter Private spaces with a valid, current Judicial Warrant.**
- **The Church, Point Person, and all persons must comply with a Judicial Warrants, by directing ICE to locations to be searched under the Judicial Warrants and the relevant materials sought after. However, persons do not have to and should not answer any questions asked by ICE agents. Persons are entitled to exercise their Constitutional rights to remain silent and to obtain the assistance of an attorney.**

EXHIBIT D

To print at home, use heavy weight paper, or card stock. Cut out the cards along the dotted lines. If you're unable to print on both sides, you can simply fold on the center line to make a 2-sided card.

If you use a professional printer, we suggest you print 2-sided cards with white text on red card stock with rounded corners.



You have constitutional rights:

- DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR if an immigration agent is knocking on the door.
- DO NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS from an immigration agent if they try to talk to you. You have the right to remain silent.
- DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING without first speaking to a lawyer. You have the right to speak with a lawyer.
- If you are outside of your home, ask the agent if you are free to leave and if they say yes, leave calmly.
- GIVE THIS CARD TO THE AGENT. If you are inside of your home, show the card through the window or slide it under the door.

I do not wish to speak with you, answer your questions, or sign or hand you any documents based on my 5th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution.

I do not give you permission to enter my home based on my 4th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution unless you have a warrant to enter, signed by a judge or magistrate with my name on it that you slide under the door.

I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

You have constitutional rights:

- DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR if an immigration agent is knocking on the door.
- DO NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS from an immigration agent if they try to talk to you. You have the right to remain silent.
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I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.

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- DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING without first speaking to a lawyer. You have the right to speak with a lawyer.
- If you are outside of your home, ask the agent if you are free to leave and if they say yes, leave calmly.
- GIVE THIS CARD TO THE AGENT. If you are inside of your home, show the card through the window or slide it under the door.

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- If you are outside of your home, ask the agent if you are free to leave and if they say yes, leave calmly.
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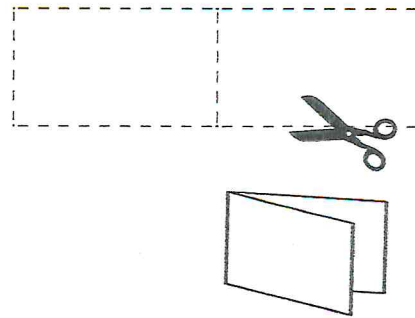
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If you use a professional printer, we suggest you print 2-sided cards with white text on red card stock with rounded corners.



Usted tiene derechos constitucionales:

- **NO ABRA LA PUERTA** si un agente de inmigración está tocando la puerta.
- **NO CONTESTE NINGUNA PREGUNTA** de un agente de inmigración si trata de hablar con usted. Usted tiene el derecho a guardar silencio.
- **NO FIRME NADA** sin antes hablar con un abogado. Usted tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado.
- Si usted está fuera de su casa, pregúntele al agente si tiene la libertad de irse y si le dice que sí, váyase con tranquilidad.
- **ENTRÉGUELE ESTA TARJETA EL AGENTE.** Si usted está dentro de su casa, muestre la tarjeta por la ventana o pásela debajo de la puerta.

I do not wish to speak with you, answer your questions, or sign or hand you any documents based on my 5th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution.

I do not give you permission to enter my home based on my 4th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution unless you have a warrant to enter, signed by a judge or magistrate with my name on it that you slide under the door.

I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

Usted tiene derechos constitucionales:

- **NO ABRA LA PUERTA** si un agente de inmigración está tocando la puerta.
- **NO CONTESTE NINGUNA PREGUNTA** de un agente de inmigración si trata de hablar con usted. Usted tiene el derecho a guardar silencio.
- **NO FIRME NADA** sin antes hablar con un abogado. Usted tiene el derecho de hablar con un abogado.
- Si usted está fuera de su casa, pregúntele al agente si tiene la libertad de irse y si le dice que sí, váyase con tranquilidad.
- **ENTRÉGUELE ESTA TARJETA EL AGENTE.** Si usted está dentro de su casa, muestre la tarjeta por la ventana o pásela debajo de la puerta.

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I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights.

I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

These cards are available to citizens and noncitizens alike.

EXHIBIT E

THIS IS A PRIVATE SPACE.

The *[Name of Church]* *[Name of Church School]* and all persons herein **do not** consent to the entry of Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Department of Homeland Security into this Private Space without a **valid** Judicial Warrant.



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THIS BUILDING AND ALL BUILDINGS ON THE CAMPUS OF *[Name of Church School]* ARE PRIVATE SPACES.

The *[Name of Church]* *[Name of Church School]* and all persons herein **do not** consent to the entry of Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Department of Homeland Security into this Private Space without a **valid** Judicial Warrant.

Please observe all applicable laws pertaining to the operation of schools and the protection of students in this State. NO HANDGUNS OR WEAPONS ARE PERMITTED ON THIS CAMPUS.



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YOU ARE ENTERING A PUBLIC AREA THAT
INCLUDES PRIVATE SPACES.

PLEASE OBSERVE ALL SIGNS INDICATING
PRIVATE SPACES INSIDE THIS BUILDING.

The *[Name of Church]* *[Name of Church School]* and all
persons inside and Private Spaces of this *[Name of
Church]* *[Name of Church School]* do not consent to
the entry of Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)
and the Department of Homeland Security into Private
Spaces in this building without a **valid** Judicial Warrant.



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EXHIBIT F

ESTE ES UN ESPACIO PRIVADO.

La *[Nombre de la Iglesia]* *[Nombre de la Escuela de la Iglesia]* y todas las personas aquí presentes **no dan** su consentimiento para la entrada de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE) ni del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional a este Espacio Privado sin una Orden Judicial **válida**.



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ESTE EDIFICIO Y TODOS LOS EDIFICIOS EN EL CAMPUS DE *[Nombre de la Escuela de la Iglesia]* SON ESPACIOS PRIVADOS

La *[Nombre de la Escuela de la Iglesia]* y todas las personas aquí presentes **no dan** su consentimiento para la entrada de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE) ni del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional a este Espacio Privado sin una Orden Judicial **válida**.

Por favor, cumpla con todas las leyes aplicables relacionadas con el funcionamiento de las escuelas y la protección de los estudiantes en este Estado. NO SE PERMITEN PISTOLAS NI ARMAS EN ESTE CAMPUS.



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ESTÁ ENTRANDO A UN ÁREA PÚBLICA QUE
INCLUYE ESPACIOS PRIVADOS.
POR FAVOR, RESPETE TODOS LOS LETREROS
QUE INDICAN ESPACIOS PRIVADOS DENTRO DE
ESTE EDIFICIO.

La *[Nombre de la Iglesia] [Nombre de la Escuela de la Iglesia]*
y todas las personas dentro de cualquier Espacio Privado de
esta *[Iglesia] [Escuela de la Iglesia]* no dan su consentimiento
para la entrada de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE) ni
del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional a los Espacios
Privados de este edificio sin una Orden Judicial **válida**.



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EXHIBIT G

이곳은 사적인 공간입니다.

[교회 이름] [교회 학교 이름] 및 이곳에 있는

모든 사람들은 유효한 사법 영장이 없는

경우, 이 사적인 공간에 미국

이민세관집행국(ICE) 및 국토안보부(DHS)의

출입에 동의하지 않습니다.



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이 건물과 [교회 학교 이름] 캠퍼스 내 모든 건물은 사적인 공간입니다.

[교회 학교 이름] 및 이곳에 있는 모든 사람들은 유효한 사법
영장이 없는 경우, 이 사적인 공간에 미국 이민세관집행국(ICE) 및
국토안보부(DHS)의 출입에 동의하지 않습니다.

이 주(州)의 학교 운영 및 학생 보호에 관한 모든 관련 법률을
준수해 주시기 바랍니다.

이 캠퍼스에서는 권총 및 무기의 소지가 금지됩니다.



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& GREATER NEW JERSEY



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당신은 사적인 공간을 포함하는 공공 구역에
들어오고 있습니다.

이 건물 내 사적인 공간을 알리는 모든 표지판을
준수해 주시기 바랍니다.

[교회 이름] [교회 학교 이름] 및 이 건물 내 사적인 공간에
있는 모든 사람들은 유효한 사법 영장이 없는 경우, 미국
이민세관집행국(ICE) 및 국토안보부(DHS)의 사적인 공간
출입에 동의하지 않습니다.



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EXHIBIT H

SA A SE YON ESPAS PRIVE.

[Non Legliz la] [Non Lekòl Legliz la] ak

tout moun ki ladan yo pa bay
konsantman pou Imigrasyon ak
Ladwàn (ICE) ak Depatman Sekirite
Nasyonan (DHS) antre nan espas prive
sa a san yon manda jidisyè ki valab.



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BÂTIMAN SA A AK TOUT BÂTIMAN KI SOU KANPIS *[Non Lekòl Legliz la]* YO SE ESPAS PRIVE.

[Non Lekòl Legliz la] ak tout moun ki ladan yo **pa bay konsantman** pou Imigrasyon ak Ladwàn (ICE) ak Depatman Sekirite Nasyonan (DHS) antre nan espas prive sa a **san yon manda jidisyè ki valab**.

Tanpri respekte tout lwa ki aplike pou fonksyonman lekòl yo ak pwoteksyon elèv yo nan Eta sa a.

PÈSONN PA GEN DWA POTE REVÒLVER OSWA ZAM SOU KANPIS SA A.



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OU AP ANTRE NAN YON ZÒN PIBLIK KI GEN LADAN L ESPAS PRIVE.

TANPRI SWIV TOUT SIY KI ENDIKE ESPAS PRIVE ANNDAN BÂTIMAN SA A.

[Non Legliz la] [Non Lekòl Legliz la] ak tout moun ki anndan nenpòt espas prive *nan [Legliz la] [Lekòl Legliz la]* pa bay konsantman pou Imigrasyon ak Ladwàn (ICE) ak Depatman Sekirite Nasyonal (DHS) antre nan espas prive sa yo **san yon manda jidisyè ki valab.**



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