Immigration in the early days of T2

John Anthony Almaguer, Esq. Stout Law LLC (541) 776-2020



26 executive orders signed on the first day. 73 in first 30 days in office.





Mass deportations

End birthright citizenship

End sensitive locations policy

The expansion of expedited removal

Laken Riley includes shop lifting as a crime requiring mandatory detention

Trump has said that his plan to deport more than 13 million undocumented people in the United States is "without price."

- □ The estimated cost of mass deportation would be at least \$315 billion.
- □ Federal immigration agencies currently do not have the detention space for such action.
- They also do not have the manpower to search and detain so many people nor the judges to hear the cases. Illegal military use.
- Unless state and local agencies use their own resources to help, the pressure on the economy will cause some to question the viability of such a program.

Mass Deportations

Judges block Trump's "blatantly unconstitutional" executive order aimed at ending birthright citizenship

PROTECTING THE MEANING AND VALUE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

- It is the policy of the United States that no department or agency of the United States government will issue documents recognizing United States citizenship, or accept documents issued by state, local, or other governments or authorities purporting to recognize United States citizenship, to persons: (1) when that person's mother was unlawfully present in the United States and the person's father was not a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident at the time of such person's birth, or (2) when the presence of that person's mother in the United States it was legal but temporary, and the person's father was not a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident at the time of the person's birth.
- (b) Subsection (a) of this section shall apply only to persons who were born within the United States after 30 days from the date of this order.

What do babies think of the executive order?



Sensitive Locations

 Under the Biden administration, ICE was not allowed to arrest people while they were in or near so-called "sensitive locations" that included schools, daycares, places of worship and health care facilities.

- DHS has officially rescinded restrictions that prevented ICE agents from making arrests in "sensitive locations."
- "This action empowers the brave men and women of CBP and ICE to enforce our immigration laws and catch criminal aliens, including murderers and rapists who have entered our country illegally."

Expansion of Expedited Removal

What is Expedited Removal?

When ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) or CBP (Customs and Border Protection) arrests an undocumented person within the United States (rather than at the border), the person generally has the opportunity to see a judge immigration before being deported. "Expedited Removal" allows the government to quickly deport someone it believes is undocumented, without even seeing a judge. The only exception is if the person says they are afraid of returning to their country and passes a fear screening interview, which could allow them to apply for asylum.

What changed?

Previously, ICE and CBP only used expedited removal against people within 100 miles of the border and within 14 days of arrival. Now, the government has said they plan to use expedited removal anywhere in the country against any undocumented person who cannot prove they have been in the U.S. continuously for two years before arrest. DHS has announced its intention to use this power even against people who entered through a parole program.

What can the undocumented community do to prepare?

Remember your right to remain silent, not answer the door, and not answer questions from ICE or CBP.

Do not carry foreign identification documents, such as a foreign passport, as these documents can be used against you.

Bring evidence that you have been in the US for more than two years, such as postmarked mail received at your home address, a signed rental agreement, church or school records with your address, etc. You may want to carry copies with you, so you don't risk losing the originals. Share this evidence if or after you have been arrested.

If you have it, carry evidence of legal entry or your legal status in the United States. If you have a pending asylum application or other immigration court case or appeal, bring evidence of this with you. Share this evidence if or after you have been arrested. The first step is to remain silent, with the exception of asking to speak to a lawyer.

If you are being taken into immigration custody and are afraid of returning to your home country, express that fear loud and clear every chance you get.

Ask to speak to a lawyer and do not sign any documents without first consulting a lawyer.

Laken Riley Act

- The bill allows individual states to sue the federal government for immigration-related actions ranging from detention and visa policy to detention and release decisions in individual immigration cases.
- Changes the "mandatory detention" provision of federal immigration law (detention without any opportunity to even apply for release on bail) to apply to undocumented persons who are charged, arrested, or convicted of any crime related to theft, including shoplifting.
- This bill is extreme because it applies mandatory immigration detention solely based on an arrest or charge, risking the prolonged detention of people innocent of the charges brought against them.
- Immigration authorities would be required to place a person in immigration custody after an arrest related to a robbery. The person would be trapped in an immigration detention center without the ability to request release or even attend their criminal court hearing on the underlying charges.

Oregon is a Sanctuary State since 1987

- Oregon's sanctuary status means that state and local government cannot help enforce federal immigration laws without an order signed by a judge.
- In Oregon, our laws state that everyone can live, work, play, go to school, report a crime to police, go to court, and access government services without fear that a state or local government employee will report you to ICE.
- Oregon sanctuary laws are directed at "public bodies" and "law enforcement agencies."



Public Body

Defined in ORS 174.109 as state, local and special government bodies. This means Oregon state, county, city, and special government agencies are all public bodies.

Oregon's Department of Human Services (DHS) **Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)** Child support offices, whether they're local county offices or part of the Oregon Department of Justice • Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
City or county court Public school • Public library • County health department • County elections office • City mayor's office • City tax assessor • Community college or public university City Human Rights Commission
City police commissioners Probation departments • Oregon Department of Corrections staff
County jail staff
Parks and recreation offices • Elected officials including state legislators

Oregon's "sanctuary laws" are codified under ORS 180.805,180.810, and 181A.820 to 181A.829.

You cannot be arrested in court, or while traveling to or from court, with any immigration order, except a court order or order signed by a judge. State or local authorities or public agencies must refuse and refuse to cooperate with federal authorities for immigration enforcement purposes, including establishing traffic stops or traffic perimeters to enforce federal immigration laws/orders.

You can access certain government services without being asked about your immigration status.

You can take legal action against violators of Oregon's sanctuary laws.

If a state or local police officer, state trooper, sheriff's deputy, or government worker violates Oregon's sanctuary laws, whether on or off duty, you can report the violation to the Sanctuary Promis hotline.

Sanctuary Promise hotline (1-844-924-STAY / 1-844-6-AMPARO) and online portal (SanctuaryPromise.Oregon.gov or PromesaSantuario.Oregon.gov)



Oregon Sanctuary Laws DO NOT govern Federal Government

In addition to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Administration has deputized the FBI; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; and the US Marshals Service.



VOCABULARIO BÁSICO PARA EJERCER TUS DERECHOS:

Do you have a warrant?

¿Tiene una orden de arresto?

Are you State or local law enforcement or ICE?

¿Es usted agente de la ley estatal o local o ICE?

Am I under arrest?

¿Estoy bajo arresto?

Am I free to leave?

¿Soy libre de irme?

l wish to remain silent. Quiero permanecer en silencio.

I want to make a phone call. Quiero hacer una llamada.

I want to speak to my lawyer. Quiero hablar con mi abogado.

I want to see a judge. Quiero ver un juez.

I will not sign; I don't understand. No voy a firmar; no entiendo.

If immigration agents come to your house

- You do not have to let them in unless they have a court order signed by a judge.
- Ask the officer to show you the court order. Request that the warrant be slid under the door, as opening the door could be interpreted as consent to enter the home.
- Officers can only search areas and items listed on the warrant.
- An arrest warrant allows police to enter the home of the person named in the order if they believe that the person is inside. An ICE warrant does not allow officers to enter a home without permission.

WARRANT OF REMOVAL/DEPORTATION AND JUDICIAL ORDER

AO 93 (Rev. 11/13) Search and Seizure Warrant

UNITED STATES DIST	FRICT COURT
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for the

Southern District of Florida

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

the Premises Located at 1100 S. Ocean Blvd., Palm Beach, FL 33480, as further described in Attachment A Case No. 22-mj-8332-BER

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement of	Micer or an attorne	y for the government re-	quests the search
of the following person or property located in the	Southern	District of	Florida
(identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give	ve its location):		

See Attachment A

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property described above, and that such search will reveal *plannfy the person or describe the property to be sened*): See Attachment B

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before August 19, 2022 (not to exceed 14 daya) in the day time 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. □ at any time in the day or night because good cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to <u>Duty Magistrate</u> [Magistrate] [Ginted States Magistrate. [Judge]

□ Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3103a(b), 1 find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized *check the a_i*, *v_i riate bax*)

☐ for days (not to exceed 30) ☐ until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of

12:12

Auce

DH

City and state: West Palm Beach, FL

Hon. Bruce Reinhart, U.S. Magistrate Judge Pransd name and role

File No: Date: To any officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service: Full name of allen who entered the United States at (Place of entry Date of com 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 district director or a district director's designated official T 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: Section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act(Act), as amended. I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Attorney General 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 the appropriation. "Salaries and Expenses Immigration and Naturalization Service 2002," including the expense of an attendant if necessary. (Signature of INS official) Clille of DIS official) (Date and office location)

Warrant of Removal/Deportation

US. Department of Justice Immigration and Natura, zation Service

Form 1-205 (Rev. 4-1-97)N

Document ID: 0.7.500.8728

Date and time issued:



- Even if they have a judicial order, you always have the right to remain silent.
- Step outside and close the door. To minimize the collateral arrests.

If you are placed in the Custody of Immigration (or ICE)

- Don't Resist
- State that you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer.
- Don't say anything, don't sign anything. Don't make any decisions without consulting with a lawyer.
- Don't discuss your immigration status with anyone other than a lawyer.

- An immigration officer can visit you in jail. Do not respond to questions or sign anything without first consulting with a lawyer.
- Completely read all documents. If you do not understand or if you are unable to read, inform the officers that you need an interpreter.
- Remember you're A Number and give it to your family this will help your family know where you are.

https://locator.ice. gov/odls/#/search

Sistema de Localización de Detenidos en Línea

Search Page

Seleccione un idioma diferente

Español

Utilice esta página para localizar a un detenido que se encuentra actualmente bajo la custodia del ICE o que lleva más de 48 horas en la custodia del Servicio de Aduanas y Protección de Fronteras de Estados Unidos. **El Sistema de Localización de Detenidos en Línea no puede buscar registros de personas menores de 18 años**

Búsqueda por número A

Si conoce el Número A del detenido, ICE le recomienda que utilice la búsqueda por Número A. El Número A debe tener exactamente nueve dígitos. Si el Número A tiene menos de nueve dígitos, por favor agregue ceros al principio. También debe seleccionar el País de Nacimiento correcto del detenido. (* Campo Requerido)

Número A: *

País de Nacimiento: * Seleccione un País

Búsqueda por Información Biográfica

Al buscar por nombre, se requieren el nombre y los apellidos del detenido y deben coincidir exactamente (por ejemplo, John Doe no encontrará a Jon Doe ni a John Doe-Smith). Cuando introduzca un apellido con guión en el Sistema de Localización de Detenidos en Línea, incluya el guión para que el localizador encuentre a la persona (por ejemplo, Doe-Smith). También debe seleccionar el País de Nacimiento del detenido. (* Campo Requerido) Primer Nombre: *

Apellido: *

País de Nacimiento: * Seleccione un País Mes:





Important Resources

 The Portland Immigrant Rights Coalition (PIRC)-(888) 622-1510

You can call this number for information as to ICE activity in the community, to activate rapid response teams to local ICE operations, and you can call if you have questions or if you are interacting with ICE or ICE is at your house. You can call this number with suspected violations of the Oregon Sanctuary Promise laws and they can assist in reporting them to the State.

• American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

https://ailalawyer.com

https://ailalawyer.com/Spanish/default.aspx

Protect yourself and your family. Obtain guidance about immigration from an authorized professional.

What can we do?

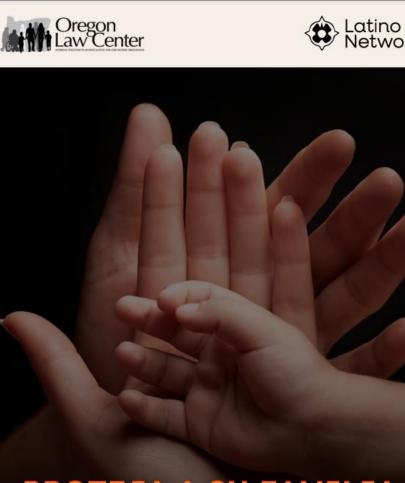
- Talk to a qualified immigration attorney or a nonprofit agency like Catholic Charities to investigate possible benefits such as residency. (503) 542-2855 Email: ilsintakes@ccoregon.org. Or ICS calls the Client Coordinator directly at (503) 789-5984. Please leave a detailed voicemail with your name and number, and they will return your call as soon as time permits.
- If you are a legal permanent resident, remember to keep your card up to date if it has an expiration date or if you have lost it. You will need to submit an I-90 (\$465 by mail or \$415 if filed online).
- Remember to always have proof of your legal status with you, whether it is a green card or a work authorization card. It's the law. If you are a US citizen, consider getting a US passport card to carry in your wallet. \$30 for adults and \$15 for children.
- Consider naturalization if you have already been a resident for 3 or 5 years. English exemption 55/15; 50/20;65/20; or medical waiver. (80% in 6.5 months/Cost \$760/\$710 but ask about fee waivers or reductions).
- (Marijuana and Hemp Warnings!!!!)

Call the Oregon Law Center with any Public Charge/Public Benefit Questions...

 The direct line is open Monday to Thursday every week. 1-800-520-5292

Formularios Legales: Delegation of Parental/Guardian Powers

https://oregonlawcenter.org/wpcontent/uploads/2025/01/PROTEJ A-A-SU-FAMILIA_RGB.pdf



PROTEJA A SU FAMILIA

Información para las familias de Oregón: Guía para crear un plan en caso de un evento inesperado



"We are not the problem. We are the solution."

Winona LaDuke, Anishinaabe environmental activist

Questions?

JOHN A. ALMAGUER, ESQ.

STOUT LAW LLC 215 LAUREL STREET MEDFORD, OR 97501 (541) 776-2020