



## Immigration Enforcement and Maryland Law Overview

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### 287(g) Agreements and Immigration Detainers

Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (codified as 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)) authorizes the Attorney General of the United States to enter into agreements, commonly referred to as “287(g) agreements,” with state and local governments authorizing state or local personnel “to perform a function of an immigration officer in relation to the investigation, apprehension, or detention of aliens in the United States.” Although as a general matter, such an agreement is not required for a local jurisdiction to cooperate with federal immigration authorities, federal law does require that each agreement provide that participating personnel have adequate training regarding immigration law. There are currently three distinct models of 287(g) agreements. The Jail Enforcement Model allows for correctional officers to be trained to screen individuals entering a correctional facility for citizenship or immigration status, to notify the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) of individuals suspected of being in the country without lawful status, and to execute detainers and administrative warrants issued by DHS (see **Appendix 1** for a Jail Enforcement Model sample Memorandum of Agreement). The Warrant Service Officer Model is similar to the Jail Enforcement Model, but more limited in scope. Under a Warrant Service Officer Model, correctional officers are trained only to screen for and execute detainers and administrative warrants issued by DHS (see **Appendix 2** for a Warrant Service Officer Program sample Memorandum of Agreement). Finally, the Task Force Model allows for state or local law enforcement officers to be trained to investigate the immigration status of individuals and enforce federal immigration law during routine policing in the field (see **Appendix 3** for a Task Force Model sample Memorandum of Agreement).

An immigration detainer is a document issued by DHS advising a law enforcement agency that DHS believes the agency has custody of an individual who is deportable (see **Appendix 4** for a sample immigration detainer). The detainer requests that the agency maintain custody of the individual for up to 48 hours beyond the time when the individual would otherwise be released, and notify DHS as early as practicable before the individual is released. Under current DHS policy, each detainer must be accompanied by an administrative warrant alleging that the individual is deportable. Immigration detainers and administrative warrants are issued by DHS and are not reviewed by a court. Because these requests are not judicial warrants, compliance may implicate the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and analogous provisions of the Maryland Declaration of Rights. In October 2025, the Office of the Attorney General published the most recent [Guidance Memorandum](#) to provide guidance for Maryland law enforcement on the requirements of Maryland law when working with federal law enforcement agencies.

Section 5-104 of the Criminal Procedure Article (enacted by [Chapter 19 of the 2021 Special Session](#)) impacts the legality of 287(g) agreements and compliance with immigration detainers in Maryland. Among other things, § 5-104 provides that a law enforcement agent, during the performance of regular police functions, may not:

- Inquire about an individual's citizenship, immigration status, or place of birth during a stop, search, or an arrest;
- Detain or prolong the detention of an individual to investigate the individual's citizenship or immigration status, or based on the suspicion that the individual has committed a civil immigration violation; or
- Transfer an individual to federal immigration authorities unless required by federal law.

"Law enforcement agent" is defined as anyone certified by the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission, but excludes agents and employees of State or local correctional facilities. These provisions have the effect to functionally ban Task Force Model 287(g) agreements in the State. This understanding of the effect of § 5-104 was echoed by the guidance issued by Attorney General relating to interaction with federal law enforcement. However, it is possible that a local jurisdiction attempting to enter into a Task Force Model agreement would argue that such an agreement preempts § 5-104, or that law enforcement agents acting pursuant to a 287(g) agreement are no longer engaged in "the performance of regular police functions," making § 5-104 inapplicable.<sup>1</sup> While several jurisdictions have active 287(g) agreements, no local jurisdiction in Maryland currently has an active or pending Task Force Model 287(g) agreement.

As of January 2026, the following jurisdictions in Maryland have active 287(g) agreements:

- Allegany County – Warrant Service Officer Model – Since 6/12/25
- Carroll County – Warrant Service Officer Model – Since 3/3/25
- Cecil County – Jail Enforcement Model – Since 3/9/20
- Frederick County – Jail Enforcement Model – Since 6/9/20
- Garrett County – Warrant Service Officer Model – Since 2/28/25
- Harford County – Jail Enforcement Model – Since 6/26/20
- St. Mary's County – Warrant Service Officer Model – Since 3/26/25
- Washington County – Warrant Service Officer Model – Since 3/10/25

There are currently no jurisdictions in Maryland with pending 287(g) agreements. [Wicomico County](#) recently considered entering into a 287(g) agreement, but decided against doing so. County Executive Julie Giordano cited the Attorney General's guidance that compliance with

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<sup>1</sup> See 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(7) (providing that, subject to certain exceptions, a state or local officer acting under a 287(g) agreement "shall not be treated as a Federal employee").

detainers may lead to civil liability as the reason for the decision. **Appendix 5** lists states with 287(g) agreements and with laws relating to sanctuary status, cooperation with federal immigration authorities, and illegal entry. A more detailed listing of all state and local jurisdictions with active 287(g) agreements can be found on the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) [website](#).

[House Bill 1222 of 2025](#), as introduced, would have prohibited local jurisdictions in Maryland from entering into 287(g) agreements, no matter which model, and would have required jurisdictions with active agreements to terminate them. In addition, the bill would have required both law enforcement agents and correctional officers to detain and transfer to federal immigration authorities individuals who had been convicted of specified offenses if requested to do so by federal immigration authorities (such a request would typically take the form of a detainer). Notably, the bill would have amended § 5-104, which completely prohibits law enforcement agents from making such transfers. Although the bill passed the House in this form, it was amended in the Senate to remove all provisions related to 287(g) agreements and transfers to federal authorities.

[House Bill 1188 of 2025](#) and [House Bill 1307 of 2025](#) each would have required law enforcement agencies and local detention centers to comply with immigration detainees. Neither bill advanced through the House Judiciary Committee.

## Immigration Detention

### Current Maryland Law on Detention

Individuals involved in deportation proceedings may be detained by DHS pending the resolution of proceedings. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1226, certain individuals are subject to mandatory detention. Recent legislation expanded the list of individuals subject to mandatory detention to include anyone charged with a number of enumerated offenses. Other recent legislation included significant additional funding to increase DHS detention capacity. As a result, the number of individuals in immigration detention has increased and is likely to continue increasing. As of November 16, 2025, there were 65,135 individuals in immigration detention, an increase from approximately 38,863 a year earlier on November 3, 2024.

Prior to 2022, DHS contracted with local jurisdictions in Maryland, most recently Dorchester and Worcester Counties, to house detained individuals in county detention centers. Prior to the enactment of Chapter 19, DHS itself did not operate a detention facility in Maryland, nor did it contract with a private entity to do so.

Section 1-102 of the Correctional Services Article (enacted by [Chapter 19](#)) prohibits the State or any local jurisdiction from entering into an immigration detention agreement, which is defined as “any contract, agreement, intergovernmental service agreement, or memorandum of understanding that authorizes a State or local government agency to house or detain individuals

for federal civil immigration violations.” The same section also limits the ability of the State or any local jurisdiction to subsidize the construction or operation of immigration detention facilities operated by private entities. Finally, the section requires the State or any local jurisdiction to give advance notice and an opportunity for public comment before approving any permit or zoning variance for a privately operated immigration detention facility.

As a result of Chapter 19, all local jurisdictions that contracted with DHS to house immigration detainees in the State have since terminated the contract. DHS has not, as of January 2026, opened its own detention facility in the State nor has it contracted with a private entity to operate one. Thus, there are officially no individuals in immigration detention in Maryland. That does not mean that individuals are not being taken into custody in the State, and in fact some individuals are being temporarily detained in the ICE field office at the Fallon Federal Building in Baltimore while awaiting transfer to facilities outside of the state. ICE has broad discretion on where to house immigration detainees. As of November 2025, the five states with the largest populations of immigration detainees are Texas (17,502), Louisiana (8,137), California (5,976), Georgia (3,939), and Florida (2,869).

On May 9, 2025, a group of individuals being held at the Fallon Building filed a federal class action habeas petition in the District of Maryland alleging that individuals are being held there for extended periods in violation of their due process rights and DHS policy limiting the use of such temporary detention spaces (Case No. 1:25-cv-0613). On June 18, the Maryland Attorney General filed an amicus brief in support of the plaintiffs. On July 25, the court denied the plaintiffs’ motion to certify a class consisting of all individuals detained at the Fallon Building. Because all the named plaintiffs in the action have since been released or moved to other facilities, the court also dismissed as moot the plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction. Both dismissals were without prejudice. In a similar action alleging poor conditions at an ICE field office in New York City, a judge in the Southern District of New York issued a temporary restraining order, and later a preliminary injunction, requiring ICE to maintain certain standards and allow detainees access to attorneys (Case No. 1:25-cv-06568). On November 14, the United States appealed the preliminary injunction to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. As of January 2026, the appeal is pending.

## Legality of State Regulation of Immigration Detention

Around the same time that Chapter 19 was enacted, a similar ban on immigration detention agreements was enacted in Illinois. Two counties which had such agreements with the federal government sued, arguing that the ban was preempted by federal law and that the ban violated intergovernmental immunity by illegally discriminating against and regulating the federal government. The district court dismissed the case, and the Seventh Circuit affirmed the dismissal (*McHenry v. Raoul*, 44 F.4th 581 (7th Cir. 2022)). In rejecting the preemption claim, the court stressed that federal statutes, which only regulate governmental entities, and not private actors, do not have preemptive effect. The court also held that the relevant federal statutes express only a preference that immigration detention be carried out through voluntary agreements with local jurisdictions, and that such a preference would not be sufficient to support preemption. In rejecting the intergovernmental immunities claims, the court held that the ban regulates only the local

jurisdictions, not the federal government. The court also ruled that it does not discriminate against the federal government, because there is no similarly situated non-federal entity that is treated more favorably than DHS.

As mentioned earlier, there are currently no private immigration detention facilities operating in Maryland. While some provisions of Chapter 19 made it more difficult to begin operating such a facility in Maryland, the State currently has no laws that entirely prohibit the operation of these facilities. Although there has been no litigation over Chapter 19's provisions regarding private immigration detention facilities, the extent to which a State may regulate such facilities has been addressed by litigation in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In 2017, California enacted a law which required its Attorney General to inspect and review private immigration detention facilities and required that such facilities grant access to facilitate that review. Notably, this review encompassed not only the conditions of confinement, but also an inquiry into the circumstances around the apprehension of detainees and a review of whether detainees' due process rights were being properly protected. As part of a larger suit challenging several California laws, the United States sued seeking to enjoin this provision, claiming both preemption and improper discrimination against the federal government. The Ninth Circuit struck down some specific requirements, but allowed others to stand (*United States v. California*, F.3d 856 (9th Cir. 2019)). On preemption, the court held that the California law was not preempted by federal law because it dealt with a subject matter, the health and welfare of prisoners, that is traditionally regulated by states. The court also held that, to the extent that the requirements for private immigration detention facilities mirrored existing requirements that apply generally to correctional facilities in the state, they did not constitute improper discrimination against the federal government. However, because the requirement to review the apprehension and due process rights of detainees was above and beyond what is required of other correctional facilities, the court struck down those requirements as improper discrimination against the federal government. In doing so, the Ninth Circuit rejected the district court's holding that there is a *de minimis* exception to the prohibition on discrimination against the federal government, which justified the California requirements.

In 2019, California enacted a total ban on private immigration detention in the state. GEO Group, which operated private immigration detention facilities in California, sued, arguing that the ban was preempted by federal law and that the ban violated intergovernmental immunity by illegally discriminating against and regulating the federal government. The Ninth Circuit ruled in favor of GEO Group (*GEO Group v. Newsom*, 50 F.4th 745 (9th Cir. 2022)). On preemption, California argued that, as in *US v. California*, the traditional rule, which applies a strong presumption against preemption in areas traditionally regulated by the states, should apply here. The Ninth Circuit disagreed, holding that the subject matter of this state regulation was immigration law, which is not an area where the states traditionally regulate. The court ultimately held that the ban is preempted because it frustrates the purpose of federal law, which grants the Attorney General authority to determine appropriate facilities for immigration detention. The court also ruled that the ban constituted improper direct regulation of the federal government. Pointing to several cases which struck down state laws requiring federal contractors to be licensed by the state, the court held that, even if it is generally applicable, a state regulation that applies to federal

contractors is invalid if it has the effect of controlling federal operations and of giving the state effective review power over federal determinations on who to contract with, which would be the result of a total ban on private immigration detention.

## **Other Maryland Provisions Related to Immigration Enforcement**

Several additional provisions of Maryland law directly impact immigration enforcement in the State. Section 4-320.1 of the General Provisions Article prohibits State entities from disclosing certain personal information to federal immigration authorities in the absence of a valid judicial warrant. Section 2-104.2 of the Criminal Procedure Article prohibits certain State and local entities from allowing immigration authorities access to nonpublic areas of sensitive locations without a judicial warrant. Finally, § 2-104 of the Criminal Procedure Article requires immigration authorities conducting operations at a sensitive location to notify local law enforcement.

## **Current Litigation on the Legality of State-Level Immigration Law**

Since taking office in January 2025, the second Trump administration has brought several lawsuits challenging the legality of state and local laws and policies relating to immigration enforcement. Although the administration has not sued the State of Maryland, many of the laws and policies that have been challenged closely resemble those currently in effect in Maryland. In each case, the administration has argued that the challenged laws and policies are preempted by federal immigration law and that they violate the supremacy clause by improperly regulating and discriminating against the federal government.

In one case, the administration filed suit in the Northern District of Illinois challenging laws in Illinois, Cook County, and the City of Chicago (Case No. 1:25-cv-1285).<sup>2</sup> The challenged laws generally prohibited law enforcement personnel from sharing with federal immigration authorities information about individuals in their custody, unless required by a federal judicial warrant. On preemption, the administration first argued that the state and local laws are expressly preempted by 8 U.S.C. § 1373, which provides in relevant part that “a State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, and government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, [federal immigration authorities] information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.” In ruling in favor of the State, county, and city, the court held that § 1373 does not have preemptive effect because it regulates only governmental entities, and not individuals, and that, even if it did, that would run afoul of the Tenth Amendment’s prohibition on the federal government commandeering states. Second, the administration argued that the challenged laws are preempted because they frustrate the overall purposes of federal immigration law. In rejecting this argument, the court concluded that federal immigration law expresses only a preference for cooperation between states and the federal government, which is insufficient to support preemption of state or local provisions which

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<sup>2</sup> The administration has also brought cases against New York (NDNY Case No. 1:25-cv-0205), several municipalities in New Jersey (DNJ Case No. 2:25-cv-5081), and Los Angeles (CDCA Case No. 2:25-cv-05917).

restrict cooperation. Finally, the court rejected the supremacy clause claims by noting that there is no discrimination because the challenged laws do not treat any similarly situated, non-federal entity less favorably, nor do they directly regulate the federal government. The administration has appealed the court's decision to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

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## **Appendix 1**

### **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT 287(g) Jail Enforcement Model**

#### **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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 enhance the safety and security of communities by focusing resources on identifying and processing removable aliens who have been arrested and booked into the LEA's jail/correctional facilities. 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**

ICE retains sole discretion in determining how it will manage its limited resources and meet its mission requirements. 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 authority to enforce, laws and regulations pertinent to their law enforcement activities within their respective jurisdictions, have been trained on maintaining the security of LEA facilities, and have the authority to enforce rules and regulations governing inmate accountability and conduct.

ICE will conduct a background investigation and make an eligibility determination on each candidate prior to personnel being authorized to perform duties under this MOA.

All LEA candidates must be approved by ICE and must be able to qualify for access to the appropriate DHS and ICE databases/systems and associated applications. Should a candidate not be approved, a qualified substitute candidate may be submitted.

### **C. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL**

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

The training will be taught by ICE instructors and tailored to the immigration enforcement functions to be performed. Each LEA nominee must pass each examination with a minimum score of 70-percent to receive certification. If an LEA nominee fails to attain a 70-percent rating on an examination, the LEA nominee will have an opportunity to review the testing material and re-take a similar examination. During the entirety of training, the LEA nominee will be offered a maximum of one remedial examination. Failure to achieve a 70-percent rating on any two examinations (inclusive of any remedial examination), will result in the disqualification of the LEA nominee and discharge of the nominee from the training.

Participating LEA personnel will also be required to complete refresher training as needed, but not more frequently than every two years after the initial course completion. Participating LEA personnel will also complete any additional training required by ICE on relevant administrative, legal, and operational issues related to the immigration officer functions to be performed.

### **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.

LEA personnel may have their delegated authority revoked at any time for any reason. However, where a revocation would effectively amount to the suspension/termination of the entire MOA (i.e. where a revocation would leave no participating LEA personnel available to carry out responsibilities under the 287(g) program), ICE will follow the suspension and termination notice processes described in Section VIII, below. The letter of authorization issued to LEA personnel will remain valid until the LEA personnel is revoked via the issuance of a letter of revocation signed by the FOD. The LEA and FOD will be responsible for notification to the appropriate personnel in their respective agencies. The suspension or termination of this MOA, a process described in Section VIII, shall constitute immediate revocation of all immigration enforcement authorizations delegated hereunder.

## **E. COSTS AND EXPENDITURES**

ICE is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. The use of the IT infrastructure and the DHS/ICE IT security policies are defined in the Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA). The ISA is the agreement between ICE's Chief Information Security Officer and the LEA's Designated Accreditation Authority. The LEA agrees that each of its sites using an ICE-provided network access or equipment will sign the ISA, which defines the DHS ICE 4300A Sensitive System Policy and Rules of Behavior for each user granted access to the DHS network and software applications. Failure to adhere to the terms of the ISA could result in the loss of all user privileges.

The LEA is responsible for personnel expenses, including, but not limited to, salaries and benefits, local transportation, and official issue material used in the execution of the LEA's mission. 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. ICE is responsible for the costs of the LEA personnel's travel expenses while in a training status, as authorized by the Federal Travel Regulation and the ICE Travel Handbook. These expenses include housing, per diem and all transportation costs associated with getting to and from training. ICE is responsible for the salaries and benefits of all ICE personnel, including instructors and supervisors.

The LEA is responsible for providing all administrative supplies (e.g. paper, 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 followed 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. Whether or not an interpreter is used, the record should always include questions and answers concerning the need for an interpreter.

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.

## **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 performing a function on behalf of ICE authorized by this MOA will be considered acting under color of Federal authority for purposes of determining liability and immunity from suit under Federal or State law. *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 ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) in writing at OPLA-DCLD-TortClaims@ice.dhs.gov. ICE OPLA will then 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 derive from 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, , 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 a location 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 MOA's operational date.

## **C. RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES**

The LEA may, at its discretion, communicate the substance of this agreement to media and other third parties 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, including the Appendices, must be proposed in writing and approved and signed by both parties.

## **VII. POINTS OF CONTACT**

ICE and the LEA points of contact (POCs) for purposes of this MOA are:

For the LEA:

For ICE:

## **VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE, SUSPENSION, AND TERMINATION OF THIS MOA**

This MOA becomes effective upon signature of both parties and will remain in effect until either party terminates or suspends the MOA. Termination by the LEA shall be provided, in writing, to the local Field Office.

ICE reserves the right to conduct an internal review of this MOA every three years. In instances where serious misconduct or violations of the terms of the MOA come to the attention of ICE, the ICE Director may, upon recommendation of the Executive Associate Director for Enforcement and Removal Operations, elect to immediately suspend the MOA pending investigation of the misconduct and/or violations.

Notice of the suspension will be provided to the LEA, and the notice will include, at a minimum, (1) an overview of the reason(s) that ICE is suspending the 287(g) agreement, (2) the length of the

temporary suspension, and (3) how the LEA can provide ICE with information regarding the alleged misconduct and/or violations, as well as any corrective measures it has undertaken.

ICE shall provide the LEA with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the alleged misconduct and/or violations and to take actions to implement corrective measures (e.g., replace the officer(s) who are the focus of the allegations). ICE will provide the LEA timely notice of a suspension being extended or vacated.

If the LEA is working to take corrective measures, ICE will generally not terminate an agreement. The termination of an agreement is generally reserved in instances involving problems that are unresolvable and detrimental to the 287(g) Program.

If ICE decides to move from suspension to termination, ICE will provide the LEA a 90-day notice in advance of the partnership being terminated. The notice will include, at a minimum: (1) An overview of the reason(s) that ICE seeks to terminate the 287(g) agreement; (2) All available data on the total number of aliens identified under the 287(g) agreement; and (3) Examples of egregious criminal aliens identified under the 287(g) agreement. ICE's decision to terminate a MOA will be published on ICE's website 90 days in advance of the MOA's termination.

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:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

**For ICE:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX A

### STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

The purpose of this appendix is to establish standard, uniform procedures for the implementation and oversight of this MOA within the FOD area of responsibility.

Pursuant to this MOA, the LEA has been delegated authorities under the Jail Enforcement Model (JEM) Program as outlined below. The 287(g) JEM Program is designed to identify and process removable aliens within the LEA's jail/correctional facilities.

#### **Authorized Functions:**

Participating LEA personnel performing immigration-related functions pursuant to this MOA will be LEA officers assigned to detention duties. Those participating LEA personnel will exercise their immigration-related authorities only during the course of their normal duties while assigned to the LEA's jail/correctional facilities.

Participating LEA personnel are delegated only those authorities listed below:

- The power and authority to interrogate any person detained in the participating law enforcement agency's detention center who the officer believes to be an alien about his or her right to be or remain in the United States, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(1) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)(1), and to process for immigration violations any removable alien or those aliens who have been arrested for violating a Federal, State, or local offense;
- 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;
  - 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's jail/correctional facility.
- 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's jail/correctional facility.
- The power and authority to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(b) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)(2), to complete required alien processing, including fingerprinting, photographing, and interviewing of aliens, as well as the preparation of affidavits and the taking of sworn statements for ICE supervisory review;

- The power and authority to prepare charging documents, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b)(1), 1228, 1229, and 1231(a)(5); 8 C.F.R. §§ 235.3, 238.1, 239.1, and 241.8, including the preparation of a Notice to Appear or other charging document, as appropriate, for the signature of an ICE officer;
- The power and authority to detain and transport, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(1) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(6), arrested aliens subject to removal to ICE-approved detention facilities; and
- The power and authority to issue immigration detainers, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226 and 1357, and 8 C.F.R. § 287.7, and I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien, for processing aliens.

**Additional Supervisory and Administrative Responsibilities:**

Participating LEA personnel are only authorized to conduct immigration enforcement functions while under the direction and supervision of ICE.

Additional supervisory and administrative responsibilities for each entity include, but are not limited to:

- Participating LEA personnel must notify ICE of any immigration detainer issued under the authority conferred by the MOA as soon as possible, but no longer than approximately 24 hours.
- Participating LEA personnel are responsible for ensuring proper record checks have been completed.
- 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.
- Administrative files (A-files) are Federal records, subject to the Federal Records Act and applicable Federal confidentiality statutes. It follows that the utilization and handling of the A-files must be consistent with applicable laws and DHS and ICE policy. ICE is responsible for requesting A-files and reviewing them for completeness. A-files can be maintained at an LEA facility as long as there are ICE personnel assigned to that facility and the personnel have a work area where documents can be adequately secured and stored by ICE personnel. Representatives from DHS must be permitted access to the facility where ICE records are maintained.

## **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 of the LEA receiving notice of the complaint or allegation, 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 soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days from the date of the resolution. 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](mailto: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 an 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 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 personnel 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:

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

## **Appendix 2**

### **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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) in writing at [OPLA-DCLD-TortClaims@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:OPLA-DCLD-TortClaims@ice.dhs.gov). ICE OPLA will then 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, , 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:

For ICE:

## **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:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

**For ICE:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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 delegated only the following 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;
  - 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.
- 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.

and

- The power and authority to detain and transport, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(1) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(6), any aliens arrested pursuant to the immigration laws, to ICE-approved detention facilities.
  - Only upon a request of an ICE officer authorizing such action may participating LEA personnel transport the alien(s) to an ICE-approved detention facility for immigration purposes, and only participating LEA personnel whose ICE Form 70-006 authorizes such action and who are authorized by their LEA to conduct transport operations, may conduct such action.

### **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](mailto: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:

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

## **Appendix 3**

### **MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT 287(g) Task Force Model**

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) constitutes an agreement between United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the \_\_\_\_\_, pursuant to which ICE delegates to nominated, trained, and certified officers or employees of the \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter interchangeably referred to as “Law Enforcement Agency” (LEA)), the authority to perform certain immigration enforcement functions as specified herein. The LEA represents \_\_\_\_\_ in the implementation and administration of this MOA. The LEA and ICE enter into this MOA in good faith and agree to abide by the terms and conditions contained herein. The ICE and LEA points of contact for purposes of this MOA are identified in Appendix A.

#### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this MOA is to set forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which selected LEA personnel (participating LEA personnel) will be nominated, trained, and thereafter be approved by ICE to perform certain functions of an immigration officer under the direction and supervision of ICE within the LEA’s jurisdiction. This MOA sets forth the scope of the immigration officer functions that DHS is authorizing the participating LEA personnel to perform. 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 granted under this MOA to participating LEA personnel shall occur only as provided in this MOA. This MOA also describes the complaint procedures available to members of the public regarding immigration enforcement actions taken pursuant to this agreement by participating LEA personnel.

#### **II. AUTHORITY**

Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g), as amended by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security, or her designee, to enter into written agreements with a State or any political subdivision of a State so that qualified officers and employees can perform certain functions of an immigration officer. This MOA constitutes such a written agreement.

#### **III. POLICY**

This MOA sets forth the scope of the immigration officer functions that DHS is authorizing the participating LEA personnel to perform. It sets forth with specificity the duration of the authority conveyed and the specific lines of authority, including the requirement that participating LEA personnel be subject to ICE direction and supervision while performing delegated immigration officer functions pursuant to this MOA. For the purposes of this MOA, ICE officers will provide direction and supervision for participating LEA personnel only as to immigration enforcement functions as authorized in this MOA. The LEA retains supervision of all other aspects of the employment and performance of duties of participating LEA personnel.

## **IV. TRAINING AND ASSIGNMENTS**

Before participating LEA personnel receive authorization to perform immigration officer functions granted under this MOA, they must successfully complete mandatory training on relevant administrative, legal, and operational issues tailored to the immigration enforcement functions to be performed as provided by ICE instructors and thereafter pass examinations equivalent to those given to ICE officers. The mandatory training may be made available to the LEA in both in-person and online, recorded or virtual-meeting formats, as determined by ICE. Only participating LEA personnel who are nominated, trained, certified, and authorized, as set out herein, have authority pursuant to this MOA to conduct the delegated immigration officer functions, under ICE direction and supervision, enumerated in this MOA.

Upon the LEA's agreement, participating LEA personnel performing immigration-related duties pursuant to this MOA will be assigned to various units, teams, or task forces designated by ICE.

## **V. DESIGNATION OF AUTHORIZED FUNCTIONS**

For the purposes of this MOA, participating LEA personnel are authorized to perform the following functions pursuant to the stated authorities, subject to the limitations contained in this MOA:

- The power and authority to interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or remain in the United States (INA § 287(a)(1) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)(1)) and to process for immigration violations those individuals who have been arrested for State or Federal criminal offenses.
- The power and authority to arrest without a warrant any alien entering or attempting to unlawfully enter the United States in the officer's presence or view, or any alien in the United States, if the officer has reason to believe the alien to be arrested is in the United States in violation of law and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. INA § 287(a)(2) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(1). Subsequent to such arrest, the arresting officer must take the alien without unnecessary delay for examination before an immigration officer having authority to examine aliens as to their right to enter or remain in the United States.
- The power to arrest without warrant for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, if the officer has reason to believe the alien to be arrested is in the United States in violation of law and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. INA § 287(a)(4) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(2).
- The power to serve and execute warrants of arrest for immigration violations under INA § 287(a) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(e)(3).
- The power and authority to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence (INA § 287(b) and 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)(2)) to complete required alien processing to include fingerprinting,

photographing, and interviewing, as well as the preparation of affidavits and the taking of sworn statements for ICE supervisory review.

- The power and authority to prepare charging documents (INA § 239, 8 C.F.R. § 239.1; INA § 238, 8 C.F.R. § 238.1; INA § 241(a)(5), 8 C.F.R. § 241.8; INA § 235(b)(1), 8 C.F.R. § 235.3) including the preparation of the Notice to Appear (NTA) or other charging document, as appropriate, for the signature of an ICE officer for aliens in categories established by ICE supervisors.
- The power and authority to issue immigration detainers (8 C.F.R. § 287.7) and I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien, for aliens in categories established by ICE supervisors.
- The power and authority to take and maintain custody of aliens arrested by ICE, or another State or local law enforcement agency on behalf of ICE. (8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(6))
- The power and authority to take and maintain custody of aliens arrested pursuant to the immigration laws and transport (8 C.F.R. § 287.5(c)(6)) such aliens to ICE-approved detention facilities.

## **VI. RESOLUTION OF LOCAL CHARGES**

The LEA is expected to pursue to completion prosecution of any state or local charges that caused the alien to be taken into custody. ICE may assume custody of aliens who have been convicted of a state or local offense only after such aliens have concluded service of any sentence of incarceration. The ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office Director or designee shall assess on a case-by-case basis the appropriate actions for aliens who do not meet the above criteria based on special interests or other circumstances after processing by the LEA.

After notification to and coordination with the ICE supervisor, the alien whom participating LEA personnel have determined to be removable will be arrested on behalf of ICE by participating LEA personnel and be transported by the LEA on the same day to the relevant ICE detention office or facility.

## **VII. NOMINATION OF PERSONNEL**

The chief officer of the LEA will nominate candidates for initial training and certification under this MOA. For each candidate, ICE may request any information necessary for a background check and to evaluate a candidate's suitability to participate in the enforcement of immigration authorities under this MOA. All candidates must be United States citizens. All candidates must have at least two years of LEA work experience. All candidates must be approved by ICE and must be able to qualify for appropriate federal security clearances and access to appropriate DHS and ICE databases/systems and associated applications.

Should a candidate not be approved, a substitute candidate may be submitted if time permits such substitution to occur without delaying the start of training. Any subsequent expansion in the number of participating LEA personnel or scheduling of additional training classes may be based

on an oral agreement of the parties but will be subject to all the requirements of this MOA.

### **VIII. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL**

ICE will provide participating LEA personnel with the mandatory training tailored to the immigration functions to be performed. The mandatory training may be made available to the LEA in both in-person and online, recorded or virtual-meeting formats, as determined by ICE.

Training will include, among other things: (i) discussion of the terms and limitations of this MOA; (ii) the scope of immigration officer authority; (iii) relevant immigration law; (iv) the ICE Use of Force Policy; (v) civil rights laws; (vi) the detention of aliens; (vii) public outreach and complaint procedures; (viii) liability issues; (ix) cross-cultural issues; and (x) the obligations under federal law, including applicable treaties or international agreements, to make proper notification upon the arrest or detention of a foreign national.

Approximately one year after the participating LEA personnel are trained and certified, ICE may provide additional updated training on relevant administrative, legal, and operational issues related to the performance of immigration officer functions, unless either party terminates this MOA pursuant to Section XVIII below. Local training on relevant issues will be provided on an ongoing basis by ICE supervisors or a designated team leader.

### **IX. CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORIZATION**

ICE will certify in writing the names of those LEA personnel who successfully complete training and pass all required testing. Upon certification, ICE will provide the participating LEA personnel with a signed authorization to perform specified functions of an immigration officer for an initial period of two years from the date of the authorization. ICE will also provide a copy of the authorization to the LEA. The ICE supervisory officer, or designated team leader, will evaluate the activities of all personnel certified under this MOA.

Authorization of participating LEA personnel to act pursuant to this MOA may be revoked at any time and for any reason by ICE or the LEA. Such revocation will require notification to the other party to this MOA within 48 hours. The chief officer of the LEA and ICE will be responsible for notification of the appropriate personnel in their respective agencies. The termination of this MOA, pursuant to Section XVIII below, shall constitute revocation of all immigration enforcement authorizations delegated herein.

### **X. COSTS AND EXPENDITURES**

Participating LEA personnel will carry out designated functions at the LEA's expense, including salaries and benefits, local transportation, and official issue material. Whether or not the LEA receives financial reimbursement for such costs through a federal grant or other funding mechanism is not material to this MOA.

ICE is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. The use of the IT infrastructure and the DHS/ICE IT security policies are

defined in the Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA). The ISA is the agreement between ICE's Chief Information Security Officer and the LEA's Designated Accreditation Authority. The LEA agrees that each of its sites using an ICE-provided network access or equipment will sign the ISA, which defines the DHS ICE 4300A Sensitive System Policy and Rules of Behavior for each user granted access to the DHS network and software applications. Failure to adhere to the terms of the ISA could result in the loss of all user privileges.

The LEA is responsible for personnel expenses, including, but not limited to, salaries and benefits, local transportation, and official issue material used in the execution of the LEA's mission. ICE will provide instructors and training materials. The LEA is responsible for the salaries and benefits, including any overtime, of all 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. ICE is responsible for the costs of the LEA personnel's travel expenses while in a training status, as authorized by the Federal Travel Regulation and the ICE Travel Handbook. These expenses include housing, per diem and all transportation costs associated with getting to and from training. ICE is responsible for the salaries and benefits of all ICE personnel, including instructors and supervisors.

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

## **XI. 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.

When operating in the field, participating LEA personnel shall contact an ICE supervisor at the time of exercising the authority in this MOA, or as soon as is practicable thereafter, for guidance. The actions of participating LEA personnel will be reviewed by the ICE supervisory officers on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with the requirements of the immigration laws and procedures and to assess the need for additional training or guidance for that specific individual.

For the purposes of this MOA, ICE officers will provide supervision of participating LEA personnel only as to immigration enforcement functions. 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 authorities shall be DHS and ICE policies and procedures, including the ICE Use of Force Policy. 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 unless doing so would violate

federal law.

If a conflict arises between an order or direction of an ICE supervisory officer and LEA rules, standards, or policies, the conflict shall be promptly reported to ICE, and the chief officer of the LEA, or designee, when circumstances safely allow the concern to be raised. ICE and the chief officer of the LEA shall attempt to resolve the conflict.

Whenever possible, the LEA will deconflict all addresses, telephone numbers, and known or suspected identities of violators of the INA with ICE's Homeland Security Investigations or ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations prior to taking any enforcement action. This deconfliction will, at a minimum include wants/warrants, criminal history, and a person's address, and vehicle check through TECS II or any successor system.

LEA participating personnel authorized pursuant to this MOA may be assigned and/or co-located with ICE as task force officers to assist ICE with criminal investigations.

## **XII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The LEA will be responsible for tracking and maintaining accurate data and statistical information for their 287(g) program, including any specific tracking data requested by ICE. Upon ICE's request, such data and information shall be provided to ICE for comparison and verification with ICE's own data and statistical information, as well as for ICE's statistical reporting requirements and to assess the progress and success of the LEA's 287(g) program.

## **XIII. RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THIRD PARTIES**

The LEA may, at its discretion, communicate the substance of this agreement to the media and other parties 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 with 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 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.

The points of contact for ICE and the LEA for the above purposes are identified in Appendix C.

#### **XIV. 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 regarding 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 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 performing a function on behalf of ICE authorized by this MOA will be considered acting under color of federal authority for purposes of determining liability and immunity from suit under federal or state law. *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 Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) field location at [OPLA-DCLD-TortClaims@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:OPLA-DCLD-TortClaims@ice.dhs.gov). ICE OPLA, through its headquarters, 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 this MOA; 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 derive from federal authority, the participating LEA personnel will comply with federal standards 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 regarding data collection and use of information under this MOA.

## **XV. COMPLAINT PROCEDURES**

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

## **XVI. CIVIL RIGHTS STANDARDS**

Participating LEA personnel who perform certain federal immigration enforcement functions are bound by all applicable federal civil rights statutes and regulations.

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

## **XVII. MODIFICATION OF THIS MOA**

Modifications of this MOA must be proposed in writing and approved by the signatories.

## **XVIII. EFFECTIVE DATE, SUSPENSION, AND TERMINATION OF THIS MOA**

This MOA becomes effective upon signature of both parties and will remain in effect until either party terminates or suspends the MOA. Termination by the LEA shall be provided, in writing, to the local Field Office.

In instances where serious misconduct or violations of the terms of the MOA come to the attention of ICE, the ICE Director may, upon recommendation of the Executive Associate Director for Enforcement and Removal Operations, elect to immediately suspend the MOA pending investigation of the misconduct and/or violations.

Notice of the suspension will be provided to the LEA, and the notice will include, at a minimum, (1) an overview of the reason(s) that ICE is suspending the 287(g) agreement, (2) the length of the temporary suspension, and (3) how the LEA can provide ICE with information regarding the alleged

misconduct and/or violations, as well as any corrective measures it has undertaken.

ICE shall provide the LEA with a reasonable opportunity to respond to the alleged misconduct and/or violations and to take actions to implement corrective measures (e.g., replace the officer(s) who are the focus of the allegations). ICE will provide the LEA timely notice of a suspension being extended or vacated.

If the LEA is working to take corrective measures, ICE will generally not terminate an agreement. The termination of an agreement is generally reserved for instances involving problems that are unresolvable and detrimental to the 287(g) Program.

If ICE decides to move from suspension to termination, ICE will provide the LEA a 90-day notice in advance of the partnership being terminated. The notice will include, at a minimum: (1) An overview of the reason(s) that ICE seeks to terminate the 287(g) agreement; (2) All available data on the total number of aliens identified under the 287(g) agreement; and (3) Examples of egregious criminal aliens identified under the 287(g) agreement. ICE's decision to terminate a MOA will be published on ICE's website 90 days in advance of the MOA's termination.

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:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

**For ICE:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

## **APPENDIX A**

### **POINTS OF CONTACT**

The ICE and LEA points of contact for purposes of implementation of this MOA are:

For ICE: Department of Homeland Security  
Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
Enforcement and Removal Operations  
Assistant Director for Enforcement  
Washington DC

For the LEA:

## **APPENDIX B**

### **COMPLAINT PROCEDURE**

This MOA is an agreement between ICE and the \_\_\_\_\_, hereinafter referred to as the “Law Enforcement Agency” (LEA), in which selected LEA personnel are authorized to perform immigration enforcement duties in specific situations under federal authority. As such, the training, supervision, and performance of participating LEA personnel pursuant to the MOA, as well as the protections for individuals’ civil and constitutional rights, are to be monitored. Part of that monitoring will be accomplished through these 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 the LEA shall, to the extent allowed by state law, make timely notification to ICE.

Further, if the LEA is aware of 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 remove the designated LEA personnel from the program, until such time that the LEA has adjudicated the allegation.

The LEA will 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 Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) at ICEOPRIntake@ice.dhs.gov.

#### **1. Complaint Reporting Procedures**

Complaint reporting procedures shall be disseminated as appropriate by the LEA within facilities under its jurisdiction (in English and other languages as appropriate) in order to ensure that individuals are aware of the availability of such procedures. Complaints will be accepted from any source (e.g., ICE, LEA, participating LEA personnel, inmates, and the public).

Complaints may be reported to federal authorities as follows:

- A. Telephonically to the ICE OPR at the toll-free number 1-833-4ICE-OPR; or
- B. Via email at ICEOPRIntake@ice.dhs.gov.

Complaints may also be referred to and accepted by any of the following LEA entities:

- A. The LEA Internal Affairs Division; or
- B. The supervisor of any participating LEA personnel.

## **2. Review of Complaints**

All complaints (written or oral) reported to the LEA directly, which involve activities connected to immigration enforcement activities authorized under this MOA, will be reported to the ICE OPR. The ICE OPR will verify participating personnel status under the MOA with the assistance of ICE. Complaints received by any ICE entity will be reported directly to the ICE OPR as per existing ICE policies and procedures.

In all instances, the ICE OPR, as appropriate, will make an initial determination regarding DHS investigative jurisdiction and refer the complaint to the appropriate office for action as soon as possible, given the nature of the complaint.

Complaints reported directly to the ICE OPR will be shared with the LEA's Internal Affairs Division when the complaint involves LEA personnel. Both offices will then coordinate appropriate investigative jurisdiction, which may include initiation of a joint investigation to resolve the issue(s).

## **3. Complaint Resolution Procedures**

Upon receipt of any complaint the ICE OPR will undertake a complete review of each complaint in accordance with existing ICE allegation criteria and reporting requirements. As stated above the ICE OPR will adhere to existing ICE reporting requirements as they relate to the DHS OIG and/or another legally required entity. Complaints will be resolved using the existing procedures, supplemented as follows:

### **A. Referral of Complaints to LEA Internal Affairs Division.**

The ICE OPR will refer complaints, as appropriate, involving LEA personnel to the LEA's Internal Affairs Division for resolution. The Internal Affairs Division Commander will inform ICE OPR of the disposition and resolution of any complaints referred by ICE OPR.

### **B. Interim Action Pending Complaint Resolution**

Whenever any participating LEA personnel are under investigation and subject to interrogation by the LEA for any reason that could lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal, the policy requirements of the LEA shall be honored. If appropriate, an individual may be removed from participation in the activities covered under the MOA pending resolution of an inquiry.

### **C. Time Parameters for Resolution of Complaints**

It is expected that any complaint received will be resolved within 90 days. However, this will depend upon the nature and complexity of the substance of the complaint itself.

### **D. Notification of Resolution of a Complaint**

ICE OPR will coordinate with the LEA's Internal Affairs Division to ensure notification as appropriate to the subject(s) of a complaint regarding the resolution of the complaint.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **PUBLIC INFORMATION POINTS OF CONTACT**

Pursuant to Section XIII of this MOA, the signatories agree to coordinate any release of information to the media regarding actions taken under this MOA. The points of contact for coordinating such activities are:

**For the LEA:**

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**For ICE:**

Department of Homeland Security  
Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
Office of Public Affairs

**Appendix 4**  
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 excede 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 DÉTENUE

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 celà 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 prenne 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**

## Appendix 5

State	287(g) Agreements	Sanctuary	State Prohibits	Cooperation with	Illegal Entry
		Jurisdictions within State	Sanctuary Jurisdictions	Federal Immigration	as State Crime
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
Alaska	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
Arizona	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	No	Yes	No Policy	No
California	Yes - Restricted	Yes	No	Limits	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	No	Limits	No
Connecticut	Yes - Restricted	Yes	No	Limits	No
Delaware	No	Yes	No	Limits	No
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No Policy	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	Requires	Yes
Illinois	Yes - Restricted	Yes	No	Limits	No
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	No Policy	No
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes	Encourages	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Requires	No
Maine	Yes	No	No	Limits	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No	Limits	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
Michigan	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
Mississippi	Yes	No	Yes	No Policy	No
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
Montana	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	Requires	No
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No	No Policy	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
New Jersey	Yes - Restricted	Yes	No	Limits	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	No Policy	No
New York	Yes	Yes	No	Limits	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	No Policy	No
Ohio	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No	Requires	No
Oregon	Yes - Restricted	Yes	No	Limits	No

<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No Policy	No
<b>Rhode Island</b>	No	Yes	No	No Policy	No
<b>South Carolina</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
<b>South Dakota</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
<b>Tennessee</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
<b>Texas</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	Yes
<b>Utah</b>	Yes	No	No	Requires	No
<b>Vermont</b>	No	Yes	No	No Policy	No
<b>Virginia</b>	Yes	No	No	Requires	No
<b>Washington</b>	Yes - Restricted	Yes	No	Limits	No
<b>West Virginia</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Yes	No	No	No Policy	No
<b>Wyoming</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Requires	No
<b>District of Columbia</b>	No	Yes	No	Limits	No